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COLONEL TELLS OF THREATS TO PLATT

"Easy Boss" Defied in 1900, Says Witness.

ADVICE IS ASKED FREQUENTLY

Senator's Wide Experience Regarded as Valuable.

OTHER BOSSES CONSULTED

T. R., His Cross-Examination Ended, Describes Efforts to Prevent Break in Party Ranks When Governor of New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28.—Theodore Roosevelt, on this, his seventh day on the witness stand, amplified the answers he made to questions asked him on cross-examination by counsel for William Barnes, plaintiff in the suit for libel against the ex-President.

He told why he conferred with United States Senator Platt while Governor, Vice-President and President of the United States. He related how he threatened Senator Platt just prior to the Philadelphia convention of 1900 that he would fight for the New York renomination for Governor if the "easy boss" made good his own threat to keep him out of the race as punishment for not accepting the nomination for Vice-President.

Solemnity Gives Way to Smile.

The Colonel told of these things and many others on redirect examination. The minute his cross-examination ended he sat up alertly in his chair and the solemn expression that had enshrouded his features during the last two days of his cross-examination gave way to a jolly smile. He leaned toward the jury; he squared his jaws; he raised his voice; he lifted his open hands and brought them down on his thighs; he pounded with clinched fist upon open palm; he used every gesture, every movement at his command to make his words more forceful.

As he stepped down from the witness stand at the end of the day he laughingly said: "I am not tired."

Platt's Experience Valuable.

Speaking of Senator Platt, the ex-President said that he conferred with him on matters legislative, administrative and political, because he considered the Senator's wide experience was valuable and because he realized that the organization was in control in the Legislature and that the Senator controlled the organization.

"I did not want to disrupt the Republican party," said the Colonel, "as long as I did no wrong act in preventing it. Then, too, I wanted to get affirmative action in Albany. I could prevent wrong being done if I broke with them, but I could not get affirmative right done.

Power Sought at Source.

"When there was a doubt in my mind I conferred with the Senator as head of the organization, while at the same time, and primarily, doing what the interest of the state demanded. I found that when there was apt to be an issue between me and the State Senate it was advisable to go where the power lay and not to talk to men who merely carried out the bidding of Mr. Platt. I consulted Mr. Platt on all important matters that came up."

The Colonel was asked many questions about the correspondence which passed between him and Senator Platt and which was read in the course of his cross-examination. He tried to explain to the jury statements made in correspondence about the franchise tax; about Barren Island; about appointments; about the architect Trowbridge and the chance he wanted to bid upon Government work; about the breakfast meetings with the Senator and about the disagreement over the renomination of Governor Hughes. He corrected his testimony about his campaign fund of 1904; he claimed as his own campaign speeches in which he said things about Mr. Barnes.

Colonel's "State of Mind" Shown.

Introducing at the beginning of today's session a report of a speech by Colonel Roosevelt at Hudson Falls in 1913, Mr. Ivins said that he did so to "show the Colonel's state of mind." In this speech Colonel Roosevelt said that Mr. Barnes was a menace to the State of New York and that if he was a menace before election he was a "menace yet."

In another speech Colonel Roosevelt was quoted as saying "that Mr. B. and Mr. M." should be in the same party. The speech was delivered in Saratoga. In it Colonel Roosevelt was also quoted as saying that one controls New York, the other controls Albany.

Colonel Roosevelt said the speech was substantially correct, but that part of things he said had been left out and part had been shortened and incorrectly reported.

"I never said 'Mr. B. and Mr. M.'" the Colonel said. "I said Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy."

Mr. Ivins read from a magazine article bearing the Colonel's name. In this the Colonel deplored personal attacks on men in public life from the stump. Mr. Ivins then announced he was through with the witness.

Redirect Examination Begun.

Beginning the redirect examination Mr. Bowers led the Colonel over some of the old ground concerning campaign contributions, and the testimony of a son of Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, was read. Receipts produced by Mr.

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 1.)

PAY FOR SHIP FRYE IS TO BE ACCEPTED

UNITED STATES SENDS NOTE AGREEING TO BERLIN OFFER.

Effort Is Made to Proceed Under American-Prussian Treaties and Avoid Precedent.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A second note from the United States Government to Germany concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich was dispatched to Berlin today. It is understood to accept the German proposition to compensate the owners of the Frye, under the terms of the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, regardless of any prize court decision.

These treaties provide that contraband belonging to the subjects of either party shall not be confiscated by the other in any case, but may be detained or used only in consideration of payment of the full value.

While willing to agree to payment of the Frye as proposed, it is understood the United States stands by its original protest against the destruction of the ship as a violation of international law and again denies that the cargo of wheat consigned to a British port was contraband. No claim for the cargo was made because it was sold en route to British dealers.

An effort is said to have been made in the later note to narrow the application of the old treaties so that no precedent will be created warranting the lodgment under them in future of claims against the American Government under the favored nation clause. There have been varying constructions in the past of the treaties and it has been contended at times that while they were in force they did not include all Germany.

FACULTY LOSES TO CUPID

Of 50 Instructors at Centralia, 45 Are Retained.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 28.—(Special.)—The Centralia School Board at a special meeting last night retained all of the 50 instructors with the exception of Frank Drake, Jr., principal of the high school, who has resigned to accept a position as superintendent of Port Townsend schools; Arthur Murdock, principal of the eighth grade, who next year will be supervising principal of the consolidated district at Menlo, in Pacific County; Miss Laura Mellish, who is to be married; Miss Blanch Brown, who already has been married, and Miss Geneva Johnson, whose department has been eliminated.

Miss Mary Huntley was appointed to take Miss Brown's place. No action was taken on the appointment of a high school principal. The board offered to Senator Jones the use of the high school auditorium for an address here May 14.

SHIPBUILDERS GET WORK

Construction of Drydock at San Francisco Also to Resume.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Business improvement was reported today by John A. McGregor, president of the Union Iron Works, who returned today from the East. He announced work would be recommenced by his firm on a proposed drydock to cost $5,000,000. Work on it was held up at the outbreak of war.

Government contracts for the construction of three torpedo-boat destroyers and five submarines would be awarded to Pacific Coast shipbuilding firms about July 1, he said. The destroyers will cost about $1,000,000 each and the submarines about $550,000 each.

ODDFELLOWS BUY SITE

Property at Tenth and Salmon to Be Used for $150,000 Building.

With the purchase of the parcel at the southwest corner of Tenth and Salmon streets for $30,000 yesterday, the Oddfellow lodges of the West Side are completing plans for the construction of a modern seven-story lodge building to be started this year at a cost of about $150,000.

The property was taken over by Samaritan Lodge No. 2, which will hold title until a building association is formed.

The site occupies 54x100 feet and was purchased from Mrs. Frances A. Catlin. The sale was negotiated by Charles Ringler.

COUNTY APPEAL UNLIKELY

Clackamas Expects to Pay $2000 Detective Levings Won.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 28.—(Special.)—It is doubtful if Clackamas County will appeal the Detective Levings case which resulted in a $2000 verdict against the county at Hillsboro Tuesday.

As Mr. Levings testified that he had obtained certain statements in the Hill murder investigation, which if corroborated, would amount practically to a confession, it is expected that this evidence will, in time, be submitted to the grand jury. At any rate it is the general feeling here that local officials will continue their work.

Father of Salem Girl Is Drowned.

SALEM, Or., April 28.—(Special.)—Miss Alice Jary, of this city, today was notified that her father, William Henry Jary, 59 years old, had been drowned in Albion, N. Y. He is survived by his widow and 12 children. Miss Jary came to this city three years ago and has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. John Barker, of Nebraska avenue. She is a telephone operator. Miss Jary and John Barker, Jr., will be married in June.

JAPAN'S DESIRE IS FOR OUTLET EAST

Energy Diverted From American Troubles.

COUNTRY IS OVERCROWDED

Tenacity of Purpose Such as to Brook No Interference.

CHINA TO BE DOMINATED

Oscar King Davis Says People of United States Could Provoke War Easily, but Nipponese Are Willing to Be Peaceable.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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YOKOHOMA, April 4.—Sentiment has laid by far the greatest part in causing the friction that has been evoked between Americans and Japanese. Of course Americans will contend that at the bottom there is an economic cause for the antagonism to the Japanese that finds so ready a growth in the United States, especially in California and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.

The objection there is that the Japanese work for such low wages as to drive out Americans, who are unwilling, if not unable, to meet the competition.

Japanese in America Not Numerous.

It is further alleged that the Japanese have no purpose or desire to remain in the United States and contribute their share toward the upbuilding of the nation, but labor only to secure as large a saving as possible so as to return to Japan and enjoy what they have made in America.

There is just enough of truth in that to make it sound well and seem plausible as an argument, although the full facts do not give it a sound foundation. There are not enough Japanese in the United States, and there never have been, to create any real economic disturbance. The labor of those who are there has been readily employed because it was to the advantage of the employers to secure it.

Undoubtedly many more Japanese would have gone to the United States if it had not been for the so-called gentleman's agreement, under which Japanese immigration has been practically stopped.

Government Wants People at Home.

The ambitious Japanese, who works hard in this country for wages that by the month do not total much more than half what he could earn in the United States in a week, is naturally inclined to regard America as a golden opportunity. If emigration to the States were unhampered many Japanese would flock there, eager to earn the 60, 70, or more gold dollars a month that they could easily obtain.

But the Japanese government recog-

(Concluded on Page 7, Column 3.)

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 74.3 degrees; minimum, 48.4 degrees.

TODAY'S—Increasing cloudiness followed by showers; cooler; winds mostly westerly.

War.

Paris apprehensive lest German drive near coast cloaks more important move elsewhere. Page 2.

Turks say allied army surrendered; British report adverse. Page 1.

Emden's visit to remote British island where war was not known about is revealed. Page 2.

French cruiser sunk in Adriatic by Austrian submarine. Page 3.

Foreign.

Japan wants outlet in Asia, not in America, but will brook no interference in expansion policy. Page 1.

Jane Addams says women are aroused by horrors of war and united in determination to find solution. Page 1.

National.

Harvester Company denies it sought advantage over competition in buying Yucatan sisal. Page 2.

United States sends note accepting pay by Germany for sinking ship Frye. Page 1.

Domestic.

Colonel Roosevelt tells how he defied Platt in vice-presidency matter. Page 1.

Bishop Cooke named president by Methodist board at Des Moines. Page 2.

Sport.

Pacific Coast League results: Los Angeles 6, Portland 5; San Francisco 4, Venice 3; Oakland-Venice, no game; rain. Page 12.

Phillies keep on winning. Page 12.

Terrific batfest gives Detroit ten runs in one inning. Page 12.

Racing autos tuned up for Saturday's and Sunday's events. Page 13.

Oregon Aggies preparing for track meet at Salem Friday. Page 13.

Commercial and Marine.

Wool buyers come to Utah growers' terms. Page 15.

Wheat flurry at Chicago follows bullish war cables. Page 19.

Late advance in stocks lifts entire list. Page 19.

Orders given to insure safety of canal opening celebrants. Page 18.

Portland and Vicinity.

George L. Baker draws first place on ballot for Commissionership. Page 14.

Detailed programme for celebration at Oregon City locks announced. Page 15.

Funeral of T. Scott Brooke to be held today. Page 11.

First boats passed through Celilo Canal. Page 1.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 18.

RIDE TOO CHEAP, SAYS LINE

Oregon Electric Asks $30 More on Ticket Recently Sold.

EUGENE, Or., April 28.—(Special.)—Because of its own mistake in undercharging a passenger, the Oregon Electric has filed suit against Charles Stonefield to collect $30 alleged to be due on a ticket. The railroad says the passenger was charged but $186.40 for two tickets to St. Louis and return when the lawful rate is $216.40.

The railroad contends that because the other lines over which Mr. Stonefield traveled will collect from it for his passage, it is entitled to collect from him.

Mr. Stonefield is a lighthouse keeper at Heceta Head at the extreme northwest part of Lane County, more than 100 miles from Eugene.

'DYING' GIRL ON LONG HIKE

Walk From Denver to Los Angeles Restores Health.

LOS ANGELES, April 28. — Miss Phyllis Skrehot, 19 years old, whom the doctors gave up last January as a hopeless victim of tuberculosis, has arrived here from Denver on foot. She had walked all the way, accompanied only by a small burro and a large revolver.

The girl said she weighed only 96 pounds last January before starting on her journey, but now she weighs 125 pounds and enjoys perfect health. She left here three hours after her arrival, bound up the coast line for San Francisco.

WOMEN AROUSED BY WAR'S HORRORS

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Substitution of Arbitration Demanded.

WORLD CONGRESS IN SESSION

Jane Addams Describes Convention at The Hague.

SOLUTION IS DISCUSSED

Democratic Control of Foreign Policies Urged—British and German Women Divided on Conciliation Issue.

BY JANE ADDAMS.

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THE HAGUE, April 28.—(Special.)—"Worse than death, yes, worse than hellish, are the defenselessness of the women in this warfare and the violations by the invading soldiers."

This epigrammatic assertion of Dr. Lida Hermann, of Germany, was greeted with rounds of applause at the first business session of the International Congress of Women today. This statement showed how thoroughly the more than 1000 chosen representatives from the 16 countries are alive to the situation now confronting their sisters in the warring countries.

American Delegates Arrive.

After four days of delay, off Dover, England, the American delegates arrived last night just in time to attend an informal reception and listen to the messages of greeting from the warring and neutral nations. America has the largest foreign delegation at the conference, next in order being Germany, with 29; Austria-Hungary, with 22; Norway, with 16, and Sweden, with 15 delegates.

England was to be represented by 180 delegates, but that number was cut down to 20 by the British government. As all traffic between Holland and England has been suspended, even these 20 have not arrived. Two delegates came earlier and are prominent in the work of the conference.

Earnestness Is Evident.

The large floor is completely filled with delegates and the galleries are crowded with visitors, both men and women. Solemn earnestness is everywhere. Flags of many nations otherwise so conspicuous in international meetings are completely absent. The keynote of every speech is woman's revulsion against the barbarity of the present war and her determination to work for the substitution of laws for carnage.

American women are taking an active part in proceedings. Fannie

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 5.)

TEDDY SOMETIMES USED A BOSS, BUT HE ALWAYS DID THE PICKING HIMSELF.

TURKS SAY ALLIED ARMY IS CAPTURED

BRITISH WAR OFFICE DECLARES ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Announcement of Complete Defeat of Landing Force Is Made to Sultan, Says Berlin.

LONDON, April 29.—Dispatches from Berlin say official reports from Turkey are to the effect that the center and right wing of the allied landing army had been defeated Monday and that the left wing, which was then holding out, surrendered Tuesday to the Turkish army on Gallipoli Peninsula. The Berlin communication says the Turkish War Minister made the announcement to the Sultan as coming from General Limon von Sanders, the German General in command.

Another dispatch from Berlin says Halil Bey, president of the Turkish Parliament, now visiting in Berlin, has received a telegram saying 8000 allied troops were driven back to the sea and that 12,000 surrendered.

The British War Office official statement makes no reference to the reported defeat. On the other hand, it says:

"In the face of continual opposition, the allied troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli peninsula, from a point northeast of Eski Hisarlik to the mouth of a stream on the opposite side.

"They have also beaten off attacks at Sari-Bair and are steadily advancing."

Missing Salem Boy Found Drowned.

SALEM, Or., April 28.—(Special.)—The body of Oscar Hop Lee, 14-year-old son of Hop Lee, wealthy hopgrower of this city, who disappeared mysteriously from his home Tuesday night, was found today in Mill Creek. A search was made all night for the lad by the parents and the police. It is thought that the boy wandered to a bridge crossing the stream near his home and while playing on it fell into the water.

Wednesday's War Moves

"OUR operations in conjunction with the French have definitely stopped the German attack."

In these words, Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the Continent, announced the conclusion of another German attempt to break through the allied lines around Ypres and along the Yser Canal, which brought about one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

This, however, only brings to an end the first phase of the battles, for the allies have yet to win back the ground which they lost in the great German sweep. For this purpose they are now delivering counter attacks against the German lines. Only at one place, Steenstraate, have the Germans managed to keep their footing on the western bank of the canal, while to the north of Ypres the positions remain much as they were, the allies making no claims to an advance there and the Germans reporting that all the British attacks have been repulsed.

To hold these lines the Germans have brought up further reinforcements and Belgium, behind them, has been denuded of troops. The towns and villages in Belgium are being guarded by only a handful of sentries.

Fighting also continues in Champagne, where the Germans make claim to the capture of a strong French position; in the Argonne and the Woevre, where the French say they are progressing, and in the Vosges, where both sides claim to be in possession of Hartmanns Weilerkopf. It is probable that this mountain, which commands the plains of Alsace, has changed hands several times. This would account for the contradictory reports.

The Russians and Austro-Germans are heavily engaged in the region of Uzsok Pass, in the Carpathians, and in the direction of Stry, where an attempt is being made to strike at the Russian communications. Berlin correspondents give the Austrians credit for the capture of a number of important heights near Uzsok Pass, and also assert that they have driven the Russians completely out of Bukowina. This, however, is not backed up by the Austrian official report, which says that in Bukowina no important event has occurred, and simply speaks of Russian attacks being repulsed in the Carpathians. There has also been a renewal of activity on the East Prussian front, where the Germans report minor successes for their troops.

The sensational report that 8000 of the allies' troops have been driven to the sea on the Gallipoli Peninsula and that 12,000 were captured also comes from Berlin, but has no confirmation from other sources. It is expected that the operations against the Dardanelles will proceed slowly, as the Turks are strongly intrenched and their wire entanglements and trenches will have to be shelled heavily before the troops can make any serious attempt to advance.

The French have lost the cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine U-5 while leaving the Adriatic Sea for Malta. Only a small part of her crew were saved, all the officers, including the commander, being drowned.

The reports as to the intentions of Italy are as varied as they are numerous, but the Italian embassy at London has authorized the statement that nothing is known there of any impending change in the Italian policy.

Nothing further has been heard of the German fleet in the North Sea, and it is contended in official quarters that it never left the mine fields off Heligoland. In the Baltic, however, German warships are busy and have stopped several Swedish steamers carrying coal from English ports to Sweden.

CELILO CANAL TEST IS ENTIRE SUCCESS

Crowds Go Wild as Vessels Meet in Lock.

PASSAGE TAKES THREE HOURS

Honor Accorded Inland Empire and J. N. Teal.

NOTABLES ARE ON BOARD

Indians Among Spectators as Upper and Lower Columbia Come Together for Traffic—Wool Cargo for Boston Carried.

Uninterrupted navigation between the Pacific Ocean and Lewiston, Idaho, more than 500 miles inland, has been established.

The heretofore insuperable barrier of rock that nature placed in the channel of the mighty Columbia where that stream cuts through the Cascade Range, has been conquered.

A vessel from the salt waters of the Pacific yesterday passed successfully around that barrier into the upper channels of the Columbia and a vessel from the head of navigation on the Snake River passed successfully around it toward tidewater below.

Canal Cost $5,000,000.

The Celilo Canal, which has been ten years in building and upon which Uncle Sam has expended $5,000,000, has been opened.

Yesterday's opening, though, was wholly informal. It was merely preliminary to the formal opening, which will take place next Wednesday. But it demonstrated to the utmost satisfaction of the United States Army Engineers and to the advocates of open-river navigation that the Celilo waterway now is ready to receive traffic moving in either direction and that the further development of the Columbia River Basin, which has been retarded by the natural obstructions in the river, can proceed.

Open-River Boats Passed.

To the steamer Inland Empire, one of the original open-river fleet, was given the honor of leading the way through the canal. She passed down the river, from east to west. The J. N. Teal, of the same fleet, went up the river, from west to east.

It was the first time that a lower river boat ever entered the upper river. It was not the first time, though, that an upper river craft had passed into the lower river, as a number of vessels built up above have been sent successfully over the rapids in periods of high water, but they never returned. The open canal now makes their return possible.

Machinery Works Perfectly.

To all outward appearances and for all practical purposes the canal was operated yesterday as if in use for years. It took approximately three hours for the Inland Empire to pass from the entrance above to the exit below.

The lock-gates were operated with evident ease and with utmost precision. Captain David Smith was at the wheel. He guided the ship through the narrow channel as if he had been at the task all his life.

Builder Is Aboard.

On the main forward deck stood Colonel Jay J. Morrow, the United States engineer who has had charge of construction work. Others in the group on board were Joseph N. Teal, frequently referred to as "the father of the open river," on account of his persistent efforts on behalf of the work; Representative Sinnott, of the Second Oregon Congressional District; Wallace R. Struble, secretary of the committee in charge of the formal celebration next week; Captain W. P. Gray, admiral of the fleet that will officiate at next week's exercises, and many others.

It was 1:26 P. M. when the Inland Empire entered the upper gateway. Twelve minutes later she steamed into the first lock. The lock had been filled. Slowly the craft sank down to the stage below—a distance of 12 feet.

Whistles Announce Entry.

A gentle breeze was blowing and her flags waved proudly aloft. She uttered an exultant shriek from her whistle. The old engine of the Portage Railway stood alongside and answered with three or four cheering blasts. The crowd on deck cheered and waved their hats.

A group of Warm Springs Indians, which tribe has lived on the banks of the nearby Columbia for centuries, stood on the lock wall and looked on in bewilderment.

F. C. Schubert, Assistant United States Engineer in immediate charge of the work, who has been connected with the Celilo project almost from the start, followed the vessel for the first half mile on foot. He laughed with boyish delight as he saw his labors of almost a decade bring forth this visible fruit of accomplishment. After he had seen the Inland Empire start successfully on her down voyage he followed her course on the rail motor that he has used in his construction work.

Crowds Witness Test.

Residents of the countryside for many miles around gathered along the shores and cheered the vessel as she steamed

(Concluded on Page 6, Column 3.)