

# Spray Courier

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## ASKS QUICK ACTION ON DEFENSE PLANS

### President Wilson Urges People to Preparedness.

## CHANGED CONDITIONS ARE MENACING

### Cleveland Speech Unusually Grave and Warning of Nation's Im- pending Danger is Given.

Cleveland, O.—New circumstances have arisen, President Wilson declared Saturday, which make it absolutely necessary that this country should prepare for adequate national defense.

"We are in the midst of a world that we did not make and cannot alter," the President said. "Its whole atmospheric and physical conditions are the conditions of our own life, also; and therefore as your responsible servant I must tell you that the dangers are infinite and constant."

"I should feel that I were guilty of an unpardonable omission if I did not go out and tell my fellow countrymen that new circumstances have arisen which make it absolutely necessary that this country prepare herself for war, not for anything that smacks in the least of aggression but for adequate national defense."

"Whenever the ordinary rules of commerce at sea and of international relationship are apt to be thrust aside or ignored," he continued, "there is danger of the more critical kind of controversy."

"America is not afraid of anybody. I know I reflect your feeling when I say that the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the correct character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor the cheering was tremendous.

"I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I merely wish to tell you that we are daily treading amidst intricate dangers. The dangers that we are treading among are not of our own making and not under our control. I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day, a single hour may bring forth."

The President spoke of the navy and the coast defenses, saying:

"Take for example the matter of our coast defenses. It is obvious to every man that they are of the most vital importance to the country. Such coast defenses as we have are strong and admirable, but we have not got coast defenses in enough places. Their quality is admirable but their quantity is insufficient."

"And the navy of the United States! You have been told that it is the second in strength in the world. I am sorry to say that experts do not agree with those who tell you that. Reckoning by its actual strength I believe it to be one of the most efficient navies in the world; but its strength ranks fourth, not second. You must reckon with the fact that it is necessary that that should be our first arm of defense, and you ought to insist that everything should be done that it is possible for us to do to bring the navy up to an adequate standard of strength and efficiency."

"Where we are lacking more perhaps is on land and in the number of men who are ready to fight. The characteristic desire of America is not that she should have a great body of men whose chief business is to fight, but a great body of men who know how to fight and are ready to fight when anything that is dear to the nation is threatened. You might have what we have, millions of men who have never handled arms of war, who are mere material for shot and powder if you put them in the field, and America would be ashamed of the inefficiency of calling such men to defend the Nation."

## Drunkard List Stir City.

Gateway, Or.—Opnsteration has been caused among several citizens of this place by the appearance of their names on "Habitual Drunkard" lists that have been given the railway agents in Jefferson county by the prosecuting attorney.

Great dissatisfaction, too, has been expressed by many of the persons affected, who contend that it is a question as to what constitutes an habitual drunkard.

## Daily Record of Congress

Saturday, Jan. 29.  
Senate—Senator Sherman, Republican, introduced a resolution of protest against reported renewed demands by Japan on China.

Senator Tillman praised Secretary Daniels in a speech on the navy and attacked former Secretary Meyer. Military committee continued work on the army bill.

House—Military and naval committees continued hearings. Social workers and labor leaders asked for revision of the workmen's compensation law.

Friday, Jan. 28.  
Senate—Petitions bearing a million names protesting against war munitions shipments presented, resulting in vigorous debate.

Debate on Philippine independence bill resumed. Military committee continued hearing on army bills.

House—Admiral Griffin, chief of navy engineering bureau, testified before naval committee. Gen. Wood told military committee army should be recruited to full strength before a reserve is enrolled.

Postal committee favorably reported postoffice appropriation bill providing that railroads be paid for mail transportation by space.

Thursday, Jan. 27.  
Senate—Public lands committee reported water power bill recognizing jurisdiction of both state and federal governments over water power sites.

Postoffice committee recommended deposits of postal savings funds in federal reserve banks. Military and naval committees continued hearings.

House—Military and naval committees continued hearings. Rivers and harbors committee heard Representative Summers on Trinity River project.

Republican Leader Mann made speech advocating preparedness. Representative Bennett, of New York, defended German-Americans in a speech.

Passed the Shackleford \$25,000,000 good roads bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.  
Senate—Foreign relations committee discussed Colombian, Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties.

Senator Hitchcock proposed amendment to Philippine bill granting independence in from two to four years. Debated child labor bill without final action.

Military committee continued hearings on army reorganization. House—Military and naval committees heard witnesses on the state of national defense.

Secretary Garrison urged the house interstate commerce committee to revise the general dam act in the interest of water power development.

## American Demand on Germany in Lusitania Case Granted by Berlin

Washington, D. C.—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador Von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

There were indications here that the document might bring a satisfactory termination of negotiations.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it is said on excellent authority that Germany finally had agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement, any mention of the warning issued by the German embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York. Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it.

It is understood also that Germany had let out of her proposal general reservation of admission of wrongdoing on the part of the submarine commander, to which United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the administration. In effect, it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

## Officials Like Torpedo.

Washington, D. C.—Adoption of the aerial-controlled torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., was urged Wednesday by Secretary Garrison, Major General Scott and Brigadier General Weaver at an executive session of the house fortifications sub-committee. Mr. Hammond also was present and explained the workings of the torpedo. The War department estimates contain a proposed appropriation of \$945,000 for putting the torpedo into use.

## SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON'S CONTINENTAL PLAN FACES FIGHT

Washington, D. C.—While President Wilson is carrying to the country his appeal for adequate national defense, one of the vital elements of the program he has recommended to congress—the continental army—faces serious opposition in both the senate and house military committees.

Such an army, described by Secretary Garrison as embodying the most attractive scheme that could be devised to give a final test of the problem of training an adequate number of Federal volunteers in peace times, would be expected to provide 400,000 men of the total of approximately 1,000,000 which the entire plan is calculated to make available.

Present indications are that the continental proposal in some form will be written into the army increase bill being prepared by the senate military committee, although that measure will

## SIR DAVID BEATTY



Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a vice-admiral in the British navy. He is only forty-five years old, the youngest man ever to reach that rank. Lady Beatty was Ethel Field, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago.

be devoted mainly to a complete reorganization of the regular army on a basis of approximately 235,000 men with the colors, increasing Secretary Garrison's proposals in that respect by nearly 100,000 men.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military committee, said he was confident his committee would turn out without great delay a well-rounded bill providing for all the elements of a national army of 1,000,000 or more men.

Washington, D. C.—Within a month Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, expects to be wearing a fine felt hat made largely from the fur of Oregon jackrabbits. Through Representative Edmonds the consignment of Oregon jackrabbit pelts received by Mr. Sinnott have been turned over to a Philadelphia factory, which manufacture high-grade felt hats. With the pelts went Mr. Sinnott's head measurement. The manufacturer has written Mr. Sinnott acknowledging the furs, saying they will be thoroughly tested and promising him the first hat made from them.

Washington, D. C.—Representative McCracken, of Idaho, has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a board of engineers, three from the army, one from the Reclamation service and one from civil life, to make a survey and plan with regard to cost of canalizing the Columbia river above Celilo to the mouth of the Snake river, of Snake river from its mouth to Pittsburg landing, and of the Clearwater river from its mouth to Orofino. The bill appropriates \$50,000 to meet expenses and fixes the salaries of members of the board at \$6000 a year.

## British Steamer Founders at Sea.

New York—The British steamer Chase Hill, which sailed from New York for Havre on January 14, foundered at sea, according to officers of the steamer Indralema, which arrived here Friday. The captain of the Indralema said that on January 22 he sighted the Spanish steamer Mary Adriatico, which signalled that she had on board the shipwrecked crew of the Chase Hill. No details were given concerning the loss of the vessel.

## BIG DAM BURSTS; FIFTY LOSE LIVES

### Thirty-Foot Water Wall Carries Destruction Near San Diego.

## DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$1,000,000

### Area Two Miles Wide Devastated— Bodies Washed to Sea—Many Marooned Without Food.

San Diego, Cal.—At least 50 persons were believed to have been killed late Thursday when the lower dam of the San Diego water system in the Otay valley, south of here, broke under the heavy pressure of the flood waters. A wall of water 30 feet high was released.

Sweeping down the valley the great flood of water carried people, livestock and valuable farm property to destruction. Scores of residents are missing. Houses on 25 ranches were swept away.

The first news of the disaster reached here late Saturday. There had been no communication with the district since the disaster occurred, as wires were down and roads were impassable.

At least 25 Japanese men, women and children were reported to be among those lost. An area 15 miles long and two miles wide is devastated.

Rescuers were unable to reach the scene of the disaster, as all bridges were washed out and the swollen streams were so treacherous that it was impossible to launch boats to go to the rescue.

Several bodies have been seen floating in the flood waters, according to reports received here. The coroner confirms estimates that place the loss of life in the flood at 50. He said that many of the bodies had been washed out to sea.

The breaking of the dam released 11,000,000 gallons of water, which rushed down through the thickly populated and narrow Otay valley.

The property loss will amount to at least \$1,000,000. Because of the fact that they were isolated by the breaking of the dam, which shut off any means of reaching other communities, hundreds of families in the vicinity are facing a food famine.

## Louis D. Brandeis, Boston Lawyer, Named for Supreme Court Bench

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson Saturday sent to the senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, lawyer, of Boston, to be associate justice of the Supreme court in succession to the late Justice Lamar. The nomination was a complete surprise in official circles. Mr. Brandeis' name had not been mentioned publicly in connection with the place.

Mr. Brandeis has been in the public eye for some years as a prolific writer on economic topics and for his connection with labor and trust legislation. He attained some prominence six years ago as attorney for the interests which sought the removal from office of Secretary Ballinger in the noted Pinchot Ballinger controversy. He was counsel later on for the shippers who opposed the general increases in freight rates before the Interstate commerce commission, and during the same period he was at the forefront of those who were demanding an investigation of the financial affairs of the New Haven railroads.

Mr. Brandeis represented the Oregon Industrial Welfare commission last year in the case of O'Hara vs. Stettler, in the United States Supreme court, giving the oral argument and preparing one of the briefs. The case is still pending in the court. Several years ago Judge Brandeis appeared before the Supreme court in the same capacity in the interest of the Oregon 10-hour law. In this case he appeared as counsel for Illinois and Ohio as well. He was, in 1910, chairman of the board of arbitration which settled the New York garment workers' strike.

## Titanic Claims Settled.

New York—Attorneys for the White Star line announced Saturday that agreements had been reached with more than 200 claimants whereby about \$600,000 will be paid in claims arising out of the Titanic disaster. The largest amount to be paid as a death claim will be \$50,000, which probably will be received by Mrs. Irene W. Harris, widow of Henry B. Harris, the theatrical producer. Mrs. Harris' claim was originally for \$1,000,000.

## COW PER ACRE IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY?

(Assuming that a cow will produce 300 pounds of fat per year, what increase is required in the community—Willamette valley—to grow a balanced ration for her? Paper by M. S. Shrook, before State Dairymen's Association Conference, January 7, 1916.)

Some years ago in the Willamette valley there was a good deal of talk about a cow to the acre. Dairymen and farm papers conceded that the Willamette valley ought some day to support a cow per acre. I am not going to talk on the minimum acreage required, because I do not think that is the problem. I am going to talk about the most economical and convenient acreage, because there is such a thing as extravagance in over-intensity. I believe it is policy for the average dairy man in the Willamette valley to buy some of his concentrates. I doubt if it is the best method to attempt to produce all of his feed on the farm. This will be true as long as the big farmers in Eastern Oregon are content to continue robbing their farms of soil fertility and transferring that value to us. I believe it is policy on the average farm to grow some cash crops along with the dairy products.

By investigation we find that the better herds in the Willamette valley—we got records last year from six herds scattered around through four or five counties, comprising one hundred and thirty cows—the average feed was 4761 pounds of hay, 2647 pounds of silage, 6554 pounds of green feed (or 9200 pounds of succulent feed), 1365 pounds of grain, and on the average they were pastured a little less than four months. The average price was \$3.60 per month. These cows produced the average 307 pounds of fat. If they fed hay for eight months, it would amount to twenty pounds per day, and green feed for ten months would still amount to thirty pounds per day; grain feed, five and two thirds pounds. Granting that the average farm in the Willamette valley that has been fairly well kept will yield two and one half tons to the acre, of green feed twelve tons per acre, and fifty bushels of oats, or its equal in yield in any other grain, from those yields it requires nearly two acres, or 1.92 acres, to grow the feed per cow, provided one-third of the concentrates are bought, as I believe on the average they are. If all the grain is bought, it only requires 1.37 acres.

My idea of the average dairy farm in the Willamette valley would not be to try to keep as many cows as possible per acre, but to get a fairly good-sized herd and grow some cash crops. Take an eighty-acre farm and divide it into four divisions. One will grow the hay for twenty cows, and probably a bull and a few head of calves or heifers—one division of twenty acres. Another twenty-acre division, in a second crop of clover will furnish pasture for most of the summer. Another twenty acres will grow the green feed, and silage, and vegetables for the family, and six or eight acres of potatoes for market if the dairy farm is so situated that he can market potatoes successfully. If you are too far from the market to ship potatoes, that additional acreage can be put to corn. It is well to put it to some cultivated crop for the sake of the rotation. Grow corn and feed it to the hogs, which go well with cows. Another division can be put to grain, and will supply grain to the herd and for the horses on the farm and six or eight acres for market.

Starting with one cow for every four acres, in the course of four or five years there will be no trouble at all in increasing the yield to twice these amounts keeping a cow for every two acres, and still produce a cash crop besides. We have asked the dairy men this question: In your estimation, how much have you been able to increase your yields as the result of the growing of leguminous crops and the application of manure? Out of the six who were asked this question, two said they had increased their yields fifty per cent, two said they had increased their yields of hay and grain fifty per cent, and increased their yield of green feed one hundred per cent, and one had increased his yields two hundred per cent, and another four hundred per cent. It is a fact there is no place where the soil responds to the use of manure as it does in the Willamette valley, no place where so much depends on the man. Averaging up increases, these six records would be an increase of one hundred and forty per cent, so I feel the dairy men in the Willamette valley are able to do what these six have done. That fully agrees with my other statement that the yield can be doubled. I believe it is policy to try to run a dairy to a little more full capacity than we have been doing in the past. A great many men in the Willamette valley are keeping six or seven cows when they ought to keep twenty. It takes almost as much time and equipment for six or seven as it does for twenty. You have to have the equipment, do so much looking after the cows, haul the cream to market. But I also believe there is extravagance in over-intensity, as when a man tries to keep a cow per acre.

## DEMANDS ON CHINA RENEWED BY JAPAN

### Aid in Resisting Encroachments of Nipponese Unlikely.

## AMERICA STANDS ALONE ON QUESTION

### Complete Control of China by Japan Would Result—Open Door to U. S. Would Be Closed.

Washington, D. C.—Awaiting confirmation from official sources as a necessary preliminary to any action by the United States, State department officials were interested Thursday in a report from London that the Japanese government has revived all of the demands on China included in the famous "group five" of the list of proposals submitted to the Peking government more than a year ago for a permanent settlement of outstanding issues between Japan and China.

There is a conviction in official circles here that any action at this time likely to have results to warding off the new Japanese demands must be taken by the United States practically alone.

With every evidence of sympathetic interest by the European entente allies in the attitude of opposition which the United States took when the proposals in the "group five" originally were submitted, it is believed none of these powers will be inclined to take issue with Japan at a moment when they are leaning heavily on their Oriental ally, not only for munitions of war, but for military and naval protection of their interests in the Orient.

The close study that has been made in Washington of the proposals embodied in "group five" has only confirmed officials in their original belief that if accepted in full by China, without protest from other nations, they would lead not only to material and industrial, but even political domination of China by Japan.

Japanese advisers for the Chinese government with resulting exclusion of all other foreign advisers from Peking, it is felt, would place China completely under the political control of Japan.

While not prepared to make an issue on that point, however, the State department is convinced the other provisions of "group five" finally would close to American commerce and enterprise the open door in China.

## General Disapproves Government Manufacture of War Munitions

Washington, D. C.—Estimates were given the senate military committee Thursday by Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance, showing that a plant costing \$400,000,000, operated by a force of 750,000 workmen, would be required to manufacture ammunition and war materials necessary to keep an army of a million men in the field and equip an additional million recruits.

General Crozier strongly disapproved any proposal for government monopoly of war supplies, insisting that best results could be accomplished by relying on private establishments to supplement the output of government plants in time of war.

The committee received from Secretary Garrison a draft of a tentative measure suggested by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, which would provide for the authorization for the proposed continental army in general terms only, leaving the details of the proposed system to be worked out by War department regulations. The original draft of a bill submitted by the War department contained an outline of the entire system. Mr. Garrison pointed out to the congressional committee, when he appeared before it, however, that as the plan largely was an experimental one, it would be wise to give the President wide discretionary powers to meet problems which could be solved in the light of experience yet to be gained.

## Peace is Offered Serbia.

London—Germany is continuing her efforts to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The correspondent says that Germany has offered to extend the Serbian boundaries in the direction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and re-establish the kingdom under Austro-German suzerainty, with Prince Eitel Friedrich, Emperor William's second son, on the throne.