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GERMANY DECLARES WASHINGTON IS LAX

Failure to Insist On
Rights Is Charged.

ALLIES GETTING MUNITIONS

Berlin Thinks Notes to Britain
Are Not Followed Up.

REAL NEUTRALITY URGED

State Department Will Reply All
Belligerents Stand Alike and
That Allies' Advantage Is
Due to Sea Supremacy.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Germany has sent to the United States Government a note complaining that the latter has accomplished nothing in its diplomatic correspondence with the allies to obtain for American exporters the right to ship foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent country. The communication intimates also that the United States has virtually acquiesced in the British order-in-council prohibiting commerce with Germany.

In view of these considerations the German government calls attention to the fact that the allies daily are obtaining large shipments of arms and ammunition from dealers in the United States, and declares that the American Government, while insisting on its legal right to ship arms to belligerents, does not with equal energy pursue its right to ship foodstuffs and non-combatant articles to the civilian population of Germany.

Real Neutrality Urged.

The note urges that irrespective of the formal aspects of the question of shipping arms to belligerents the spirit of neutrality should be observed. In support of this contention, a quotation is cited from President Wilson's address to Congress on Mexican affairs in August, 1913, when he said:

"I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or ammunition of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be partisans of either party of the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

Officials of the State Department have begun the preparation of a reply, which will be delivered shortly to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here.

The complaint that neutral countries had submitted to the influence of the allies in connection with the right to ship conditional contraband and foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent has been made before by Germany in her diplomatic notes, this being cited by the German foreign office as one of the reasons for proclaiming a submarine war zone of the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland. The United States denied in its reply then that it had been silent on the question and called attention to its diplomatic notes to Great Britain dealing with these subjects.

Acquiescence Will Be Denied.

It is understood that the reply to the present complaint will deny vigorously that this Government has acquiesced in any way to the order-in-council, and will refer to the last note sent by the United States to Great Britain arguing at length its opposition to the viewpoint of the allies on the blockade question.

As for the utterances of the President on the shipment of arms into Mexico, officials here hold that the Mexican situation constitutes a special case in no way comparable with the relations between the United States and the European belligerents. Officials pointed out that the President said in the same address to Congress:

"I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side of the struggle now going on in Mexico shall receive any assistance from this side of the border."

There is no law by which the President of the United States, it was declared, could exercise the same authority, even if he were desirous of forbidding the exportation of arms to all belligerents, as to do so without authority from Congress would be unconstitutional.

The viewpoint of the American Government has been from the outset that its position with respect to the shipment of arms has been enforced impartially as to all belligerents, and Secretary Bryan's letter to Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations committee, discussing this point, contended that if the German allies were unable to enjoy the same advantages as to the delivery of arms into their country, this was due to the naval superiority of Great Britain and not to any circumstances over which the United States had any control.

Historic Steps Being Torn Up.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Stone's message today began tearing up the historic steps leading to the main entrance to the Capitol. The sandstone had sailed to endure the grind of footsteps during a century and will make way for new marble slabs.

WAR OR NEW REGIME IS ITALIAN THREAT

5 POLITICAL PARTIES ADOPT
WARNING RESOLUTION.

Berlin Prohibits Exports to Latin
Nation and Holds Rome's
Empty Freight Cars.

ROME (via Paris), April 9.—Political parties favorable to the immediate intervention in the war, comprising democrats, radicals, reformists, socialists and nationalists, have arranged great meetings to be held Sunday throughout Italy in an endeavor to bring about the participation of the country in the conflict.

The Journal d'Italia, commenting today on the event, says that it has assumed the character of a warning to the monarchy, since the National League, which arranged the meetings, adopted a resolution containing this sentence: "If, after long waiting, there are disillusion, no matter of what nature, a profound political upheaval is inevitable."

Professor Mussolini, a Socialist leader, explains this section of the resolution thus:

"In other words, if the monarchy is unable to make national war, the monarchy will cease to exist in Italy, as a profound political upheaval means a change of regime."

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 9.—The German government today, besides prohibiting exports from Germany to Italy, is stopping at the frontier station all empty Italian freight cars bound home. Passenger trains arriving in Switzerland today from Italy are crowded with German families.

Railroad rolling stock is being withdrawn by Italy from the Swiss frontier, it is reported here, for the transportation of troops and military stores in Northern Italy, destined for the region bordering on the Austrian Tyrol.

WHEAT IS SENT BY MAIL

Stream of 50-Pound Parcels Going
From La Grande to Burns.

BAKER, Or., April 9.—(Special).—A stream of 50-pound packages of wheat is going through here on their way from La Grande to Burns. Several carloads are on the way and more are expected. The Sawyer-Clark Company is loading the wheat at Island City, near La Grande, and it is going to different parties at the interior city. It will travel 135 miles by rail and nearly 100 miles by stage, but is in the 100-mile parcel post zone.

The Burns district is a grazing district and raises little wheat, which at times brings 5 cents a pound there. The La Grande firm has also received an order for a cargo of potatoes to be sent to John Day, also in the interior.

POWDER PLANT ADDS MEN

Japanese Steamer Takes 1000 Cases
of Dynamite to Russia.

TACOMA, Wash., April 9.—(Special).—Forty-five men have been added to the payroll of the Dupont Powder Works south of Tacoma. It was announced today. Increased demand for explosives is the reason.

The Japanese steamer Hakushika Maru in port loading will take 1000 cases of dynamite for Vladivostok. The steamer Robert Dollar, which left this week for Vladivostok, took a similar shipment and 1000 cases of dynamite will be sent from the Dupont Works to Montana next week. All employees of the Dupont Works recently were given a wage increase of 20 per cent.

HOLLAND DENIES RUMORS

No Incident Found to Justify Tale
of Hostilities With Germany.

THE HAGUE, April 9, via London, April 10.—The closest inquiries made today in diplomatic, ministerial and military circles failed to discover the reason for the alarming rumors printed in London newspapers relative to the possibility of hostilities between Holland and Germany, or for the charging of high insurance premiums.

Nothing appears to have arisen recently at any point along the frontier which would cause Holland to cease to maintain her position of strictest neutrality.

SWEATER TABOO AT ISSUE

Use of Official Letters by Co-Eds to
Be Settled at Willamette.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, Salem, Or., April 9.—(Special).—That no co-ed will be allowed to wear any sweater bearing the official "W" won in track, baseball, basketball or football by Willamette men probably will be the decision of members of the official "W" club who have the matter under consideration.

During the reign of Dr. Sweetland, no man was allowed to loan his award sweater, but latterly the custom has been disregarded.

812,000 ALLIES CAPTIVES

More Than Half Million of Prisoners
Are Russians.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 9.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that on April 1 812,500 prisoners of war were being held in Germany—10,175 officers and 802,325 men.

The dispatch gives the prisoners by nationality as follows: French, 553,000 officers and 233,498 men; Russian, 314,000 officers and 291,170 men; Belgian, 44,000 officers and 28,620 men; British, 520 officers and 20,387 men.

BRITISH EMPLOYER ACCUSED BY LABOR

Men Say Huge Profits
Are Exacted.

COST OF LIVING IS RISING

Poor Man Held Better Off in
Germany Than in England.

DRINKING IS EXPLAINED

Worker Says It Is Because Point of
Fatigue Is Passed That They Re-
sort to Stimulants—Medals
Promised as Rewards.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.
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Published by arrangement.)

LONDON, March 21.—Lord Kitchener just recently made one of his frequent speeches in Parliament. It was directed against the strikers and complainers in various parts of the country, who, by their unwillingness to work and their demands for more time and money, are seriously hindering the progress of the allies and are indirectly responsible for more deaths and more battles lost.

Will Kitchener be obeyed? That is the question. Which is more probable—that the companies which are automatically making immense fortunes out of the war will come forward on a profit-sharing basis, or that the men who are working double shifts at the same old wages will be convinced that patriotism demands their sacrifice and go on working without complaint?

Medal Promised for Work.

Since we aren't at the millennium yet, the trouble will go on until the government takes a direct hand in it, although Lord Kitchener holds out the hope of a pretty medal to any workman who is loyal and thorough straight through to the end of the war. Since his words will undoubtedly have a great effect both on companies and men alike, I will quote the most important:

"While the workmen generally have worked loyally and well, there have, I regret to say, been instances where absence, irregular timekeeping, and slack work have led to a marked diminution in the output of our factories."

Kitchener's Anxiety Manifest.

"I have heard rumors that the workmen in some factories have an idea that the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work their hardest."

"I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment is for the next two or three months and for the next two or three months I am causing me serious anxiety, and I wish all those engaged in the manufacture of war material to work as hard as they can."

(Concluded on Page 4.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 74.2 degrees; minimum, 42.2 degrees.
TODAY'S—Increasing cloudiness, followed by unsettled and threatening weather; cooler; variable winds, becoming southerly.

War.
Britain will release to America goods bought in Germany before March 1. Page 4.
Russians are in possession of principal chain of Carpathians. Page 4.
British workers say employers are exacting inordinate profits for war supplies. Page 4.
Labor and Grangers expected to vote for bond issue. Page 11.

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Germany complains that Washington has accomplished nothing by its correspondence with the allies regarding food shipments. Page 1.

Domestic.
Labor leaders praise lat. E. H. Harriman as friend of workmen. Page 1.
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Pacific Coast League results: Portland 4, Salt Lake 2; San Francisco 9, Venice 3; (10 innings); Oakland 9, Los Angeles 2. Page 12.

Sports.
Columbia meet today to be greatest indoor track event in West. Page 13.
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Maltby writes that Haygo is becoming more and more like McGraw. Page 12.

Pacific Northwest.
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Commercial and Marine.
Australian demand gives better undertone to cereal markets. Page 13.
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Stocks made big advances on heavy trading. Page 17.

Industrial reports most favorable for many months. Page 17.
Oregon City plans canal locks observance May 6. Page 14.
Plans for repairs of drydock adopted by five political parties demand war, threatening upheaval. Page 1.
French now dominate plains of Woevera. Page 1.

Portland and Vicinity.
Really men in Baker stage robbery case taken to scene of holdup. Page 7.
Jovians launch campaign to reinstate electrical parade in Festival. Page 7.
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W. S. U'Ren has new single tax plan to submit to voters in Fall. Page 7.

SUBMARINES' NEST FOUND

Norway Orders Scattering of Ger-
mans From Sheltered Base.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 9.—Norwegian airmen who have been scouring the coasts of Norway investigating rumors that a German submarine base was situated in some sheltered spot of these neutral waters, found several German submarines gathered behind the cliffs at Bergen Bay.

The submarines were ordered to leave immediately or be interned for the remainder of the war.

WOMAN MASTER OF TUG

Mrs. Nellie L. Sporman in Command
of Craft; Husband First Mate.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 9.—Mrs. Nellie L. Sporman, having obtained a pilot's license for the waters of Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska, has been appointed master of the steam tug Hovey, of which her husband is mate. She will take active command of the vessel, which is one of a fleet engaged in general towing.

The appointment was made on merit by the tug's owners.

WASHINGTON SENDS PROTEST TO VILLA

Threat to Confiscate
Mines Disturbs.

HARDSHIP IS POINTED OUT

Order Compelling Operation
Declared Injustice.

BATTLE RESULT DISPUTED

Carranza Forces Still Assert Obre-
gon Was Routed in South, but
Opponents Declare Victory
Was With Other Side.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The State Department today sent a formal protest to the Villa government at Chihuahua, Mexico, against its threat to confiscate foreign-owned mines. The following statement was issued tonight summarizing the situation:

"The department is advised that the Villa administration at Chihuahua, on March 19 issued a decree with reference to mining operations, providing that if operations at the mines are suspended or if taxes are not paid the mines will be forfeited. It is said that the decree will be in effect from April 1, and that 120 days from the date of the promulgation of the law will be allowed for the resumption of operations."

Hardships Are Pointed Out.

"The department has made a protest against the provisions of this decree, pointing out the hardships that would be imposed upon companies in compelling them to operate their mines when either the condition of the work or the political situation would make such operation highly inadvisable and unprofitable."

Definite information as to the progress of the campaign in the region of Irapuato, in which General Villa is leading his troops in person against the Carranza forces under General Obregon, still were lacking late today, although a report to the State Department, dated Irapuato, April 7, said Obregon's men had retreated toward Queretaro after a short skirmish and probably would make a stand there. Messages to Villa representatives here tended to confirm this, but dispatches from Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz continued to assert that Obregon had won a great victory.

Reports of Fighting Confirmed.

A report today from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz said news received on April 8 by Carranza officials from Obregon was interpreted there as indicating that a decisive victory had been won. "It was intimated on the 8th," said the message, "that fighting was still in progress, notwithstanding that the enemy had been driven northward 50 kilometers. The bells in Vera Cruz were rung in celebration."

(Concluded on Page 4.)

Friday's War Moves

THE Russian successes in the Carpathians where the Muscovites are said to control nearly all the important passes and are preparing for a descent to the plains of Hungary have revived unofficial talk of separate peace for Austria-Hungary, and seemingly increase anxiety on the part of the Italianists in Italy for their country to take up arms on the side of the allies and secure territory which they have failed to get in the negotiations through Germany with Austria.

The Russian newspapers seem convinced that Hungary, if not the whole of the dual monarchy, is ready to seek peace, and it is said that Emperor Francis Joseph has requested Pope Benedict to intervene in his behalf.

Except in Italy, the neutral country most directly interested in this question, little credence is given this report, although the opinion is expressed in military circles in London that if Russia succeeds in overcoming the joint resistance of the Austro-German troops in the Carpathians, as she apparently has that of the Austro-Hungarian armies, Hungary at least will be ready to bring the war to an end as far as she is concerned.

However, the Russians have some way to go as yet before they reach the plains of Hungary, and the Austro-German forces are placing every obstacle in their way. The whole southern slopes of the mountains have been strongly fortified and troops are being poured into the region in dispute. It is said there are now 24 Austrian and six German army corps facing the Russians, and that more are on the way. On the other hand the Russians still are bringing up reserves, and according to the Austrian report they are attacking without any regard for the loss of human life.

The British military critics express the greatest admiration for the manner in which the Russians have handled the Carpathian campaign. Their advance between Polanka and Barfeld, they say, squeezed the Austrians out of the Dukla Pass, that from Dukla squeezed them out of Mokolaborca, and from west to east this process has continued until all the passes are in the hands of the Russian Emperor's troops. The critics contend that the Austro-Germans must now return from East Galicia and Bukovina or they will find themselves cut off.

Just as fierce a battle, but on a smaller scale, is going on in the west between the Meuse and the Moselle. There the French are persisting in their offensive against the Germans, and, according to the Paris reports, continue to make progress. The French report, however, is at direct variance with the reports from Berlin, which announce that all the French attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The French are bombarding incessantly St. Mihiel, the point of the wedge they are trying to force out and, at the same time, are attacking the two sides of the wedge with infantry and artillery in an endeavor to reach the roads which lead from St. Mihiel to Metz. If the progress already is as great as the French claim it to be, these roads should be almost within reach of the French guns.

The Germans have made an attack on the British lines in Northern France which was repulsed, and, according to Berlin, have recaptured from the Belgians the village of Drel Grachten, on the Yser, which has changed hands several times within a few days. Elsewhere, so far as the public has been informed, there has been no fighting worth mentioning.

Nothing official has been forthcoming regarding a reported naval engagement off the Dardanelles grows less as the time approaches for the expected new attack there. Submarines appear to have become less active. Incoming steamers report having seen some of these craft, but no vessels are reported to have been sunk by them.

An authoritative denial has been received from The Hague of the report in circulation in London yesterday that the relations between Holland and Germany had reached the breaking point.

PASTOR USES HOE AT 87

Rev. Joseph Hoberg and Wife, Mc-
Minnville, Wedded 63 Years.

McMINNVILLE, Or., April 9.—(Special).—Rev. Joseph Hoberg, for 46 years a resident of Yamhill County, celebrated his 87th birthday here today, working in his little garden back of his quaint Grant-street residence in McMinnville. He came to this country in 1839, residing at Lafayette, the pastor for all of Yamhill County north of the South Yamhill River and a portion of Washington County. He is the second oldest Methodist minister in the state. Three daughters were here today in anticipation of his 87th birthday, Mrs. Verona Nelson, of Newburg; Mrs. Evaline Millaap, of Lebanon; and Mrs. Ella Metzger, of Dallas.

Mr. Hoberg is in good health. He and his wife expect to celebrate their 64th wedding anniversary November 12.

ANIMALS TO HAVE WEEK

Humane Association Designates
Time for Special Kindness.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Announcement was made today that the American Humane Association has designated the week of May 17 to 22 as "kindness to animals week," during which the organization purposes to interest people throughout the country in the more humane treatment of animals.

The association has also designated Sunday, May 18, and Sunday, May 22, as "Humane Sunday." Clergymen will be asked to preach sermons on kindness to animals on one of these two days.

UNION MEN PRAISE LATE MR. HARRIMAN

Railway Head Declared
Friend of Workmen.

MACHINISTS' FOOD IS LIMITED

Representatives of Labor Con-
tinue on Stand at Hearing.

SPOTTERS' METHODS TOLD

Quarrel and Treachery Promotion
and Discouragement Declared
Their Mission—Guards Are
Said to Be Criminals.

CHICAGO, April 9.—E. H. Harriman, it appeared in testimony given before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations today, was a friend of labor. S. H. Grace, of Omaha, business agent of the International Association of Machinists on the Union Pacific, testified that when trouble arose on that road in 1902 Mr. Harriman telegraphed that it was his first labor trouble and that, if he could avoid it, it would be his last.

J. W. Kline, general president of the International Association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, testified: "Mr. Harriman felt for the women and children who would suffer by a strike, and he made concessions which resulted in the settlement of the troubles of 1902. I feel that had he lived the disastrous strike of 1911 on the Harriman lines would not have taken place."

"Spotters' Methods Outlined.

Today's evidence dealt with physical examinations of applicants for mechanical positions, with violent acts of the strike, the methods of strike breakers and so-called detectives, and other phases of the railroad labor situation. John G. Taylor, of Oakland, Cal., business agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad machinists, testified that "spotters" engaged in disrupting unions generally worked in trios. He designated them as follows:

1.—The promoter of quarrels who gains membership in the budding union and by his wiles sets Jew quarrelling with Gentile, Italian with Austrian, and so on, thus weakening the strength of the membership.

2.—The "good fellow" who makes friends with everybody and spends his money so freely that those who try to keep up their end of the entertainment presently find themselves financially embarrassed and thus open to suggestions of treachery to the union.

3.—The "discourager." This man is a professional pessimist, who is stored with objections to unionism and predicts nothing but trouble for organizations which try to compel powerful corporations to grant the men their rights.

Strikebreakers Are Accused.

Hugh Montgomery, of Macomb City, Miss., told of the riots there when the Illinois Central took in strikebreakers to take the places of union shopmen.

"We were enjoined from interfering with railroad property," he related, "and when strikebreakers came on the way, assaulting inoffensive citizens and insulting women by the way, everybody in Macomb City was anxious to see them. I went along, as one of the oldest citizens, to remind the boys against violating the injunction for once they got us into the Federal Court they were helpless. When the train arrived with everybody of the cars melted with stones and a few shots were fired. I was hit by a rock, and news was flashed all over the country that I was killed. I got over it, though."

Mr. Montgomery said that the stay of the strikebreakers was a long nightmare characterized by much violence. He described the houses of the strikers as "boxes." He had paid for his before the strike, but others who were paying for theirs lost them, he said.

Food Declared Limited.

"Myself and one other shopman are the only ones left who still own their homes in Macomb City," said he.

"Tell us how the average shopman lives," instructed Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Commission.

"Bread, bacon, country syrup—there is lots of that in Mississippi—yams and sweet potatoes," replied the witness. "That is the general bill of fare year in and year out. You have to manage carefully."

"What about clothing?"

"The same standard."

Mr. Kline told of being sent for, together with other union leaders, by then Governor Noel, of Mississippi, who, said the witness, was "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

"Governor Noel wanted to please the Illinois Central by keeping the militia at Macomb City, and he wanted to please the citizens of that town by recalling the troops. He wanted us to request that they be kept there, as a way out of his dilemma, but we declined."

This witness said that there was less violence on the Western lines than on the Illinois Central because the strikers were afraid of the "bad men" employed by the Western lines.

Guards Alleged Criminals.

"The further West you got the slier these bad men were," said Mr. Kline. "They were particularly bad in Wyoming. C. E. Horton, at Laramie, was one of them. He shot a man and was transferred to the Illinois Central. Irwin, acquainted on Page 10."

TAXPAYERS PAY LESS FOR BETTER ROADS.

TO OIL AND REPAIR 70 MILES OF ROAD YEARLY.....\$ 82,000.00

TO PAY INTEREST ON BONDS TO PAVE SAME ROADS.....\$ 62,500.00

SAVING.....\$ 19,500.00

YOU WILL PAY LESS, NOT MORE, ROAD TAX UNDER BONDING PLAN AND GET GOOD, NOT POOR ROADS

