

Spray Courier

Published every Thursday by
 RUSSELL D. PRICE.
 Subscription Rates
 Per Year \$1.00
 Six Months60
 Three Months35

THE COURIER
 is devoted to the best interests
 of SPRAY and WHEELER
 COUNTY. The liberal patron-
 age of the citizens of this sec-
 tion is respectfully solicited.

VOL. XIII.

SPRAY, WHEELER COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915.

NO. 44.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News
 From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and
 Pacific Northwest Condensed
 for Our Busy Readers.

A Seattle policeman attempting to capture two burglars shot one and captured the other.

Congressional military committees are confronted with four army plans radically differing.

Two men in a fishing launch off South Bend, Wash., were rescued after being tossed about for 12 hours.

Burns, Or., offers the Straborn people \$125,000 to run the main line of their proposed railroad through that city.

President Wilson makes a speech before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in session at Columbus, Ohio.

France will limit herself in the Balkan states by furnishing 60,000 soldiers and no more. She assumes that England should supply the rest.

Mrs. Ethel McKenzie, of California, who married an Englishman and thereby was disfranchised, has regained her vote by her husband applying for naturalization papers.

The Democratic state central committee of Arkansas at a meeting at Little Rock, adopted a resolution endorsing consideration of President Wilson and expressing belief that he should be re-nominated.

The German imperial chancellor, in a speech before the reichstag, invites proposals for peace from her enemies, and avows that she has no desire to continue fighting and will not be responsible for the war's prolongation.

A Zurich, Switzerland, dispatch states that violent demonstrations in favor of peace have taken place in Berlin. The police were obliged to charge the crowds. The windows of stores and cafes were smashed during the rioting. Soldiers in the crowd took an active part in the disturbances.

November exports through the New York port broke all records by exceeding \$180,000,000 in value. Foodstuffs, led by wheat, and explosives, mostly smokeless powder, tri-nitro-toluol, cordite and gun cotton, formed a large proportion of the exports. The purchases were about equally divided between England and France.

The custom of marriage by proxy which has come into vogue during the war has placed a young Parisian woman in a curious situation. She was married by proxy on November 17 to Sergeant Joseph Conduche. On December 1 she was informed officially that he had been killed on September 28, several weeks before the marriage. Although the marriage is invalid in law, the authorities, taking account of Sergeant Conduche's intentions, will give a widow's pension to the woman.

The governor of Oregon pardons two convicts and paroles nine others.

Fourteen women in Mexico are shot as Carranza spies, by the Villalistas.

The British press considers President Wilson's address as "by force of events, a war message from beginning to end."

The Democratic National committee has selected St. Louis as the city in which to hold the National convention, June 14, 1916.

Members of the reichstag are debating the food situation in that country. Producers, consumers, dealers, and ministers are blamed.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago schools, has resigned. She has been active in educational work for 53 years.

The Ford peace ship has asked, by wireless to Secretary Lansing, that passports be issued so that the party may enter belligerent countries.

The German government concedes the Socialist wing in the reichstag the right to advocate terms upon which the Germans might accept peace.

Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, chairman of the former immigration commission, introduces a bill in the senate providing that male aliens over 16 years old who cannot read should be excluded from the United States.

FATHER AND SON IN CRASHING ENGINES MEET INSTANT DEATH

Stockton, Cal.—Two trainmen—father and son—were killed and scores of passengers badly shaken up in a head-on collision between the Santa Fe's westbound passenger No. 5 and a freight special, No. 498, one mile east of Stockton shortly after 3 o'clock Sunday.

W. A. Wing, Sr., engineer of the passenger, and W. A. Wing, Jr., his son, fireman of the freight, were instantly killed.

Both engines, the mail car of the passenger, and two or three boxcars, were reduced to a tangled mass of splintered wood and twisted steel. Both locomotives, stripped of cabs, smokestacks and bells, overturned on the south side of the track, the passenger engine almost reversing its former position.

KARL BUENZ



Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, convicted with other officials of the company of conspiracy to defraud the United States by false clearances and manifests obtained by them for vessels chartered by the line for the purpose of taking supplies from American ports to German war vessels engaged in commerce destroying.

Railroad men declared that they never before had heard of an engine being turned around in a wreck, although they had seen many plunge into the ditch at right angles to the track.

The mail car, with Mail Clerk J. A. Spalding inside, turned over on the north side of the track, tearing down a barn nearby in its plunge. Spalding crawled from under the wreckage without a scratch.

Liquor Men Get Ready.

Eureka, Cal.—The board of supervisors has received an application from the Aator Wine company, of Hornbrook, seeking a license to conduct a wholesale liquor house. Hornbrook being near the state line, the wholesale liquor houses are counting on a large business when Oregon and Washington become dry. The names of 380,000 tipplers in Oregon are catalogued and indexed by another mail order liquor house that is preparing to open in Hornbrook.

Bankers Get Five Years.

Dubuque, Ia.—Joseph Harrigan, ex-vice president; George Homan, ex-cashier, and Charles Siegel, ex-teller in the Dubuque National bank, were sentenced in the United States district court to five years each in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. The three former bank officials pleaded guilty to charges of having made false entries on the books of the bank and misappropriating funds amounting to \$15,000.

Three Cutters Recommended.

Washington, D. C.—Two cutters for work on the Pacific Coast and in Alaskan waters, one for the harbor of New York and another for San Francisco harbor are recommended in the annual report of the Coast Guard just sent to congress. The cost of all these vessels is not definitely given, but apparently would be more than \$500,000. The report favors early rebuilding of the 279 stations of the Coast Guard.

CHINESE MONARCHY BITTERLY OPPOSED

Coast Aliens Raise Large Fund
 for New Revolution.

EMPEROR YUAN IS OPENLY DENOUNCED

Throngs Attend San Francisco Mass Meeting—Head of Government Is Openly Called Traitor.

San Francisco—The Chinese quarter here has gone on record as being not only opposed to the change of China's form of government from a republic to a monarchy, but determined to fight the proposed change in the affairs of the Flowery Kingdom.

A mass meeting to protest against Yuan Shi Kai's decision to accept the crown was called by Tong King Chong, president of the Chinese Republic association and a former member of the Chinese senate. The time for the meeting found the Chinese quarter ablaze, the meeting place thronged and hundreds outside chattering excitedly and pressing in a vain effort to enter the overflowing hall.

The overflowing audience broke up into a series of mass meetings and at every corner orators sang of the glory of republican governments and hurled verbal bombs at the head of Yuan Shi Kai, who was variously denounced as a traitor to China and the tool of Japan.

"We will fight and die for our country," declared Tong King Chong, addressing the mass meeting. "Yuan Shi Kai has violated his oath and proved a traitor to the constitution. The Chinese republic must continue. We are prepared to back our words with war. We may not win even in this generation, but we will win finally."

It was decided at the mass meeting to solicit subscriptions from Chinese in all parts of the world to finance a revolution which would have as its object the permanent establishment of the Chinese republic. Before the meeting was over a large sum was subscribed, not only by those present but by Chinese who had been unable to get in, and who announced their subscriptions by telephone.

It was also decided to petition President Wilson that inasmuch as the United States had been among the first to recognize the Chinese republic, its recognition should be withheld from the restored monarchy.

300-Year Mystery Solved by Fossil Found in Bad Lands of Dakotas

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Dr. E. L. Troxel, assistant curator of the museum of the University of Michigan, has just returned from the Bad Lands of the Dakotas, where he discovered a perfect mountable skeleton of a mesohippus, a three-toed horse, which roamed that country 2,000,000 years ago, and a partial skeleton of a pliohippus, a one-toed horse which lived 1,000,000 years after the mesohippus was extinct.

The pliohippus is the connecting link between the mesohippus and the modern horse. Dr. Troxel's discovery of the pliohippus is the only one on record. Speaking of the pliohippus fossil Dr. Troxel said:

"It's the biggest fossil find in years. Its discovery will be extremely valuable to science, for its discovery will clear up a long disputed question as to whether the pliohippus had one or three toes on each hind foot."

Christmas Paroles Up.

Olympia, Wash.—The state prison board will hold its special "Christmas meeting" at Walla Walla next week to enable prisoners eligible for parole to obtain releases before the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazard, fasting practitioner, sentenced to two to 20 years for manslaughter, following conviction for being responsible for the death of one of her patients, is the most noted prisoner before the board. Her minimum sentence expires December 26.

American Ship Is "Enemy."

Hamburg—The prize court which has before it the case of the American ship Pass of Baltimore has decided to treat her as "an enemy vessel." It is announced that the evidence has established that the ship was under the British flag until the end of 1914 and was sold to an American company after the outbreak of the war. The Pass of Baltimore was captured while on her way to Archangel, Russia, with a cargo of cotton.

WILLING FOR PEACE, BUT GERMANY WILL NOT TAKE FIRST STEP

Berlin—So long as uncontrolled hatred of Germany and the belief that Germany is approaching a collapse continues to be the dominant idea of her foes, it would be folly for Germany to take the initiative in proposing terms of peace. Germany, however, is ready at any time to consider a peace suggestion from the countries with which she is at war, does not wish a continuation of the war and disassociates herself under these circumstances from any responsibility for its prolongation.

This is the substance of the German Imperial Chancellor's reply in the Reichstag to the Socialist interpellation on peace, in which he painted a picture of Germany triumphant on all sides and supplied with everything, even if not in abundance, necessary to

THEODORE E. BURTON



The candidacy of former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, for the Republican nomination for the presidency, received a considerable impetus by the formal withdrawal of Governor Willis of Ohio from the race, and his announcement that he would throw his support to Mr. Burton.

the continuation of the war.

The interpellation was introduced by Dr. Schneidemann, in the following terms:

"Is the Imperial Chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?"

"If our enemies make proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety," said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, "then we shall always be ready to discuss them. So long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion, it would be folly for Germany to make peace proposals, which would not shorten, but would lengthen the war. First the masks must be torn from their faces."

Only two Socialists spoke on the interpellation, all the non-Socialist parties uniting in a short declaration opposing discussion at this moment. The tone of the debate was dignified and patriotic and the Imperial Chancellor was followed attentively and respectfully except for occasional interruptions and outbursts of laughter from the Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, who has not been in accord with his party since the beginning of the war, and who received no sympathy.

The Imperial Chancellor in his first speech, lasting half an hour, explained the military situation on all the front and declared emphatically that Germany could not be starved out. The country had enough food, if properly distributed. Germany's enemies, he said, were suffering more than the Germans, and paying higher prices for food.

British Vote Hits Liquor.

London—A rebuke to the liquor interests was seen in the re-election Saturday to the house of commons of Postmaster General Herbert Samuel over Henry Knight, a printer of Leeds. In a bye-election in the Cleveland division of North Riding, Yorkshire, he polled 17312 votes as against Knights 1453. Mr. Knight opposed recent enactments restricting liquor sales, declaring he represented the consensus of opinion among the laboring classes.



RIVERSIDE FRUIT MARKET, GUAYAQUIL

GUAYAQUIL, like New York, is one of the cities which had to be. Chicago might have been somewhere else and likewise Paris, London, Vienna, or Berlin, but not Guayaquil. No intelligent scheme of world building, no readjustment of countries or of boundaries, no racial conquest could minimize the importance of the spots whereon Guayaquil and New York stand. These spots are international commercial nodes, such because the conformation of the oceans and the continents being what it is, at these points the lines of travel meet and cross. But more than this it is here that the lands and the seas join on terms of the greatest mutual advantage in all that goes to pay tribute to man's commercial activities, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

Guayaquil has all the natural advantages. It is at the meeting of the sea routes. Only San Francisco and Panama along the whole Pacific coast of North and South America can rival it in this respect. But the three occupy separate spheres and so are not rivals in any sense. Guayaquil is on the only navigable river from middle California to Cape Horn, and this river, or rather fluvial system, furnishes highways to all parts of a large and compact area of the most fertile and productive agricultural lands in western South America, an area of approximately 14,000 square miles. Down into this zone lead the best trails from the high lands of Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia.

Gulf of Guayaquil. The Gulf of Guayaquil is the largest opening along the whole west coast of South America. It is shaped nearly like an equilateral triangle with one tip bent. The straight side, running nearly north and south, extends about 140 miles from Cape Blanco in Peru

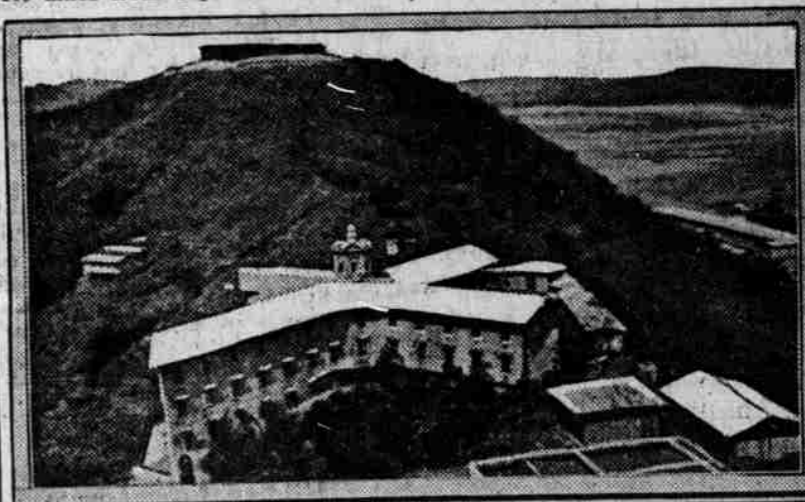
happens more properly speaking a small archipelago named the Estero Salado, the Salt Estuary. It is about twice as extensive as the Guayas delta but drains a smaller territory, not counting the rivers above Guayaquil. These are the main waterways, but in addition scores of lesser rivers and creeks flow directly into the Gulf of Guayaquil. Many of these lesser rivers come down from the high mountains lying immediately to the east, for it must be remembered that the Gulf of Guayaquil at the point where the tip begins to turn up reaches inland almost to the high Andes.

What we have called the greater harbor of Guayaquil, lying behind Puna Island, is entered by the Jambell channel to the southeast, which at its narrowest point is about six miles wide, or the Morro channel on the northwest, a little over a mile wide. The former is the customary entrance, as the Morro channel is difficult and dangerous for large vessels, on account of the numerous small islets and banks.

Vessels drawing 22 feet of water can ascend the Guayas river up to the city of Guayaquil; larger vessels anchor at Puna on the Island of Puna in the greater harbor.

Held Back by Poor Sanitation. With all its advantages so clearly marking it out as a great world mart one naturally asks, Why has not Guayaquil advanced farther than it has on the manifest road of destiny? The reasons are many, and each has played its part in keeping Guayaquil in the background. There is, however, one reason, which without doubt more than any other has had this effect, and that is the reputation for insanitary conditions which Guayaquil has borne for over a century.

Port sanitation is a port's chastity. Without it, its sister ports of all the



MILITARY HOSPITAL, ON SANTA ANA HILL

to La Puntilla in Ecuador. From these two capes the land and water lines of the two remaining sides converge northeast and southeast, respectively, to a point about two-thirds the altitude of the triangle. Here the southern line running northeast bends sharply to nearly due north and the northern line running southeast bends northeast. This change of direction produces the turned-over tips pointing north. At the base of the smaller triangle forming the tip lies the island of Puna. Behind Puna is the inner bay or greater harbor of Guayaquil. The extreme tip of the small triangle loses itself in the Guayas river. The Guayas river itself, however, is a delta and one of the two such that flow into the turned-up tip of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The city of Guayaquil and the lesser port is situated about 33 miles up the Guayas river at a point where this river divides into two main branches, both coming down from the north, the Daule and the Bodegas. Above Guayaquil these two rivers each divide and subdivide into innumerable branches running out fanlike.

So that the Guayas river system is shaped somewhat like an hourglass but with the one end many times larger than the other. Guayaquil is at the neck of the hourglass, where the main stems of the Daule and the Bodegas join to form the Guayas. But almost immediately as it flows south the Guayas begins to divide and redivide into a delta flowing into the closed-in end of the gulf. What we have called the second delta is per-

world treat it as a place to be shunned and refused association. No boycott is more complete or more merciless than the boycott of quarantine, and quarantine against Guayaquil is scarcely ever lifted. Ecuadorians have complained and do yet complain against what they term the injustice of the permanent quarantine. They point out that where for periods of six months or more there has been no case of yellow fever or plague at Guayaquil, yet there has been no relaxing of the quarantine regulations.

Plans and projects for a comprehensive scheme of sanitation for Guayaquil have been made and elaborated for over 50 years, but the really scientific work of investigation does not date back farther than about 15 years ago, although the river was dredged and the city supplied with a water system in 1870. These investigations culminated over a year ago in a contract with J. G. White & Co. for the comprehensive sanitation of Guayaquil, including drainage and water supply.

St. James of Guayaquil—Santiago de Guayaquil—to give the city its full title, was founded on St. James' day, July 25, 1531, by Sebastian de Benalcazar. It was declared a city four years later, but was abandoned and restored in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. In its earliest history it suffered much from attacks of buccaners and pirates, and has been on several occasions more or less destroyed by fire, for Guayaquil, unlike other Spanish American cities, is built mainly of wood.