

## T. R. SAYS BARNES SCORNED PEOPLE

### Tale of Conference Is Told on Stand.

### LEADER RATED AS SPOILSMAN

### Colonel, at Ease, Discusses Case With Presiding Judge.

### OWN CAREER DESCRIBED

### Organization of Rough Riders Related With Especial Pride—Orders Given to His Men Are Cut Off by Court.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—Theodore Roosevelt went on the witness stand in the Supreme Court here today and testified in an effort to prove his contention that he was justified in causing the publication of the statement upon which William Barnes sued him to recover \$50,000 for alleged libel.

### Colonel Quotes Barnes.

Mr. Barnes told him, Colonel Roosevelt swore, that it was essential to protect big business interests because unless they were protected they would not make contributions to the party failing to protect them and that without such contributions it was impossible to carry on the organization.

### Rough Riders Discussed With Pride.

Colonel Roosevelt in his testimony sketched his political career and with considerable pride discussed the regiment of rough riders he organized for service in the Spanish War.

### Case Discussed With Court.

Colonel Roosevelt talked to the counsel for both sides, offered suggestions and entered into a discussion of more than one point with Justice Andrews, presiding, whom he addressed as "Judge." He was entirely at his ease in the witness chair.

### Plaintiff Loses Interest.

Mr. Barnes himself appeared to be much interested in the first part of Colonel Roosevelt's testimony. As it progressed, however, the plaintiff in the action seemed to lose interest, and he first retired from a seat close to the witness stand to one farther away and then left the room.

### RUM DENIED WATER FORCE

### Eugene City Board Prohibits Use of Liquor by Employees.

EUGENE, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—Although Eugene is a "dry" town, the Eugene Water Board has prohibited the use of liquor by its employees, both off duty and on, dismissal being the penalty for violation of the rule.

### PRUSSIAN TOWN IS RAIDED

### Russian Aviator Kills Woman With Bomb, and Wounds Children.

BERLIN, via London, April 20.—The Tagelblatt's correspondent at Interberg, East Prussia, says that a Russian aviator dropped four bombs on that town Monday morning.

## MEXICANS FIRE ON U. S. ARMY AIRMEN

### 70 SHOTS SENT AT BIPLANE OVER AMERICAN SOIL.

### Drunkan Carranza Officer in Command of Attackers Arrested and Apology Is Offered.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 20.—A United States Army biplane, flying over Fort Brown, near here, was fired upon by Carranza soldiers in Matamoros. About 20 rifle shots and 50 shots from a machine gun on the Mexican side, it is believed in Army circles here, were fired at the air craft. The machine landed safely.

The biplane was piloted by Lieutenant E. Q. Jones, with Lieutenant T. D. Milling as passenger-observer. Both were unaware of the incident until they landed about 5:30 o'clock. The biplane was not struck, but one bullet hit the Army wireless station at Fort Brown and another was picked up near the city hall in this city.

The air craft, which was sent here recently for border patrol duty, had made a circle near the Rio Grande when fired on by the riflemen. On making a second circle when within about 100 feet of the river the rattle of the machine gun was heard. All the shots were fired over American territory.

Colonel A. P. Blockson, commandant at Fort Brown, has reported the matter by wireless to Major-General Frederick Funston, commander of the lower Rio Grande, at Fort San Antonio, San Antonio.

Jose Z. Garza, Carranza consul in Brownsville, made a personal investigation and reported to American Army officers that the firing was the work of a few Carranza soldiers under the command of an intoxicated sub-Lieutenant. The officer, according to the consul, said he had believed the aircraft to be one of the Villa aeroplanes. He was placed under arrest.

The consul assured American Army officers that the guilty parties would be properly punished. Consul Garza, on behalf of General Nefarrete, commander at Matamoros, apologized to Colonel A. P. Blockson for the firing.

## ADVERTISER'S PROFIT BIG

### Merchant Starts With \$1436; in 12 Years Sells for \$35,000.

SETEGENE, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—Twelve years ago George Stanley invested \$1436 in a small store on Wilmette street. He became one of the heaviest newspaper advertisers in Eugene. Today he sold this store for \$35,000. The new purchasers are J. H. Baker, of Spokane, and P. E. Morrow, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. These men will take possession at the end of 30 days, and will be known as the Baker-Morrow Company, dealers in general merchandise.

"We were looking for a location," they said today, "and we sized up all the towns in Western Oregon and Washington. The liveliest town we found was Eugene."

## BURIED GOLD BACK IN BANK

### War Scare Ends and Eugene Man Digs Up \$500 From Yard.

EUGENE, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—Five hundred dollars in gold in an old tin can were dug out of a back yard in Eugene today and taken, covered with rust, to the Bank of Commerce for deposit at 4 per cent interest. The coins had been taken out of the bank at the beginning of the present European war and were buried for safe keeping by the nervous possessor.

### TURKISH DESTROYERS LOST

### Two Blown Up by Russian Mines at Entrance to Bosphorus.

PARIS, April 20.—Two Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers were blown up, says a Saloniki dispatch, while passing through a mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosphorus while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea.

The explosions caused by the destruction of the two Turkish boats gave warning to the remainder of the fleet, which, the dispatch says, was obliged to remain in the Black Sea because no mine sweepers were available.

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## GROWING OF OATS NO PROFIT TO FARMER

### Only Two Mills Made on Bushel of Corn.

### THIRD PAY FOR PRIVILEGE

### Government Expert Submits Data at Rate Hearing.

### TENANTS' AVERAGE \$870

### Cost Accountant in Behalf of Shippers Says Cars Earn Profits on Main Line Hauls and Gives Figures in Detail.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Discussion of farm earnings was a new angle which entered the Western freight rate hearing today with the testimony of E. J. Thompson, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Thompson, who is in charge of the section of farm economics, told of data gathered by Federal officials in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. He testified that in that district one farmer out of 22 made more than \$2000 a year after deducting all expenses and 3 per cent on the actual investment.

"One farmer out of every three on 273 farms considered in the three states," said Mr. Thompson, "paid for the privilege of working his farm."

### Average Tenant Earns \$870 a Year.

His statistics on rented farms gave the average yearly earnings of a tenant farmer as \$870 a year. The figures applied to 247 tenant farms and he testified that the owners of the 247 farms received an average net return of 3.5 per cent on their property investment, after allowing for taxes and insurance.

The cost of growing an acre of corn was placed by the witness at \$29.30 for an average yield of 45 bushels to the acre.

"Based on the actual selling price offered to the farmer after harvest," said Mr. Thompson, "the farmers received only two mills profit on a bushel of corn. The cost of raising a bushel of oats, figured on actual data from 577 acres, was 49 cents, and the average price received for oats was 38 cents a bushel, a loss of 11.3 cents a bushel."

### Oats Raised at Loss.

"There is no profit in raising oats," said the witness. "That crop has to be grown by the farmer to preserve the rotation of crops."

Objections for the railroads objected to the introduction of the testimony on the ground that it was irrelevant to the question of the proposed advance in freight rates.

Arguing for the submission of the farm earnings testimony, Clifford Thorne, counsel for the Western States' Commissions, urged that as the rail-

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

### The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 58.4 degrees; minimum, 45.5 degrees. TODAY'S—Fair, westerly winds.

### War.

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### Foreign.

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### Domestic.

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### Sports.

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### Portland and Vicinity.

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## LAUNCH SAVED BY TIDE

### Sea Bird Washed Into Harbor at Aberdeen With Crew Exhausted.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 20.—(Special.)—The ill-fated launch Sea Bird, from which four men and two women, including C. E. Beach, of Tacoma, were lost last Fall, limped into Westport last night waterlogged, half submerged and with dead engines.

The launch contained three fishermen, who were exhausted and out of food. The engines gave out as the launch was crossing the bar. An incoming tide washed the launch into the inner harbor and safety.

## Miss A. Rupert, Salem Teacher, Dies.

SALEM, Or., April 20.—(Special.)—Miss Annabelle Rupert, assistant instructor in the commercial department of the Salem High School, died today after an illness of bright's disease of several months. She was 45 years old. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rupert, and five brothers survive her. The sister, Miss Mabel Rupert, is a teacher in one of the Stayton schools. Funeral arrangements will not be made until the arrival of the brothers, one of whom lives in Iowa, another in Illinois and a third in Wyoming.

## JAPAN HARD HIT BY PRESENT WAR

### Demand of French for Silks Drops Off.

### CHINESE BOYCOTT NOTABLE

### Effect on Far Eastern Situation Vital.

### POLITICIANS BUY VOTES

### Oscar King Davis, Writing From Yokohama, Goes Into Detail Relative to Recent Election—Chinese Case Growing Acute.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.  
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YOKOHAMA, April 1.—Supporters of the government are rejoicing today in the signal victory that seems to have been won by the government parties in the general election held throughout Japan two days ago.

Counting of the returns is not as prompt here as in the United States and it is therefore not possible to say with accuracy yet just what the results are, but it is apparent that the government has won in a number of districts that were either doubtful or practically hopeless, and so its friends are claiming a substantial victory.

They assert that the returns from the country districts will increase the triumph that it is now known definitely the government won in the cities.

We have seen these things go differently in the states, where the country districts have a way of upsetting the city victories. But there is a logical reason in this case for believing that the Japanese rural districts will emphasize the urban successes of the government.

### Government Heads Campaign.

This reason is that for the first time in the modern political history of the nation the government—that is, the Premier and members of his Cabinet—have taken an active part in the campaigning. Count Okuma, the head of the government; Baron Kato, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and all the other Cabinet members have been on the stump all over the country, showing the greatest activity.

They have taken a leaf out of the American campaign book and have traveled in special trains, making speeches from the rear platform and even from car windows.

Hundreds of thousands of circulars, letters and postcards were being circulated and at the last Count Okuma resorted to a device which seems to have brought many votes to the support of the government candidates. This was the expensive but effective method of sending personal telegrams.

### In the eastern zone the Russians have been busy repulsing Austro-German attacks in the direction of Stry and to the southeast of Lemberg, and have themselves captured another height on the Eastern Ruzsanka chain of the Carpathians.

The British Admiralty reports a brilliant "cutting-out" operation in the Dardanelles. Young officers and seamen from the British ships volunteered for the dangerous task of destroying the submarine E-12, which stranded near the Turkish guns and which it was essential should not fall into the hands of the Turks. They did their work well and all that was left of the craft was a tangled mass of iron from which the Turks are not likely to learn any of the secrets of the latest British submarines. Although the plucky crews in their little boats were subjected to a heavy fire, they escaped with the loss of one man.

The Austro-Italian situation is still shrouded in mystery. A German wireless dispatch says that the recent frontier incident has been settled, but dispatches by way of Paris describe the position as hopeless. It also is reported that martial law has been proclaimed in Trent, owing to disorders.

## BALL RAZES HOUSE ON BOY

### Lad's Own Bat Causes Wreck Which Kills Him; Homeowner Sued.

LOS ANGELES, April 20.—I. Reyes sued Max Goldschmidt today for \$10,000 damages, because Goldschmidt's house collapsed and killed Reyes' five-year-old son, Leo, when the youngster batted baseball against it. Reyes alleged Goldschmidt was responsible because his house was in a shaky condition.

## WEATHER STOPS F-4 WORK

### Sunken Submarine Now Rests in Shallower Water.

HONOLULU, T. H., April 20.—Work on the raising of the sunken submarine F-4 has been halted by bad weather. The hull is now closer to the shore than when first located, having been raised 12 feet yesterday and towed in until it touched again in shallower water.

## Tuesday's War Moves

### WITH Cabinet ministers in the House of Commons and the House of Lords subjected to a rapid fire of questions and Premier Asquith delivering a speech to the armament workers at New Castle, the British public expected that many of the questions on which information was desired would be cleared up. The ministers, however, were not much more communicative than usual.

No indication was given as to the government plan for dealing with the drink question, which Mr. Asquith did not even mention in his speech. This was devoted to an appeal to the working men, who, he declared, had not been slack, to use every effort to increase the supply of war munitions.

Members of the House of Commons who were in the refreshment room were informed that they would have to wait for the government statement and they therefore devoted their time to discussing the proposal that intoxicating liquors should be barred from the House of Commons refreshment room, but being unable to agree on this question, they postponed the debate.

The consensus of opinion among the members was that abstention from drink was a personal matter and that prohibition of the sale of liquor in the refreshment room, where only \$1 worth was sold during two days last week, could not have much effect.

A definite answer, however was made to the question as to whether the government would introduce conscription. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the government was of the opinion that there was no ground for believing that the war would be more successfully prosecuted thereby, and added that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, was much gratified with the response to his appeal for volunteers.

In the House of Lords Earl Curzon tried to get further information respecting the operations in Mesopotamia and throughout Africa, but he was little more successful than his colleagues in the lower house, the Earl of Crewe, on behalf of the government, saying that the military authorities were opposed to giving information until reports were received from the Generals on the ground.

Lord Lucas, who answered for the Colonies, said that no fighting had occurred in Nyasaland since the Germans were defeated in September, while in Northern Kamerun the British and French forces were dealing with the German stronghold. Along the remainder of the frontier there were many minor engagements, and considerable losses had been inflicted on the Germans.

In addition news came from German Southwest Africa of another successful operation by General Louis Botha's army, which has occupied the important town and railway junction of Keetmanshop, which is a German base in the southern part of the colony.

Further details also were published of the British capture of Hill 60, near Ypres. Severe fighting in which both sides suffered heavy losses took place at this point.

The British success is declared by Field Marshal French to be an important one, as it gives the British guns command of a considerable area occupied by the Germans and paves the way for an attack on the passages of the Lys, by means of which the towns of Lille, Roubaix and Turoing can be approached.

Along the rest of the western front there has been considerable fighting on separate points, but no battles of importance have occurred.

In the eastern zone the Russians have been busy repulsing Austro-German attacks in the direction of Stry and to the southeast of Lemberg, and have themselves captured another height on the Eastern Ruzsanka chain of the Carpathians.

The President, greeted with cheers when he appeared at the luncheon, constantly was interrupted by applause and expressions of approval.

### Own Freedom of Speech Restrained.

President Wilson said: "I am deeply gratified by the generous reception you have accorded me. It makes me look back with a touch of regret to former occasions when I have stood in this place and enjoyed a greater liberty than is granted me today. There have been times when I stood in this spot and said what I really thought, and I pray God these days of indulgence may be accorded me again. But I have come here today of course, somewhat restrained by a sense of responsibility that I cannot escape.

"For I take the Associated Press very seriously. I know the enormous part you play in the affairs of not only this country, but of the world. You deal in the raw material of opinion and, if my convictions have any validity, opinion ultimately governs the world. It is therefore of serious things that I think as I face this body of men. I don't think you are to be taken for granted by the Associated Press. I don't think of you as men of different parties or of different racial derivations, or of different religious denominations. I want to talk to you as my fellow citizens of the United States.

### Test Will Come at Climax.

"For there are serious things which, as fellow citizens, we ought to consider. The times behind us, gentlemen, have been difficult enough, but the days before us are likely to be more difficult; because, whatever may be said about the present condition of the world's affairs, it is clear that they are drawing rapidly to a climax and at the climax the test will come, not only of the nations engaged in the present colossal struggle, but of the test of friendship is not sympathy with one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over."

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## AMERICA FIRST, IS PRESIDENT'S PLEA

### Wilson Defines Views on Neutrality.

### CALM RESTRAINT IS URGED

### Nation Relied On to Aid in Reconstruction After War.

### BOTH SIDES TO BE HELPED

### Address Delivered at Annual Luncheon of Associated Press—Discussion Awaits in Coming Days of Readjustment.

NEW YORK, April 20.—President Wilson today gave a definite and clear statement of the neutrality which is guiding his administration during the war in Europe.

He chose the occasion of the annual luncheon of the Associated Press for what he regarded as a statement of greatest importance to the American people.

The influence of the newspaper in moulding public opinion, Mr. Wilson said, prompted him to make clear his ideas of true neutrality, and in doing so to impress upon his hearers the importance of adhering strictly to truthfulness and honesty in the dissemination of the news.

### Opportunity Awaits Americans.

Mr. Wilson seemed to weigh each word he uttered. The importance he attached to his statement was reflected in a request that no attempt be made to paraphrase his speech or to give it publicity until the official White House stenographer had transcribed it in full.

As the only great Nation not engaged in the war or suffering under the immediate influence of the war zone, Mr. Wilson declared that a great distinction awaited the United States when the hour of readjustment should come, provided this Nation should prove to the world its self-control and self-mastery. The past had been difficult, he pointed out, but the future would be more difficult.

### America Not Judge of Nations.

America, the President said, never would attempt to sit in judgment upon another nation's affairs. America, free from hampering ambitions as a world power, free of a lust for territory, calm, cool and without self-interest, must be appealed to to assist in the reconstructing processes of peace.

The neutrality of the United States, Mr. Wilson said, had a higher meaning than a petty desire to keep out of trouble.

"There is something so much greater to do than fighting," he said. "Let us think of America before we think of Europe, in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend, when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not sympathy with one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over."

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