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GOOD ROADS PROGRAM FOR WHOLE WORLD

FOREIGN COUNTRIES WILL SPEND MILLIONS TO ABSORB LABOR AND AID FARMERS

FRANCE AND ENGLAND LEAD U. S.

Engineering Authorities Say United States Could Afford to Spend Billion to Build 50,000 Miles

Washington, May 23.—Soon after the armistice was signed, the U. S. department of labor distributed 200,000 posters bearing such messages as, "Good Roads! Build them now and see how quickly good times will roll down the roads," and "Build now the National, State and County Roads that are needed."

Although road building on a big scale has been begun in many states, even the most ambitious undertaking will be but a start toward nation wide work now so much needed. Reports received by the department show that highway construction as an immediate means of absorbing labor has been undertaken in foreign countries on a scale much greater than that represented in the program of the U. S. government, if comparative area and population are taken into consideration.

A comparison of the appropriations of England and France with those of this country is of interest. While congress has made available \$50,000,000 for expenditure in 1919 and a total of \$275,000,000 up to and including the fiscal year of 1921, this money will be available on all or any part of the 2,500,000 miles of rural highways in the United States. Against this figure, France is concentrating its fund of \$152,000,000 or 65,000 miles of national highways of which a large percentage has already been improved, leaving the departments and sub-departments to carry on the work in the less important systems. The total road mileage in England is 150,908 miles and aside from the \$50,000,000 appropriated by the national government, at least as much more will be set aside by shires and municipalities.

In the matter of hard surfaced highways, both France and England are far ahead of this country in road building as a result of continued government expenditures on national systems while Prussia alone had 75,000 miles of hard surfaced roads previous to its entry into the war. In proportion to size, the United States would need 1,611,914 miles of hard surfaced ways to rest on a parity with Prussia, although close estimates show that only one-quarter of one per cent or 6,250 miles of our highways are hard surfaced at the present time.

Estimates prepared by engineering authorities show that the United States could well afford to spend \$1,250,000,000 on a hard surfaced system of 50,000 miles which could be so located as to serve directly 46 per cent of all of the counties of the United States while 41 per cent of all the others would be directly adjacent to it. In other words, 87 per cent of the total population would be touched with reasonable directness. At an annual expenditure of \$100,000,000 the fundamental system would be completed in 12 and a half years.

ATTEMPT MADE BOMB AMERICAN LEGATION

Washington, May 23.—State department advices say an attempt was made to demolish the American legation building at San Jose, Costa Rica, Monday night by a bomb.

CEDAR RAPIDS FIRE FATAL TO WORKMEN

Ten Dead and Score Buried Beneath Wreckage—Persons Mile Away Hurled From Chairs

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 23.—Ten bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Douglas Company starch plant, following an explosion and fire. Seven men are missing and are probably in the ruins. Workmen say dust caused the explosion.

The entire plant was burned by resultant fire, which was confined to the Douglas property. The loss is \$3,000,000.

Many employees were in the works at the time of the explosion. Scores were buried beneath the wreckage and are being removed to hospitals. Persons on the streets and about the works were injured by flying wreckage and broken glass. Windows in the business district were blown in and many people in the buildings were cut by flying glass.

The shock was felt all over Cedar Rapids and for miles around. Fire followed the blast and consumed the shattered plant, though the entire fire department was called out.

Firemen extricated dead and wounded from the debris hastily to avoid incineration. The injured were rushed to hospitals and homes as rapidly as volunteers with automobiles could be mustered.

So severe was the explosion that persons a mile away were thrown from chairs. The cause of the accident is thought to have been due to either a defective boiler or spontaneous combustion.

ALBERS CASE UP

NEXT SEPTEMBER

Portland, Ore., May 23.—J. Henry Albers perfected an appeal from espionage conviction today by filing a \$10,000 bond. Arguments will be presented to the federal court of appeals here in September.

NURSES FROM ABROAD ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

New York, May 23.—A detachment of nurses in command of Colonel J. H. Talbot of Washington, headed by Miss J. E. Doyle of Portland have arrived here. They were abroad 11 months and handled 15,000 cases.

New York, May 23.—Two New York stock exchange seats were sold for \$85,000 each, the highest price since 1910, when a seat brought \$94,000.

\$200,000,000 VIRGIN GOLD FROM THE YUKON

Dawson, Y. T., May 23.—Since 1885 Yukon Territory has shipped to the outside world \$200,000,000 in virgin gold, according to records of the royalty collector of the Dominion government here.

The Klondike sent to the great war 600 of its stalwart sons. Stress of high cost of equipment and supplies, due to war, slowed down gold production during the years from 1914 to the end of 1918. But with the approaching of peace, large dredges which have been idle are expected to revive their operations, and the estimated 48 miles of placer creeks of proved values within a few miles of Dawson miners say, soon will hum with renewed activity.

The greatest year's gold production of the Klondike was during 1900, when \$22,275,000 worth of virgin gold was shipped. In 1918, the last year of the war, recorded production fell to \$1,935,820.

HUNS WIN CONCESSIONS PUTTING UP BIG BLUFF

China to Sign Regardless of Former Declaration—Turkish Question Puzzler—United States May Be Mandatory—Allies Force Enemy to Retreat in Russia

Paris, May 23.—Concessions of some points in the peace treaty have been made to the Germans by the peace conference. Slight modifications were made in the terms of the Saar valley and the terms regarding reparations have also been modified. It is not given out just what terms were decided upon.

China's delegation decided to sign the treaty, despite the declaration that it would not. It is reported that reservations were made regarding Kiau Chau and Shantung.

The question of the future administration of Turkey is occupying much time of the peace conference. The powers appear to want the United States to assume the position as

mandatory for Turkey. President Wilson has been advised by former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau that the administration of Constantinople, Anatolia and Armenia should be combined in the hands of one power.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and other German delegates have gone to Spa for consultation.

The allied forces in northern Russia have carried out a turning movement against the bolsheviks and have forced the enemy to retreat southward. The allies have occupied several towns in the process of hemming in Petrograd by the Estonian Finnish. Other allied forces are apparently progressing.

REDS BRAND PRISONERS LIKE SO MANY CATTLE

Vladivostok, May 23.—Instruments of torture the bolsheviks are alleged to have used against their victims, have been found by the Perm district inquiry commission according to the government telegraph agency. They include a chain whip with thick handle, an iron bar which was used to brand prisoners, and a rubber knout.

MAYOR OF WINNIPEG FOLLOWS OLE'S PLAN

Winnipeg, Can., May 23.—Efforts to bring about a program of conciliation at a meeting of citizens and the unions to discuss the general strike here today failed. Mayor Gray closed the meeting with the remark: "If it is your wish that nothing further be done regarding conciliation, then hop to it. I will see law and order maintained."

YANKS AT ARCHANGEL SAY THERE IS NO JUSTICE IN FIGHTING THE REDS

Archangel, May 23.—The Russo-American force which has been conducting the campaign against the bolsheviks in this far northern region has been outnumbered by the enemy everywhere from two to ten to one.

What they lack in numbers, this force makes up in pluck, the pluck that makes them stick tight under attacks by superior forces, although they have not much interest in the Russian question and feel, candidly speaking, that the folks at home in Washington and London and Paris are making them suffer the penalty of their inability to make up their minds as to what should be done in Russia.

They grumble because they're here, and at the mistake made by those at home and in Archangel who sometimes don't exactly understand the disposition of a homesick Yankee doughboy or British Tommie who is sitting in the snow in a frozen trench where a heavy fur coat makes no more impression on a man's heating apparatus than if it were a web of gossamer. But they go on fighting, just the same.

With all their hardships, these troops have confidence in their commander, Major General Edmund Ironside, a veteran of several British campaigns, and a six-footer physically who spends more time at the front than at headquarters in Archangel. They know the general is looking out for them but they don't feel the same way about the folks at home.

To march for four or five days over snow trails, sleep on the cold, hard floors of peasant cottages at night in an atmosphere so thick that one couldn't even pour it, and then to fight all day in 15 below zero temperature, has been more or less routine for the Yanks up here. They have fought with signal bravery, when greatly outnumbered, and when support, because of the weather conditions or the trails, failed to

reach them. Nearly two score of the Americans wear British or French ribbons for bravery in action against the bolsheviks, and more decorations are on the way.

The Yanks have gone on, day by day, grumbling but smiling about their hardships. They're not extraordinarily fascinated by the Russian "Marishnas," or young girls, and having a Yankee contempt for males who wear whiskers and kiss each other in the streets and speak a jaw-breaking, foreign language. They want to go home as soon as they can, and, to them, it seems that all Uncle Sam has to do to get them home quickly is to send up a lot of regulars and marines and finish the bolsheviks quickly.

The point of view of some of the American officers is illustrated by the remarks of one of them to the Associated Press correspondent.

"H—l," he said, when he arrived here with other American reinforcements last September, "there isn't any justice, no justice at all. We've been training at home at Camp Custer for months and months to fight the Germans. And then they send us up here to Russia, to guard stores, I suppose. The bolsheviks can't fight, any way, for they're nothing but an organized rabble. We wanted to fight; we didn't join the army to watch these Russians revolt."

This winter down in a snow-covered little, log hut, thatched with birch boughs, on the front, I saw this same young officer, half-frozen despite his fur coat and Shaelton boots, as he waited at the field telephone while shrapnel from bolshevik guns were bursting somewhere around us. "Hell," he said, "there isn't any justice, no justice at all. The war is over in France and we're still up in this blafkety-blank frozen swamp, fighting. Why, do you know, I've had only two weeks relief since we landed. Been fighting ever since."

GERMAN CIVILIANS FEAR AN INVASION

Belief That Hun Cabinet Will Not Sign Causes Panic, and Many Flee From Mannheim

Mannheim, May 23.—Alarmed by the belief that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and that the allies will occupy Mannheim, citizens became panic stricken today and stormed the municipal savings bank. Many persons have fled from Mannheim.

Large crowds later held protest meetings and other demonstrations, which added to the general confusion in the town.

An official expression of regret has been issued in Berlin that the people of Mannheim "appear to have lost their heads."

Berlin, May 23.—The majority socialists held a demonstration of protest against the peace terms in the Wilhelmplatz today. The crowd, in contrast with earlier meetings, received the speeches of leaders in frigid silence.

Chancellor Scheidemann said he hoped in the interest of humanity to attain a peace by understanding on the basis of the German counter proposals. While the German delegates at Versailles were working for this understanding, he added, it was the task of the government to raise its voice on behalf of the conciliation, not the alienation, of peoples. A peace of conciliation only was possible if Germany is included as an equal in the league of nations.

The league, he declared, was a necessity, but the government was against the spirit of the present form which made the Germans the slaves of other nations. He concluded by calling for cheers for the league.

Herr Mueller, for the independent socialists, said the socialists of all countries must regard peace as impossible under the present treaty.

Frau Juehacz said that if the allied peace terms were carried out they would perpetuate a war of hunger. The independent socialists also held a demonstration.

INDUSTRIAL CENTER NOW RADICAL HOTBED

Berlin, May 23.—The state arsenal at Spandau, which has been shut down by the government, has shown monthly deficits of 25,000,000 marks for the past few months. Estimates for April, May and June indicated a further total operating loss of 60,000,000. Attempts to utilize the gigantic plant for peace production have been unsuccessful in its present condition and it will have to be dismantled and re-equipped.

The arsenal, which in peace-time employed 9,000 hands and in the past few years engaged 40,000 workers, has since the revolution developed into a hotbed of radicalism. Communist leaders openly engaged in the intimidation of other workers, threatening them with boycott and other forms of terrorism. It is stated also that the plant has also been grossly mismanaged which gradually brought on a state of passive resistance and insubordination among the workers.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS N-C 4 IN OCEAN TRIP

Washington, May 23.—Weather conditions at Ponta del Garda are still unfavorable for the resumption of the seaplane flight. Rain squalls are expected within the next few hours.

London, May 23.—The cable ship Friday reports that it sighted the red light of an airplane early Monday, approximately midway between England and New Foundland, in the course which Harry Hawker would have followed.

TO SEPARATE PEACE TREATY FROM LEAGUE

SHERMAN'S RESOLUTION DECLARES IT DUTY OF SENATE TO TEAR TWO APART

JOHNSON WANTS THE FACTS

Bill Appropriating \$45,000,000 to Soldiers and Sailors Passed and Now Up to President

Washington, May 23.—Senator Sherman, of Illinois, republican, has introduced a resolution declaring it the sense of the senate that the covenant of the league of nations be separated from the peace treaty when submitted for ratification.

Senator Johnson, of California, called up for consideration in the senate his resolution asking the state department to furnish the senate with a complete text of the peace treaty.

The senate passed without amendment the deficiency appropriation bill adopted yesterday in the house, carrying \$45,000,000 for war risk allotments to families of soldiers and sailors and dependents of Civil War veterans. The measure now goes to the president.

Washington, May 23.—Measures for the repeal of the wartime prohibition act, insofar as it relates to wine and beer, and also for the enforcement of that act as well as the constitutional amendment, was introduced today.

SEATTLE MAN EXPIRES ON RETURN TRIP HOME

James Brown, of Seattle, was found dead in his berth this morning on train No. 14 northbound. From what could be learned from other passengers on the train he had been at Los Angeles to visit a son and was returning home. He had not been feeling well and retired last night about 10 o'clock, removing his shoes but not disrobing.

Dr. Stricker of this city, who examined the body, was of the opinion that Mr. Brown had been dead about eight hours when the train arrived here, death, apparently, having resulted from heart trouble.

Among the papers found on his person were his naturalization papers, several letters and a draft for over \$8,000. He also had about \$14 in change in his pockets. Written across one of the envelopes bearing his address were the words: "In case of accident notify P. M. Hartle of Seattle."

Justice Holman has wired to Mr. Hartle for instructions, the body in the meantime being held at the Hall undertaking parlors.

VOLCANO SPOUTS

Rome, May 23.—The volcano of Stromboli, on the island of that name, off the north coast of Sicily, has burst into violent eruption and numerous victims are reported.

BAKER MAN WINS IN SPIRITED CONTEST

Salem, Ore., May 23.—Baker City was chosen by Oregon Oddfellows for their next grand lodge session. The hottest contest was for grand warden, which required three ballots before M. R. Briggs, of Prineville, was re-elected.