

**DEMOCRATS BREAK PROMISES, SAYS T.R.**

Party Accused of Being Afraid of Power.

POLICY IS CALLED INADEQUATE

Warning Given Against "Government by Convulsion."

OLD "BOSSSES" ARRAIGNED

Tariff Declared Unfair, Just Policy "Hopelessly Wrong"—No Way Provided for "Passing Prosperity Around"

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered tonight the first political address that has come from him since his return from Brazil. It was divided, generally speaking, into three parts—an attack on the Wilson Administration, an indictment of "bosses" and an exposition of the principles of the Progressive party.

The Administration's tariff laws Colonel Roosevelt declared a colossal failure, particularly hard on the farmer; its anti-trust programme he branded as an economic absurdity. Its foreign policy he styled as "wretched," but on this he did not elaborate. The Democratic tariff, he insisted, had brought distress on the Nation, had lowered the cost of living and had chiefly benefited foreign rivals of American business.

Non-Partisan Revision Proposed.

The solution rested, he argued, in support of the progressive movement and the enactment of laws providing for tariff revision by a non-partisan commission.

Of the "bosses" Mr. Roosevelt said what he has heretofore—that they thwarted the rank and file of the Republican party by the domination of Mr. Taft at Chicago and in so doing "deliberately put the Democratic organization and Mr. Wilson into power."

In criticism of the Colonel sketched the Progressive idea of needed anti-trust regulation by "properly empowered commissions," contrasting such proposals with legislation now pending at Washington, which he found woefully inadequate. Such a programme, he contended, proved the inadequacy of the Democratic party.

Democrats Afraid of Power.

"It is, and always will be," he said, "the states-rights party, the party afraid of power."

Yet the Colonel warned those dissatisfied with the Administration not through their resentment to throw their support to the leaders he had attacked. To do so, he said, would only insure a continuation of "government by convulsion, of a governmental seizure between two sets of policies."

He spoke a word concerning those whom the Progressives would welcome to the party. "We will gladly work," he said, "with any men who will themselves with open sincerity work for these (Progressive) principles, provided that they are men of character as to justify confidence in their good faith. In this spirit, he said, "we ask all good citizens to co-operate with us when, as here in Pennsylvania, we hold aloft the flag of good citizenship and fight to translate those sound and lofty principles into governmental practice."

Diminished Strength Apparent.

It was apparent as soon as Colonel Roosevelt began to speak that he did not possess his former strength and vigor. There was a noticeable change in his manner as compared with that of two years ago when he was engaged in his previous campaign.

Colonel Roosevelt made the trip to Pittsburgh against the advice of his doctor and it was felt that the result would go far toward indicating to what extent he would be able to take part in the Progressive party's battle of the next four months.

He spoke tonight with comparative ease, after the first few words, but there was a huskiness in his voice which showed that his throat was still troubling him. Persons in the rear of the building at times found it difficult to hear him. His gestures were less rapid and vigorous than of old, and as he neared the end of his speech he was plainly weary.

Speech Is Uncompromising.

It was an uncompromising speech. Before he made it the report had gone out that he would hold out the olive branch to the Republican party, but there was no hint of such a thing in his remarks. He appealed to individual Republicans to support the Progressive ticket, but suggested no dealings with the Republican party as an organization. He denounced the Republican leaders, who he said, had misrepresented the people. He attacked Roosevelt unflinchingly.

"Let him go in sack cloth and ashes," he said, "because it was owing to him and his associates that the Democratic party has power now to do wrong. No more scandalous appeal could be made than to return him to power to fight the wrongs for which he is primarily responsible."

The Wilson Administration's policies, Colonel Roosevelt said, were responsible for backward business and unemployment.

(Continued on Page 2.)

40 IN NIGHTGIES LEAP FROM SALEM FIRE

FREMONT HOTEL BURNS; TOWN LEFT IN DARKNESS.

John Rundberg Jumps to Safety and Then Re-Enters Flames to Arouse Others—Explosions Follow.

SALEM, Or., July 1 (Wednesday).—(Special.)—Fire which destroyed the Fremont Hotel shortly after midnight this morning menaced the lives of 40 occupants of the hotel, did damage estimated from \$12,000 to \$20,000 and left Salem in complete darkness.

The Fremont Hotel was a three-story frame building, the two upper floors of which were used by the hotel. The ground floor was occupied by a garage, laundries and small shops. The entire building was destroyed, and the loss to this was \$7000. Besides the furniture there were five automobiles burned and quantities of paint and oils.

John Rundberg, a patron of two days at the hotel, was the hero of the fire. He was awakened by the smoke which filled his room. He jumped to a veranda roof. In safety himself, he thought of the other occupants, and climbing through the flame-lit windows of the second floor, stumbled through the hall to the office and aroused the other occupants. It is believed all occupants were notified and escaped in time by jumping from the second floor in their nightdresses or less.

Rundberg left his satchel, containing \$50 in money, and his clothes in the room. These were his sole possessions in Salem.

While the occupants were jumping, the garage and adjoining shops were wrecked by explosives, due to the quantities of gasoline and combustibles stored therein.

Wires connecting the light power plant and the hotel were severed, and the service paralyzed. The newspaper and telegraph offices were left in darkness, as was the entire town.

The Fremont Hotel stood at Ferry and High streets.

NEW CHARTER IS REJECTED

Returns at Seattle Indicate Manager Plan Not Wanted.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—Complete returns from more than half the voting precincts in the city indicate that the new charter submitted to the voters today was defeated by a vote of two to one.

The charter provided a city manager plan of government, with a Council of 39 members elected by wards. The vote in 163 precincts out of 281 in the city was 3585 for and 7350 against the new charter.

LEPER STUDIES WIRELESS

Navy Will Give Amateur License When Conditions Are Met.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Archibald Thomas, a leper, confined at the leper colony at Penikese Island, near New Bedford, Mass., will receive a license from the Navy Department as an amateur wireless operator, should he prove himself competent, and it is said there is no doubt he will.

Thomas has learned wireless telegraphy by working with a poor equipment during the five years he has been a member of the colony.

"FATHER OF LORDS" DIES

Nobleman Who Married at 82 Was Among Body's Liveliest Members.

LONDON, June 30.—The Earl of Wemyss and March, the father of the House of Lords, died today.

Born in 1818, the Earl of Wemyss was until recently considered one of the liveliest members of the House of Lords. At the age of 82 he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Grace Blackburn, niece of the late Lord Blackburn, although at the time he had several great-grandchildren.

ISLAND STRIFE SPREADS

Reports of Battles in San Domingo Shows Extended Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Dominican revolutionists have been defeated at San Pedro Macoris, on the southern coast of the island, according to reports today to the State Department.

This is the second battle on the south coast, indicating the spread of hostilities, which until recently had been confined to Puerto Plata and the northern districts.

IRISH FACTIONS IN FIGHT

Several Hurt Before Disorder Is Quelled by Baton Charge.

OMAGH, County of Tyrone, Ireland, June 30.—The rival voter forces, Ulsterites and Nationalists, came into collision here tonight and fierce fighting followed.

Several civilians and policemen were hurt, then the disorders were quelled by a constabulary charge, in which batons were freely used.

FLAG WILL BE SALUTED

Honor to Be Paid at Raising to Top of Staff Furnished by Astoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The firing of a National salute of 21 guns will accompany the raising of the largest American flag in San Francisco July 4 on the giant flag pole presented to the Panama-Pacific Exposition by Astoria, Or., it was announced today.

WILSON REFUSES WOMEN'S DEMANDS

Suffrage Is State Issue, President Says.

PERSONAL CONVICTION VOICED

Babies Coo Accompaniments to Delegates' Speeches.

VISITORS SHOW CHAGRIN

Members of Club Federation Told They Are Doing Well Under Present Plan—President Will Not Be Cross-Examined.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Five hundred members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs marched to the White House today and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The President reiterated his statement to previous delegations that his party had not embodied this question in its platform, and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the states and not by the Federal Government.

Women Show Disappointment.

The women went away plainly disappointed and chagrined, some of them talking of immediate action against the Democratic party. Headed by such leaders as Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Miss Rheta Chiles Dorr and Miss Alice Paul, they had marched to the White House with bands playing and banners flying. They massed themselves in the historic east room, many carrying babies, who added their share to the unusual scene by cooing or crying accompaniments to the speeches.

Once inside the White House, the women made no demonstrations and allowed their leaders to do the talking.

President Not Applauded.

There was no applause as the President entered the east room, accompanied by Colonel Hart, his military aide, in full dress uniform. Mrs. Ellis Logan, president of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, told the President of the adoption of a suffragist resolution at a recent general convention of her organization in Chicago. She then introduced Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Dorr.

The latter spoke of the strength of (Continued on Page 2.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
TODAY'S: Maximum temperature, 85 degrees; minimum, 61 degrees.
TODAY'S: Fair; northwesterly winds.

Mexico.
Carranza seeks to gain time before replying to mediators. Page 3.
John T. McCutcheon writes of false diplomatic evidence in Vera Cruz situation. Page 1.

Foreign.
Vienna students burn flag of Serbian legation. Page 2.

National.
President signs battleship bill. Page 2.
Nation's income short of expectations. Page 4.
Wilson refuses to aid women in obtaining National suffrage action. Page 1.
Senators near blows in dispute over Nicaraguan treaty. Page 3.

Domestic.
Roosevelt arraigns Democratic policy as "inadequate." Page 1.
Senator Penrose says Colonel Roosevelt himself is "booster" of Vera Cruz situation. Page 1.
West Virginia's entrance into "dry" column marked by tragedy. Page 3.
Butte declared unsafe for Meyer. Page 3.

Sports.
Coast League results: Portland 3, Venice 2; Sacramento 17, San Francisco 4; Los Angeles 10, Oakland 3. Page 6.
Northwestern League results: Portland 4, Victoria 12; Tacoma 2, Vancouver 7, Seattle 3. Page 6.
Regatta fun at Astoria opens with arrival of Admiral from Portland tonight. Page 6.
Portland most feared club, says captain of Venetians. Page 7.
Blues beat Whites at polo. Page 7.

Pacific Northwest.
Winifred Matney chosen Queen for Fourth celebration in The Dalles. Page 5.
Three Idaho platform conventions mocked by prohibitionists. Page 5.
Washington hopesters organize to fight dry measure. Page 5.
Tacoma Mayor and Contractor at odds and city employees waiting. Page 5.
Chautauque campers choose sites at Gladstone Park. Page 9.
Hotel at Salem, Or., burns and 40 jump in night. Page 1.

Commercial and Marine.
Wheat buyers withdraw, owing to depressed foreign markets. Page 19.
Rally in wheat at Chicago after lowest price of season is touched. Page 19.
Stock market turns strong and former losses are made up. Page 19.
New record made in year's exports. Page 14.
Naval Militia leaves today on cruise to Honolulu. Page 18.

Portland and Vicinity.
Astoria asks same rates as to Puget Sound and averts Portland rates are no factor. Page 1.
Weather report, forecast and data. Page 10.
Paving proceedings to be hastened by Council. Page 13.
Junior government candidates hold rallies. Page 15.

Removal of portable schools favored by speakers at committee meeting. Page 8.
Nation-wide optimism is seen by West Coast lumbermen. Page 15.
Figures for fiscal year of 1913-1914 tell city's story. Page 4.
New Oregon roads review preliminary to summer improvement. Page 9.

BROWN MEN PICK WHITES

Pasco Japanese Show Friendship by Sending Americans to Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30.—(Special.)—There is no "Japanese question" at Pasco. So nicely do the little brown men get along with their white neighbors they have sent two Caucasian representatives to Seattle this week, during the visit of the Mikado's warships. They asked Mr. L. Driscoll, an attorney, to do the honors in their behalf, and to select anyone in Pasco whom he desired to take with him. Mr. Driscoll chose T. G. Cooper, a banker. The two now are in Seattle.

(Continued on Page 2.)

COSTLY WAR BEGUN; GOAL SEEMS LOST

American Diplomacy in Ypiranga Case False.

APOLOGY NOW IS EXPECTED

Huerta Gets Arms United States Started to Withhold.

AFFAIR LIKE COMIC OPERA

With Aim of First Hostilities in Mexico Apparently Forgotten Nation Lets Dictator Take Advantage of One-Sided "Armistice."

BY JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON.

By arrangement between The Oregonian and the Chicago Tribune.

VERA CRUZ, June 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—There is no phase of the Administration's Mexican policy that presents a more absurd aspect than the Ypiranga incident.

The Ypiranga is the Hamburg-American steamer that brought an enormous shipment of arms from Germany to Vera Cruz for Provisional President Huerta. It was due to arrive at Vera Cruz on April 21, and it was to prevent the landing of these arms that Washington telegraphed Admiral Fletcher to seize the custom-house. What the consequences of that move were we all know. About 30 American sailors and marines were killed, a number wounded and something like 200 Mexicans, combatants and noncombatants, were killed.

It was a quick, decisive, and somewhat costly piece of work, but, by jingo, we prevented the Ypiranga from landing that enormous shipment of arms and ammunition. The Administration and the Navy received widespread commendation for the thorough effectiveness of the coup de force.

Ypiranga Crew Enjoys Life.

Then what happened? The Ypiranga settled down comfortably at its dock here in Vera Cruz, put up its awnings, and proceeded to enjoy life as much as possible.

It had apparently resigned itself to a situation in which those arms were not to be landed. Its clearance papers stipulated that that particular shipment should be landed in Vera Cruz and nowhere else. If it landed them elsewhere, contrary to its shipping papers, it would run the risk of occupying the presumably disagreeable role of a filibustering craft, which no self-respecting ship cares to be. It also could not secure clearance papers to any other

(Continued on Page 2.)

SENATORS CLASH IN HEARING ON TREATY

ROOT'S ATTITUDE AROUSES IRE OF SMITH OF MICHIGAN.

Personal Encounter Is Feared by Friends as Result of Wordy Exchange in Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Senators Root of New York, and Smith of Michigan, had a lively clash in the foreign relations committee today during the discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty, which some Senators feared at one time might develop into a personal encounter. James Brown, New York banker, was testifying.

According to Senators who heard of the trouble Senator Smith was questioning Mr. Brown about the payment several years ago of alleged revolutionary claims amounting to more than \$1,000,000 pesos to Nicaraguans friendly to the administration of President Adolfo Diaz, and asked him if these payments were not a crime on the people of Nicaragua.

Senator Root is said to have suggested to the witness that he refuse to answer the question. This interruption led to a wordy interchange, in which Senator Smith was said to have declared that Mr. Root favored the proposed Nicaraguan treaty and announced that hereafter his remarks about the New York Senator would be made publicly.

CO-EDS HIKE 70 MILES

Women at Corvallis Summer School Walk to Newport.

NEWPORT, Or., June 30.—(Special.)—Three women members of the Oregon Agricultural College short course have arrived here after two had walked 70 miles and one 50 miles. They are Mrs. C. Boessinger, Miss Ruth Chamberlain and Miss Mabel Rayot. All are from Portland. Mrs. Boessinger and Miss Chamberlain walked from Corvallis, covering 70 miles in two days. Miss Rayot walked as far as Chitwood, 50 miles, where she took the train to Newport.

The three slept in a barn seven miles east of Eddyville the first night. Part of the second night was passed on the beach at Newport.

While other cities of the Pacific Coast were sweltering in the heat, Portland enjoyed a maximum temperature of but 84 degrees and a minimum of 51 yesterday. Sacramento suffered with a temperature of 94, Medford's maximum was 98. At Roseburg it was 92, Walla Walla 90, and Pendleton 94 degrees. Phoenix, Ariz., was the hottest with 102 degrees.

The prediction for today is fair and continued warm weather, with northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE HERE 88

Portland Only Warm While Other Cities Swelter With Heat.

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HOUSEWIVES IN SPAIN RIOT

Potatoes and Bread, Too High in Price, Thrown Into Streets.

MADRID, June 30.—Food riots caused by high prices which began here yesterday, continued today. Bands of housewives demanded that the price of potatoes should be lowered and, their demand not being complied with, they seized many sacks at the market and threw the potatoes into the street. Similar procedure was carried out at the bakeries.

The police are having great trouble in coping with the mobs.

POLICE JUDGE FINES SELF

Seaside Official Then Remits Penalty Pending Good Behavior.

SEASIDE, Or., June 30.—(Special.)—John L. Berry, Recorder and Police Judge of Seaside, has the unique distinction of having fined himself for overstepping a city ordinance and then remitting the fine pending good behavior.

The offense was a slight altercation with the Chief of Police over a detail in the management of the city business. The combatants were separated by a former Chief of Police, who happened to be present at the time.

HEIRESS IS WED TO PRINCE

Rospigliosi to Take His American Bride to Norway on Trip.

PARIS, June 30.—Miss Laura McDonald Stallo, one of America's richest heiresses and daughter of Edmund K. Stallo, of Cincinnati, and Prince Francesco Rospigliosi were married today at St. Joseph's Church in the presence of a company of distinguished guests. Among those present were: Ambassador and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Prince and Princess Murat. The Princess is a sister of the bride.

Prince and Princess Rospigliosi are going to Norway for their honeymoon.

STATE STRIKE IS FEARED

French Employes Threaten When Half-Holiday Is Denied.

PARIS, June 30.—Apprehension is said to prevail in the French cabinet, owing to the possibility of a strike of state employes in consequence of the rejection by the finance committee of the senate of a bill to give government employes a Saturday half-holiday.

This action was taken by the committee regardless of the earnest representations of Rene Viviani, the premier,

ASTORIA ASKS ONLY PARTY WITH SOUND

Portland Rates Not in Dispute at All.

RAILROAD VIEW IS DIFFERENT

Letter Written by Collis P. Huntington Aids City.

GRAVITY CERTAIN TO RULE

Companies' Lawyers Dispute Meaning and Argue Charges to Mouth of River Should Not Be Same as for 100 Miles Less.

In its contention for terminal freight rates, the city of Astoria, which presented its case yesterday before A. D. Hugh, commissioner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, was particularly specific that it wants to be placed on a parity with Puget Sound, and was just as particular to insist that the Portland rates should not be brought into the case at all.

The fact that Portland and Puget Sound cities have common rates is merely an incident to the present controversy, was the frequently reiterated assertion of ex-Senator Fulton, who is conducting Astoria's fight.

Portland Rates Brought In.

The half dozen railroad attorneys who are opposing Astoria's claims centered their efforts during the cross-examination of the Astoria witnesses to show that if Puget Sound rates are unjustly discriminatory against Astoria, because the rates are higher, the Portland rates likewise are discriminatory, since Portland and Puget Sound have the same rates.

"The Portland rates have nothing whatever to do with this case," exclaimed Senator Fulton once when this line of railroad argument was persisted in. "The Portland problem simply is being lugged into this case."

Astoria's appeal to the commission was based on the fact that the Puget Sound rates are lower. Portland was not necessarily mentioned in the complaint. Senator Fulton directed his questions all day in recognition of this situation.

Lines to Alter Issue.

It became plain, however, that the railroads, when they present their defense at today's hearing, will base their opposition to the Astoria plea on the fact that the distance between Astoria and interior points is 109 miles greater than the distance between Portland and the interior points, and that to give Astoria rates on a parity with Puget Sound would automatically place Astoria on a parity with Portland.

The carriers cannot be expected, they will insist, to haul freight this extra 109 miles for no additional compensation.

Senator Fulton conducted his case in an effort to prove that the cost of transporting freight between the Inland Empire and Puget Sound is much greater, by reason of the heavy mountain grades, than is the cost of carrying it between the Inland Empire and Astoria.

Gravity Must Hold Factor.

Many of his witnesses contended that the existing rates present an artificial barrier to Astoria's development. Astoria, they insisted, by reason of its position at the mouth of the Columbia, on a water grade with the Inland Empire and the entire Columbia and Snake River territory, is entitled to rates that are commensurate with the gravity haul.

His strongest point in support of this theory was made, probably, when he introduced as evidence a letter written February 6, 1906, by the late Collis P. Huntington, then president of the Southern Pacific, to A. B. Hammond, who at that time was president of the Astoria & Columbia River road, operating between Portland and Astoria and since incorporated into the property of the North Bank system.

Letter Is Quoted.

Mr. Huntington's letter, which, in view of recent events, was regarded by many at the hearing in the nature of a prophecy, was as follows:

Referring to the conversation between us on the subject of making Astoria a common point with Portland, and my decision to that effect so far as the Southern Pacific Company is concerned, let me say that since you left I have given the question much thought. When I told you that the Southern Pacific Company would do it I was still in some doubt whether it be a wise thing to do, as it would build up Astoria and make it a port more of a competitor of San Francisco than could otherwise be the case, and even more than any of the towns on Puget Sound could be, as the latter are all so much further from the mouth of the river that the gravity line determined by the course of the river is to the north, where it can be transferred directly to the great ships that are hereafter to do the commerce of the seas.

(This result may be prevented for a time (Continued on Page 2.)

