

Ex-President Roosevelt Tells Venezuela Story For the First Time

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—For the first time the story of the controversy over Venezuela in 1902, which brought the United States to the verge of war with Germany, has been told by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who related in a speech here his conference while president with the German ambassador.

"It was about a year after I took office," Colonel Roosevelt began, "Germany was then engaged as she had been for years in striving to extend her dominion all over the world. She had in view certain chosen positions in South America. That was why Germany was the strongest foe of the Monroe doctrine. She aimed to turn South America into a German appendage. Venezuela at that time had a dictator named Castro, commonly known as the 'monkey of the Andes.'"

"I was determined that Venezuela should not become a German possession. Germany said it was not to be permanent and did not define what was meant by permanency. I permitted John Hay to write a number of notes and then decided to handle the matter myself. I sent for the German ambassador and said to him: 'This Venezuela business has been going on long enough and I cannot afford to let it get to the point where it will cause trouble for this country.'"

"At that time England was backing Germany and, while I had both against me, I paid little attention to England, but kept my eye on Germany. It was the last flicker of England's antagonism to the United States. 'I called the attention of the ambassador to the fact that Germany had a squadron of warships near Venezuela, threatening the mouth of the proposed isthmian canal. I demanded a statement of what Germany meant by temporary possession, saying I did not propose to have any 99-year leases. 'The ambassador told me he did not feel he was at liberty to discuss such an important question. That conference wound up with the following ultimatum: 'Tell your government that in 10 days it must arbitrate the matter or I will send Dewey down there. Thirty days before I had ordered Dewey to take our fleet into West Indian waters just for a friendly cruise, you know. 'I cannot send such a message, Mr. President. I do not think you realize what it means,' the ambassador replied. 'You think it means war?' I asked. 'I do not want to say what I think,' was the reply. 'If it means war, you have chosen the one spot where you cannot fight us,' I replied, and then I showed by maps our commanding position. 'When he retired I sent word to Dewey to be ready to sail on an hour's notice. About a week later, the ambassador called on me and talked about the weather and tennis and when I asked about the Venezuelan answer, he admitted that he had not dared send the message. 'I then told him that instead of allowing three days that remained for an answer I would order Dewey to sail in 48 hours. He told me it would be an awful thing for this country. 'Yes, but it will be more awful for your country,' I replied. 'In side of 36 hours he came back smiling and said he had received instructions from the German government that they would arbitrate.'"

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LA FOLLETTE CALLED TEACHER IN SEDITION MINNESOTA LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Move to oust Senator La Follette from the senate opened today with the introduction by Senator Kellogg, Minnesota, of resolutions adopted by the public safety commission of Minnesota, demanding La Follette's expulsion. The resolutions were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Following are the resolutions: "Whereas, Senator Robert M. La Follette made an address of a disloyal and seditious nature at a public meeting before a large audience at the Non-Partisan league convention in St. Paul on the twentieth of September: "Whereas, the utterances of Senator La Follette, with all the prestige of his high office as a senator of the United States, made under protection of a guarantee of the president of the Non-Partisan league that no disloyal expressions would be permitted during the alleged conference between producers and consumers on the high cost of living, have already served to create treasonable sentiment in the state of Minnesota, and being spread through the public press can have no other effect than to weaken the support of the government in carrying on the war; be it hereby

"Resolved, that the Minnesota commission of public safety respectfully petitions the senate of the United States to institute proceedings looking to the expulsion of the said Robert M. La Follette from the senate as a teacher of disloyalty and sedition, giving aid and comfort to our enemies and hindering the government in the conduct of the war. "Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution, together with copies of La Follette's speech, be forwarded to the president of the senate, Senators Nelson and Kellogg."

The resolution was signed by Governor A. A. Burnquist, Attorney General Lindquist and the following members of the committee: C. W. Ames, St. Paul; John Lind, Minneapolis; John F. McGee, C. H. March and A. C. Weiss, Duluth. Senator Kellogg introduced the resolution without comment and would say nothing about it later. "I shall make no comment whatever," he said. "I have just received the communication. I haven't even had time to read the speech."

Vice President Marshall laid before the senate four messages addressed to him urging impeachment and expulsion of La Follette. Kellogg's introduction of the resolution followed a conference attended by the vice president, Kellogg, Senator Martin, Democratic leader, and Senator Pomeroy, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections. At this conference the procedure was decided on. La Follette was not in the senate when the resolution and messages were presented. He entered a moment later. He evidently did not know what had been done or if he did he displayed no hint of his feelings. Few members of the senate knew what was in the resolution, as it was not read. The agreement by which it was presented made it appear like an ordinary petition, many of which are presented daily, and most of the senators were talking among themselves, clearly without knowledge of the significance of Kellogg's action. As the news spread, however, senators gathered in groups in the rear of the chamber. La Follette and one or two others sat alone. La Follette, whose seat is on the aisle in the first row, was entirely isolated. He sat reading a letter. A few minutes later the senate went into executive session.

Earlier in the day, before the ratification of the Pierson and Dr. Martin F. Van Buren, two well-known physicians, were arrested on warrants issued by the prosecuting attorney, charging issuance of prescriptions illegally. The latter, the police say, had been issuing prescriptions in a vacant office maintained over the Crown Drug company. That other doctors may be involved is expected. Charges are made by the police that the drug stores are selling liquor in some cases without prescriptions and in other cases they are selling more liquor than the prescriptions call for. The Stone-Fisher company maintains a drug department and Mr. Stone was summoned as the head of the corporation. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Tacoma.

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PIONEER JURIST ROBERT EAKIN DIES AT SALEM

SALEM, Or., Oct. 1.—Following an illness extending over several years Judge Robert Eakin, pioneer jurist and member of the supreme court until the first of this year, died at his home here today. The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church tomorrow afternoon and interment will be at Union, Or., on Wednesday. Judge Eakin was born in Elgin, Ill., March 15, 1848, and after acquiring an education in the public schools of that state came to Oregon in 1866. He graduated from Willamette university in 1873, and during the next two years read law with George B. Dorris. He was admitted to the bar during 1874, and commenced practice at Union immediately following his admission. He continued in practice until 1895, when he was appointed judge for the eighth judicial district. In 1902 he was elected to succeed himself and he served until 1906 when he was elected to the supreme court. He served as chief justice of that tribunal from January 1, 1911, until January 1, 1913, his term expiring on the latter date. He was re-elected and served as a member of the court until the first of this year when he resigned because of illness, and Judge Wallace McCamant, of Portland, was appointed to succeed him. Surviving him besides the widow are three children, Robert Eakin Jr., an attorney of La Grande, and Harold and Gertrude Eakin, both of this city. He is also survived by two brothers, Judge J. A. Eakin, circuit judge of the fifth judicial district, and H. E. Eakin, of Cottage Grove. Rev. Carl H. Elliott will conduct funeral services and he will be assisted by Rev. Edward J. Blair, of Redmond.

LUSITANIA TRAGEDY CAUSE OF DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE

LEWISTON, Idaho, Oct. 30.—John Nelson, of near Dayton, Wash., a prosperous ranch-owner, who was divorced on the ground of desertion, and his former wife, to whom the court restored her maiden name of Clara Wood, were remarried here yesterday by Probate Judge William Bollinger. Nelson and his wife are pioneer residents of the Dayton country and resided there as man and wife for many years, raising a family. Finally Nelson, becoming well off, decided to visit his old home in Sweden, and left for Sweden just before the Lusitania disaster. Shortly afterward an apparently well-authenticated report reached his home that he was among the victims of the submarine which sank the liner. Nelson had, however, reached Sweden safely, but through some mischance all his communications failed to reach his wife and family, Nelson believing the submarine activities and rigid censorship of war times were the reason that no communication reached him from his family. To straighten a business tangle which arose as a result of his absence the wife secured a divorce. A few days ago Nelson returned home. The trip to Lewiston was arranged and the parties are now on their second honeymoon.

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QUOTA FOR NEW TRAINING CAMPS FROM REGULARS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—While the war department has not made definite announcement concerning the third series of training camps, and has not even finally stated that there would be a third series of camps, there is little reason to doubt now that a third series will open very soon after the present instruction camps are closed, probably in the latter part of November. It was also fairly well settled that these camps will be filled largely by designation of enlisted men of the regular army, the national guard and the national army, and there will be a good opportunity for "non-coms" and privates also to gain commissions through these camps. Civilians are not excluded, and some with special qualifications will no doubt be admitted, but Adjutant General McCain tells Senator Chamberlain that the enlisted man will be given preference under present plans. One reason for departmental reluctance in announcing plans this far ahead probably is due to the fact that the funds needed are only now being provided in the big deficiency bill. In fact, as this bill passed the house, it contained nothing for future training of officers. It then carried an item of \$849,000 to cover the existing deficiency in the camps now running. The senate committee added \$400,000, with the purpose of providing for a third series of camps, upon estimates submitted by the war department. Upon Senator Wadsworth's insistence that the training camp section was not in proper form, the senate struck it all out, with the understanding that the conferees would restore it in better form, no hostility to the camps being intended by the action taken. The number of men to be received in the next series of training camps is not decided, but it is expected to be approximately the same as in the present camps, about 22,000 men.

OREGON WAR LIBRARY FUND EXCEEDS THE AMOUNT EXPECTED

PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—It was announced at the war library fund headquarters yesterday that \$12,000 was contributed by Oregon last week in the big campaign for money to build army cantonment libraries. Portland gave a little more than \$3,000. Reports have not yet come from all the outside districts so it is impossible to give complete figures. Goble raised 35 cents per capita, which is more than any other city in the Union has done, and Grants Pass was the first to complete its quota. Astoria, Or., subscribed 34 cents per capita instead of the required 5 cents. Corvallis holds the distinction of making a purely newspaper campaign conducted through the Gazette-Times. East Portland raised more by a house-to-house canvass than did the business districts. The East Portland branch library was the center of activities and M. B. McPaul was general chairman. Now that the campaign is over W. L. Brewster, state director, will work to see that the local money will be spent at the places where Oregon troops are located.

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OREGON CATTLEMAN IS FINALLY CLEARED OF ALL CHARGES

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—A charge that Frank C. Oxman, of Durkee, Or., cattleman, perjured his testimony against Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder following a bomb explosion here, was dismissed by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin here today. Attorneys for the bomb case defendants announced after the dismissal of the action that they would bring no further proceedings against Oxman. Judge Griffin personally swore to the warrant for Oxman's arrest, after three police judges are declared to have refused to do so. In dismissing the action today Judge Griffin declared: "When I issued the warrant I was informed by Mooney's attorneys that Oxman was not in San Francisco at the time he swore he saw Mooney at the scene of the bomb explosion. I find now that the contention of the defense attorneys in asking for the warrant was based only on suspicious circumstances." Attorney Edwin McKenzie, representing Mooney, declared to the court that he would show an attempt on the part of Oxman to bribe Mrs. Etella Smith to testify that she saw Israel Weinberg, one of the defendants, at the scene of the explosion. Judge Griffin held that this was not material to the charge on which the warrant was based. Mooney is under sentence of death for murder as a result of the explosion. Oxman was recently acquitted on a charge of attempting to induce F. E. Higall, of Grayville, Ill., to testify falsely against Mooney. Gold Hill—\$700,000 cement factory to begin operation soon. Will employ 85 men. Gold Hill—Pacific Tel & Tel Co. re-building toll line through county to Oregon-California line.

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WAR TAX BILL AS AGREED UPON READY OCT. 4

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Enactment into law this week of the great war tax bill, was regarded as certain today by leaders of both houses. The report will be presented to the house tomorrow and the senate probably on Tuesday, and by Thursday at the latest, the bill should be ready for the president's signature. Estimating the income and excess profit taxes has proved difficult for the experts. The latest unofficial estimate, prepared tonight, shows a total of approximately \$2,610,000,000, with indications that the final figures will be probably \$15,000,000 higher. It follows: Income tax \$800,000,000; excess profits, \$1,110,000,000; distilled spirits, \$135,000,000; rectified spirits, \$5,000,000; fermented liquors, \$46,000,000; wines, \$6,000,000; soft drinks and syrups, \$13,000,000; cigars, \$10,000,000; cigarettes, \$21,500,000; tobacco, \$23,000,000; snuff, \$2,000,000; cigarette papers, \$100,000; freight transportation, \$77,500,000; express and parcel post, \$16,000,000; passenger transportation, \$56,000,000; pipe lines, \$4,500,000; seats and berths, \$4,000,000; telegraphs and telephone messages, \$7,000,000; insurance policies, \$5,000,000; automobiles, \$4,000,000; musical instruments, \$2,000,000; motion picture films, \$3,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; sporting goods, \$1,200,000; pleasure boats, \$500,000; perfumes and cosmetics, \$1,900,000; proprietary medicines, \$3,000,000; cameras, \$750,000; admissions, \$50,000,000; club dues, \$1,200,000; stamp taxes, \$30,000,000; inheritances, \$5,000,000; virgin island products, \$20,000; first class mail matter, \$60,000,000; second class mail matter, \$14,000,000.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEFINES SHADOW HUN IN EASTERN SPEECH

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—"Shadow-Huns," men who sit in our National Legislature and serve the Kaiser, and the "Huns within our gates," received another denunciation today from ex-President Theo. Roosevelt in an address here at the Workington's Red Cross Sunday celebration. Departing from his set address, Colonel Roosevelt brought to his audience the need of true Americanism and the duty devolving upon every citizen of the United States in standing behind the young men who have enlisted or have made parts of the National Army for the purpose of "cutting the German cancer clean out of the world body." "You don't find any 'Shadow-Huns' in Germany," Mr. Roosevelt declared. "If in Germany any man acted as La Follette in this country they would be put to digging trenches. I would send him as a gift to the Kaiser. Let the 'Shadow-Huns' go back to their country." Using the disastrous Johnstown flood of 1889 as an example, the ex-president drew a striking parallel as to the peril of the United States resulting from its unpreparedness. He said that the owners of the South Fork dam here, which broke, causing the flood, had hesitated to strengthen it because of the cost, just as the leaders of this Nation in the period since the outbreak of the European war and prior to our entry had hesitated to strengthen the Nation's defenses. "Until the German cancer is cut clean out of the world body," said Mr. Roosevelt, "this great war for the victorious peace of justice must go on. Germany has reduced savagery to a science. "There are official records of more than 10,000 separate atrocities committed by the German armies, not sporadically but as a part of the deliberate plan of 'schrecklichkeit,' of horror, upon which the German government has counted."

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OFFICERS CHOSEN BY CONGRESS OF IRRIGATION

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 28.—George A. Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah, retiring president of the International Irrigation congress, was today elected president of the International Dry Farming congress. Other officers elected were: First vice president, Frank G. Odell, Omaha, Neb.; second vice president, T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, Man. The Farm congress adopted resolutions declaring "we deem it our first duty to align ourselves squarely with the president, his administration, the army and navy; we pledge the richness of our fields, the wealth of our flocks and as need comes, the support of our firesides."

RETURNS COMING IN FOR NEW LOAN TO AID IN WAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Treasury officials today were elated at the returns pouring in from all parts of the country indicating that the appeal to raise \$3,000,000,000 for the second Liberty Loan is meeting with an enthusiastic response from the public. It has been estimated that the volume of subscriptions must approximate \$125,000,000 a day to attain the minimum figure of \$3,000,000,000.

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PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS STATUS SUMMARY ISSUED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Crops, industrial and general business conditions in the 12th federal reserve district, composed of Pacific coast and inter-mountain states, are reported as follows in the bulletin of the regional reserve bank of San Francisco, issued as of October 1: The I. W. W. agitation has abated in this district, but there has been little improvement in the strike situation among the timber and lumber workers of the northwest. Strikes have been called in Portland and Seattle shipyards, and as this is written 20,000 iron workers about San Francisco bay are on strike, the latter tying up the work on ship contracts said to aggregate \$300,000,000. If Russia's internal contentions aid the enemy and threaten that country's newly gained liberty, surely it is no less directly helpful to the enemy to stop work on ships or curtail output by reducing hours or energy. The crops in 1917 will record a materially greater total than those of a year ago. Wheat, however, shows a decreased yield of 18 per cent, 64,796,000 bushels, against 78,448,000 in 1916, according to the government estimate September 1. In Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada the barley crop is estimated at 18 per cent less than that of a year ago, but in California the estimate is for 40,000,000 bushels, compared with 23,000,000 a year ago. August bank clearings for 29 principal cities in this district increased 38 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. Building permits for the same 29 cities declined 22 per cent. Reports from 147 lumber mills of the Pacific northwest indicate an average production during the month of August of 50 per cent below normal, with shipments averaging 17 per cent above actual production. About the middle of July boys were contracted in this district at 30 cents a pound. Two months later 42 cents was paid, sales in important volume being made at prices above 22 cents. These are the highest prices since 1911, when 32 cents was reached, and are due both to a greatly decreased acreage and to the conviction that congress will not immediately stop the heaving of beer. The 1917 hop crop of the coast is estimated at 125,000 bales, compared with about 230,000 bales in 1916. In one of the dry states of this coast one important concern brews beer in the usual manner, then extracts all alcohol by a centrifugal process, denaturizing the alcohol and disposing of it as a by-product. The taste of the beer is said not to be changed, and the brewery, previously shut down, is now said to be operating at capacity. Approximately 200,000,000 pounds of prunes will be dried in California this season, compared with 139,000,000 pounds last year and 179,000,000 pounds in 1915. The production in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, however, will be much below normal. California shipments of deciduous fruits to points outside the state will total 20,000 carloads, exceeding previous records by more than 2300 carloads. Last season 17,891 carloads were shipped. According to government estimates, the apple crop in the state of Washington will equal last year's yield of over 10,000,000 bushels, but in Oregon and California the production will be slightly less than a year ago. With a 10-year average of 87 for both oranges and lemons in California, the September 1 government report estimates oranges at 50 and lemons at 55. The production of rice in California is rapidly developing. The approximate average in 1912 was 1409; in 1915, 70,000 and in 1917, 90,000. The increase in value has been from \$75,000 in 1912 to \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in 1917, better yield and higher prices both being important factors. The 1917 raisin crop in California is estimated at 150,000 tons, about 28,000 tons more than last year's production. California's sardine pack for this year is estimated at 1,000,000 cases, and it is stated that at the present rate of increase the sardine pack for the state will in two years total over 2,500,000 cases, which is the present pack of Maine. Petroleum production in California in August averaged 271,755 barrels daily, compared with 259,236 barrels in July. Shipments averaged 289,343 barrels daily, curtailing stored stocks 663,840 barrels. Utah has record yields of hay and potatoes, as well as of sugar be