

# Morning Oregonian

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## DEFENSE MEASURES URGED BY MR. TAFT

### Adequate Navy First of All Is Needed.

## COAST DEFENSE SECOND LINE

### These Would Give Time to Train and Equip Soldiers.

## PRESENT ARMY IS WEAK

### Mobile Strength of 100,000 Is Required. With Provision for Requisite Officers—Cost Must Be Borne Patriotically.

## CRISP SENTENCES FROM EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADDRESS BEFORE PORTLAND PRESS CLUB YESTERDAY.

When we consider what our lack of preparation is and how near to controversy we are, it ought to give us pause.

It is not material whether we differ with the Administration on its past conduct of the Mexican situation; it is sufficient to know that we will handle it in the future.

We need a Navy equal to any single naval power in the world, except Great Britain.

We must all stand back of the Administration in its plans for National defense.

A foreign foe won't dare to come to our shore until it has swept our Navy from the sea.

The idea that our coast defenses can be destroyed by a hostile navy is all poppycock.

Our Army is very weak.

We haven't officers enough for an adequate Army. We need another West Point.

This country has been having too easy a time.

We must be willing to bear the burden of extra taxation to provide National defense.

We don't want an Army and navy to wage a war of aggression, but to defend our National honor.

A jolly company of newspaper men, public officials, lawyers and other citizens met at breakfast at the Benson Hotel yesterday noon and heard an interesting discourse on "National Honor" by William H. Taft, a former newspaper man of Cincinnati.

Yes, it was as a former newspaper man that Mr. Taft met with his proud Portland hosts, but it was as an ex-President of the United States that he spoke out plainly, eloquently and forcefully for more adequate National defenses.

### Better Defense Earnestly Urged.

It was the first time since he left the White House that ex-President Taft gave in precise terms his views on the question of preparing the Nation to protect it against aggression by a foreign foe.

He did not mince words. He came out flat-footed and straight from the shoulder in an earnest appeal for a bigger Navy, an improved system of coast defenses and a larger and more mobile standing Army.

It was after the assembled guests had feasted under the auspices of the Portland Press Club and after the distinguished guest had been welcomed by Governor Withycombe, by President Sullivan of the Press Club, by Edgar H. Piper, John F. Carroll and R. F. Irvine of three of the daily newspapers, and after Mrs. Jeanne Jemell had inspired the audience by her rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" that Judge Taft was introduced.

### Salute of Welcome Given.

A deafening salute was given him. The great dining-room was filled with patriotic men. The balcony overhead was crowded with gaily dressed women and the doors and windows around the room were packed to capacity by interested persons who could not gain admittance into the main room.

After Judge Taft had demonstrated, to the delight of everybody, that he is a humorist as well as an orator, he took up the issues that are confronting the people of the nation.

"There are two possibilities," he began, "that are requiring that we need show our strength." He referred to the European situation and it was obvious that the other possibility that he had spoken of was the situation in Mexico.

### Imminence of War Appalling.

"We read," he continued, "of the great European war, and the imminence of the struggle appeals us.

"And when we stop to consider what our preparations are and how near we are to controversy it ought to give us pause.

"It ought to take us away from the smug feeling of contentment. While we ought to be grateful to a kind Providence that we are removed from the present conflict, that should not blind us to the necessity on our part to take early action, so that we shall not find ourselves in a humiliating position if an aggressor shall seize on us. We ought to be in position to defend

## RELIEF IS PROMISED FROM HOT SPELL

### SUNDAY'S TEMPERATURE 92 AND HUMIDITY 58.

### Summer Resorts In and Near City Thrive, but Portland Is "Cooler" Than Other Places.

The wind will be westerly today, and if the weather man is not quibbling, it will be "not so warm."

Yesterday the thermometer registered 92 degrees for the hottest part of the day, which was at 4 and 5 o'clock. It may have seemed a little warmer and probably did, but that was because the relative humidity was 54 at noon, and 37 at 5 o'clock.

The weather was such as to draw out the crowds and at every Summer resort in the city and surrounding territory a full quota registered. The swimming rendezvous and the automobile highways had record crowds and the parks played to capacity so to speak.

Observations throughout the country, however, show that the hot wave has pretty well spent itself. It is growing cooler in the Willamette Valley and in Northern Washington. The relief is expected to reach here today, so the weather man's promise may be fulfilled.

The hourly temperatures yesterday were:

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| 8 A. M.  | 82 |
| 9 A. M.  | 85 |
| 10 A. M. | 88 |
| 11 A. M. | 92 |
| 12 M.    | 92 |
| 1 P. M.  | 92 |
| 2 P. M.  | 92 |
| 3 P. M.  | 92 |
| 4 P. M.  | 92 |
| 5 P. M.  | 92 |

In other parts of the Pacific Northwest the heat grew more intense and at Medford it touched 100, at Colfax, Wash., 101, and Spokane "enjoyed" 94 degrees, while at Roseburg it was 88.

## LAVISH SOWING PUNISHED

### German Farmers Fined for Exceeding Limit Set by Law.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Eight farmers have just been tried before the Potsdam criminal court for an offense created by order of the Federal Council some months ago—that of sowing grain too thickly.

It was charged that they had sowed more than 110 pounds of oats per "morgen" (about 3-5 acres), whereas the limit is 75 pounds. The defendants joined in declaring that their swampy meadowland required more seed, partly because of the character of the soil and partly because a considerable part of the seed was eaten by the pheasants from the adjoining hunting preserves of a Prince.

The minimum fine of three marks each was imposed.

## CALIFORNIA HOPS SHORT

### Crop Estimated at 10 to 20 Per Cent Less Than 1914 Yield.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 22.—(Special)—Hop picking on a crop estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent short of that of last year is in full swing in the Sacramento, Placer and Yuba County fields. Hort Brothers, with fields in several counties, report activities in full progress.

It is said American hop growers expect a good year, as the English crop is about one-half of what the 1914 crop was.

A large amount of American hops, especially in the Sacramento Valley, will be shipped to Europe via the Panama Canal.

### 65 Bushels an Acre Is Yield.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 22.—(Special)—Sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the average on W. S. Cantonwin's 135-acre farm near Dixie. This is the best yield reported this year. The wheat is Jenkins Club.

## UNREST ASCRIBED TO VARIOUS CAUSES

### Reports on Federal Inquiry Filed.

## INHERITANCE TAX ADVOCATED

### Investigators Agree on One Point, Differ on Others.

## BLAME IS HELD DIVIDED

### Employers' Representatives Say Many Employers Have Done Wrong, but That Labor Also Must Assume Its Share.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Summaries of the reports, three in number, of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as to findings and recommendations for the information of Congress, were made public here tonight. The Commission, which ceases to exist tomorrow, was composed of three representatives each of the employers, the employed and the general public. It became apparent some time ago that they would be unable to agree on a single report, and it is said that none of the reports given out tonight can properly be called a "majority" report.

### Supplementary Reports Filed

The report of the representatives of the employees, known as the "staff" report, drawn up by Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the Commission, was signed by Commissioners Walsh, Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. In connection with the main reports these commissioners issued three "supplementary" opinions and suggestions" as follows: One by Mr. Walsh, one by Mr. Garretson, and one by Mr. Lennon and Mr. O'Connell jointly.

The report of the Commissioners representing the public, and the summary thereof, were written by Commissioner Commons. He and Mrs. Harriman signed it without reservation. Weinstein approved it in large part, and, in part, their dissent to portions of it, and to the Manly report, are expressed in the so-called Weinstein report, signed by Weinstein, Ashton and Ballard.

### Inheritance Tax Agreed on.

The reports agree on a Federal inheritance tax and on the general plan for its use. The Manly report disagreed in recommending practically the single tax and other things, while the employers disagree with the Harriman Commons report only on the boycott and some minor labor details.

The Manly summary finds "that the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources which include all the others. They are:

1. Unequal distribution of wealth and income.
  2. Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
  3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of the law.
  4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations. Remedies are suggested.
- On the same subject the Commons report says:
- "The greatest cause of industrial unrest (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)"

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## MOLTKE IS LOST IN SEA FIGHT AT RIGA

### German Battle Cruiser Sunk by Russians.

## TEN OTHER WARSHIPS GONE

### List Includes Three Cruisers, Seven Torpedo-Boats.

## DESCENT ON COAST FAILS

### Four Barge-loads of Soldiers Said to Have Been Annihilated and Barges Captured by Troops Without Artillery.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says:

"The President of the Duma has announced that the Germans had lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats in the Riga battle." The announcement of the President of the Duma as sent was as follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one battle cruiser, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats.

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga bay.

### Barges of Soldiers Exterminated.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernov (Pernig), on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some 35 miles north of Riga. Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops, without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd confirms the announcement of M. Rodziako, the President of the Duma, of a Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga and the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moltke.

The German battle cruiser Moltke was a vessel of 23,000 tons, and carried in ordinary times a complement of 1,107 men. She was a sister ship of the famous Goeben, which became a part of the Turkish navy after the beginning of the war, and was rechristened Sultan Selim.

### Moltke in Previous Battle.

The Moltke was 690 feet long and was armed with 10 11-inch guns and 12 six-inch guns and 12 of 24-pound. In addition, her armament included four 23-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911 and had a speed of about 28 knots.

The Moltke was in the battle with the British fleet in the North Sea last January, when the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk. In 1912 the Moltke was in the German squadron which visited the United States to return the visit of the United States battleship squadron made at Kiel on its trip around the world. The cost of the Moltke was about \$12,000,000.

## VICTORY HEARTENS RUSSIANS

### British Destroyers Said to Have Taken Important Part.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—(Special)—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the newspapers containing the news of the victory of the British fleet in the Baltic.

## BEER DELIVERER ARRESTED

### Auto Truck Driver Must Stand Trial for Taking Keg to Picnic.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 22.—(Special)—Charged with delivering liquor in a dry unit, contrary to law, W. S. Paynter, part owner of the Interstate Auto Truck Delivery Co., was arrested at Battle Ground Lake yesterday.

J. O. Blair, County Attorney, was called to a picnic being held by 600 Odd-fellows at the lake. Mr. Blair, in taking a little walk, discovered a large crowd of men around a beer keg, with evidence that the keg shortly before had been full. Several others were taken in custody for a time, but were later released.

## BRITISH LOSE 3 VESSELS

### Two Steamers Sunk, Another Blown Up; Five Men Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The British steamer Cober, of 3,000 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew has been landed in safety.

The British steamers Windsor and William Dawson have met disaster. The Windsor, a vessel of 6,955 tons, has, according to a report issued here, been sunk, while the William Dawson an old steamer of 284 tons, has been blown up. The crew of the Windsor was saved, but five men of the Dawson's crew were lost.

## BRITISH PATROL RESUMED

### Germans Taken From Norwegian Steamer Off New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A German third officer and a seaman of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Starck, which arrived today from Bordeaux, were taken off just outside the harbor near Fire Island by the British cruiser Berwick.

It was the first appearance of this sort of any of the British patrolling boats in nearly five months.

## Sunday's War Moves

THE naval battle in which German and Russian warships have been engaged for several days in the Gulf of Riga has resulted in the German fleet withdrawing, after having lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three other cruisers and seven torpedo-boats, according to a statement credited to the President of the Russian Duma.

This information concerning the naval attack, taken as a measure of opinion with the Teutonic land operations in Courland and especially against the important port of Riga. A German report of Saturday announced that the Russians had lost three small warships, two gunboats and a torpedo-boat.

Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan states, which still are debating which side they will take in the conflict.

The relations between Italy and Roumania for years have been extremely intimate, and the opinion is expressed in London that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the German powers toward Roumania because of her refusal to permit ammunition to pass through her territory, that now Italy has broken relations with Turkey, Roumania will join the quadruple entente.

Bulgaria is still waiting for the reply of Serbia to the suggestions of the entente ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles of the allies that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the entente, has decided to take charge, in addition to the Greek Premiership, of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the near East, the Balkan states may consider that the time is ripe for them to enter the field and secure for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that the entente allies in the Dardanelles would more than offset this, so far as the near East is concerned, and the Franco-British forces are increasing their efforts to force the straits.

There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna railway and the River Niemen. This, however, is of secondary importance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk.

The Austro-German forces are across the rivers and roads both north and south of the fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, intends to defend it or fall further back. For the moment he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this may be only with rear guard, which has been detailed to inflict as much loss as possible on the invaders and delay the progress of the Teutons.

The Italians report slight progress on all their fronts.

### The War on August 23, 1915.

Japan officially declares war on Germany.

Italy makes arrangement to mobilize army.

After a desperately fought battle, lasting six days, Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, reports a victory over three German corps in East Prussia.

British and French take offensive in great battle that extends from Luxembourg to Mons.

## NEW WAR ACT MAY LOWER GRAIN PRICE

### Italy May Hasten Opening of Dardanelles.

## FOREIGN BUYERS ARE WAITING

### Forcing of Straits Would Release Russian Crop.

## CANADA IS FAVORED NOW

### Americans Demand Gold, While Allies Have Credit in Dominions. Spring Wheat Selling at Discount Over Winter Variety.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—(Special)—Declaration of war on Turkey by Italy is interpreted by the grain trade as meaning an early opening of the Dardanelles. Latest news from there is more favorable for the reopening shortly than any before this time.

Should it occur it might easily cause a reversal of all theories that the grain trade has at present regarding future supplies for Europe, and create a competitor for the United States and Canada, who have more than 600,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell this season.

### Europe Lets Supply Run Low.

With Russian wheat available inside of two or three months its effect on wheat prices is regarded as bearish. That the largest European buyers are allowing supplies to run below normal is apparent from their attitude of late, and they must be satisfied with the prospects of securing them in liberal quantities later. They know that America has a big surplus that can be drawn on at any time, and appear willing to take a chance of securing requirements when actually needed.

Export purchases last week were fair, but mostly for near-by shipment, as the unsettled conditions of the foreign exchange curtails selling for forward shipment.

### Preference Given Canada.

All indications at present are that, barring unfavorable weather in the Northwest for the Spring wheat crop, which is more than two-thirds harvested, according to latest advices from there, the bulk of export business is to be in Spring wheat, both American and Canadian. The latter is expected to be taken in preference to ours, as the allies can use their credit, while our exporters want gold before the grain is shipped.

Spring wheats are selling at a discount under Winters, and are more attractive to buyers, as without rain quality will be better.

Corn needs a lot of dry and hot weather to force it to maturity by October 15. Should frost hold off until that date a crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels is expected by the bears. With a killing frost before the end of September, there is no telling how large a crop can be raised. Estimates range from 2,430,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels, leaving plenty of latitude for operators on both sides.

### Corn Situation Is Unusual.

There are a few bullish traders who believe the wheat figures too high. The Southern and Southwestern crop is about made south of the Southern Kansas line. As the South and the Southwest usually buy "white" corn at this season but refuse to at present, they must have new corn close at hand, as white is at a discount, which is unusual.

## SOLDIERS LEARN COOKING

### British Open School Where Men Prepare Meals or Go Hungry.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British War Office has taken advantage of the vacation season in the city schools to turn several of the buildings into cooking schools, where 1500 soldiers are learning elementary principles of the culinary art. There are 100 men billeted in each building, and they must provide their own food on the customary War Office allowance of 40 cents a day. If they cannot eat the meals they prepare they must go without.

"To cook rapidly and well is an art which can easily be acquired," says the War Office manual, "and it is an art that every soldier should learn. At least eight men in every company must be taught to cut up meat and operate field kitchens."

## VIVIANI WILL EXPLAIN

### French Cabinet Situation Delicate as Secret Session Approaches.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—All the morning papers discuss guardedly the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies set for next Thursday, at which time, it is expected, Premier Viviani will personally give the explanations demanded by the deputies concerning the conduct of the war. The papers express the opinion that if the premier holds to his resolution that the Cabinet stands or falls together, not allowing the singling out of any minister for attack, a crisis may be expected.

In place of its usual criticisms on the sanitary service for the army, the newspaper L'Homme Enchaîné, published by Georges Clemenceau, today leaves a two and a quarter column blank space, which is headed, "For the Wounded," and signed "G. Clemenceau."



THE TAFT SMILE IS ENDIMINISHED. CENTER, ABOVE—A. B. RIDGWAY, JUDGE G. N. DAVIS, AND BELOW—C. H. CAREY, RECEPTION COMMITTEE. RIGHT—MR. TAFT AS HE APPEARED YESTERDAY AT THE MULTINOVA HOTEL.