

HANLY TAKES STAND FOR INTERVENTION

Prohibition Candidate Urges Mr. Hughes to Announce His Mexican Policy.

FIRM COURSE ADVOCATED

Methods Employed in Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo Advised. Mr. Wilson Criticized for His "Watchful Waiting."

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Oct. 4.—Intervention in Mexico was advocated in an address here today by J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition candidate for President. Simultaneously he urged Charles E. Hughes to announce what he would do in the Mexican situation if elected President. Mr. Hanly said that both he and Mr. Hughes had criticized Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and now that he had announced his attitude, he would like to know that of the Republican presidential candidate.

"I believe intervention by the Government of the United States is inevitable and if I were elected President and conditions were as they are now," Mr. Hanly said, "and our present anomalous relations to Mexican affairs were still existent, I would intervene promptly and decisively immediately upon my inauguration and assumption of authority and pause not until stable and orderly government was established there, and the good name and self-respect of the United States restored."

Method Used in Cuba Inferred. "I would intervene as we have intervened in Cuba and as we have intervened in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Intervene, not in a war of aggression or for our own aggrandizement, either of wealth or of territory, not for conquest or as a conqueror, but as a friend and neighbor."

"I would do that—first making my purpose clear—and there would be no vacillation, no hesitancy." Preceding his address for intervention, Mr. Hanly said Mr. Wilson had erred in not recognizing Huerta, in sending troops to Vera Cruz and across the border in a "purposeless man-hunt" and in holding them on the border now.

"Watchful waiting" under Charles Hughes, Hanly declared, in urging that Mr. Hughes answer him, "would be no better than 'watchful waiting' under Woodrow Wilson."

Nebraska Gives Real Welcome. Warm welcomes were extended the prohibition candidates both in South Dakota and Nebraska today as they worked their way here from Omaha. Both states vote on a dry amendment this year and hopes are entertained by the prohibitionists that they will win two victories. In South Dakota, however, the proposed amendment is coupled with others, including prohibition, and this situation, it is thought, may delay its adoption.

One of the best meetings today was held at Weir, Neb., where an immense tabernacle was filled at noon to hear the candidates. Hundreds of school children stood at one point with both hands above their heads, signaling their desire for "a dry Nebraska in 1916."

At Norfolk, Neb., a man shouted to Ira Landrith, the Vice-Presidential candidate, in the course of his remarks: "That's a lie; go back to Iowa, where you belong." Landrith did not hear him.

WAR IDEA IS SPURNED

(Continued From First Page.) outweigh greatly the disadvantages, but it is impossible that the greater part of the rest of our work should continue indefinitely in the present unnatural and chaotic condition without America suffering also.

"We in Sweden are suffering, and have been suffering, these disadvantages almost from the start. You are familiar with the manner in which we are requested to give up our independence. These quantities are fixed on a basis of the average consumption of the past year, and no consideration is given to the fact that our needs might properly increase or change otherwise, nor to the fact that we cannot consent to any limitation of our industrial development in the future. Upon what, in what manner, is our proper industrial development to proceed if we are held to supplies of materials more or less arbitrarily fixed and, at all events, inadequate?"

Considerations Are Domestic. "As I have already said, no action taken by us in respect of these things is any way dictated by foreign considerations, nor by sympathy for one or the other belligerents. We are alone concerned about the future independence and economic development of our country and we cannot go so far in avoiding the present inconveniences placed upon us from without that it would endanger either this independence or development."

"Restrictions which are felt in comparatively small measure by the great America can strike at our very vitals. We are convinced that in our situation the Americans are approaching us as we do the independence of a country and the legal right of its citizens, would feel and act exactly as we do."

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

British in France. LONDON, Oct. 4.—An official statement issued here today gives details of the fighting on the Somme front, after the advance of September 15, describing the capture of villages, including Combles, Gueudecourt and Thiépval, and proceeds: "These victories brought our front line at more than one point within a mile of German fourth position west of the Bapaume-Transloy road."

"The enemy has fought stubbornly to check our advance, and since September 15 seven new divisions have been brought against us and five against the French. The severe and prolonged struggle on the part of our troops demanded very great determination and courage."

"At the end of September the situation may be summarized as follows: "Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 36,735 prisoners and engaged 88 German divisions, of which 29 (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half-moon upland south of the Ancre, and every height of importance, and so have direct observation ground to the east and northeast. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line behind a low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road."

"The importance of the three months' offensive is not to be judged by the distance advanced or the number of enemy trench lines taken. It must be looked for in the effect upon the enemy's strength in numbers, material and morale. The enemy has used up his reserves in repeated, costly and unsuccessful counter attacks without causing our allies or ourselves to relax our steady, methodical pressure."

Roumanian. BUCHAREST, Oct. 4.—Following is today's official Roumanian report: "On the northern and western fronts, in the Kalliman and Ghurghuiul mountains, small engagements occurred. "In the region of Odorik, there were engagements in which the enemy was repulsed. We took prisoner 14 officers and 128 men."

French, Western Front. PARIS, Oct. 4.—Following is today's official statement of operations on the western front: "North of the Somme we completed the capture of a powerful line of German trenches between Morval and the St. Pierre-Vaast wood. We made about 300 prisoners, including 10 officers."

French, Macedonian Front. PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Serbian, French and Russian forces are continuing victoriously their advance on the Macedonian front. "During Tuesday night they attained the Petalino line on the western slope of Kaimakalan. In the loop of the Cerna, on the Kenail-Nogochani line, their left wing holds the heights of the foot of Mount Ceebe. In the valley of the Struma, the British repulsed violent attacks at Jelikoll (Tenikoll)."

German, Balkan Front. BERLIN, via London, Oct. 4.—Today's official German statement on Roumanian front operations follows: "German and Bulgarian troops of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen delivered an encircling attack with the result that the Roumanian forces which crossed the Danube near Rahovo and south of Bucharest, withdrew in hasty flight."

German Admiralty. BERLIN, via London, Oct. 4.—The Admiralty made the following announcement today: "On the afternoon of October 1 naval seaplanes of the aerodrome at Zebrugge (Belgium) pursued an enemy air squadron. In the course of the fight which developed an enemy aeroplane was shot down. Our machine returned safely."

German, Eastern Front. BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Following is today's official German report of operations on the eastern front: "After a sanguinary breaking down of their attacks before their positions under the army of General Tserastansky west of Lutsk (Volhynia) Monday, the Russians suffered a fresh heavy defeat when the troops under Lieutenant-General Schmidt, von Knobeldorff and General von Marwitz received a storming enemy, who attacked several times with the assurance of calm victors. Not a foot of ground was lost. The Russian dead number thousands."

German, Western Front. BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Following is today's official German report of operations on the western front: "On the battle front north of the Somme during the day the artillery engagement increased steadily in intensity, attaining its greatest height during the afternoon in the Morval-Bouchavesnes sector. Strong French attacks against our positions on the Sully-Baucourt road, the region of Vaast wood and in Aja parts of the wood to the southeast were repulsed, partly in hand grenade engagements. One officer, 128 men and two machine guns fell into our hands. British attacks near Thiépval and Mouquet farm were repulsed."

PRESTIGE HELD LOST

International Law Authority Scores Foreign Policy.

MANY WAR ACTS CHARGED

Wilson Administration Has Provoked Dangerous Situations on Two Separate Occasions, Says David Jayne Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The Republican National Committee issued today a pamphlet prepared by Dr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and ex-Ambassador to Germany, based on articles written by Dr. Hill for a magazine. Dr. Hill is one of the foremost American authorities on international law and diplomatic procedure. The pamphlet will receive wide circulation.

Referring to the statement so often made by supporters of President Wilson that "he has kept us out of war," Dr. Hill remarks that "peace, without doubt is one of our most cherished ideals, but no one will contend that peace that has not been disturbed by threats is anything to boast about."

Dr. Hill then asks by whom and when and how we have been threatened with war. And, after calling attention to the fact that no nation has desired to declare war on us, he charges that "upon two separate occasions, neither of which demanded warlike action, the Administration has provoked a dangerous situation, and has committed every act characteristic of war, including the invasion of foreign territory and the destruction of innocent lives."

Referring to the extraordinary peace treaties negotiated by William J. Bryan when he was Secretary of State, Dr. Hill says that their result was to pledge the United States "not to resent actively any insult, injury or humiliation that any one of the adherents to this agreement might for any reason offer, and to rest content with making only a verbal protest until an entire year had elapsed."

The result of this, Dr. Hill says, was that "the moral and advisory influence of the United States was seriously impaired, for, with the certainty that immediate action by our Government was out of question, the advice of the United States no longer possessed any international value."

"Before the Administration was a year old," says Dr. Hill, "it was evident that to promote peace through great powers, no longer existed."

PURCHASE NOT FAVORED

GOVERNOR OF DANISH ISLES SAYS RESIDENTS OPPOSE IT.

THEY WOULD NOT BE MADE HAPPIER UNDER AMERICAN RULE, BELIEVES

L. C. Helweg Larsen.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 4.—With the friendliest feelings toward the United States, and with no desire to criticize or to offend, I do not believe the inhabitants of the Danish Islands would be made happier by American purchase," said L. C. Helweg Larsen, Governor of the Danish West Indies, on his arrival here today from St. Thomas.

The Governor is on his way to New York and Copenhagen, where he probably will appear before a committee of the Danish Diet to give information with regard to the islands before the question of their sale to the United States is determined. The Governor added:

"The islanders are almost wholly negroes. They would be greatly disappointed in the event of American purchase."

The Governor will arrive in New York next Monday and will sail for Copenhagen three days later.

Man Seeking Department's Aid to Cool Stomach, Sent to Jail.

Frank Tinsman after drinking whiskey and alcohol Tuesday night, experienced a burning sensation in his stomach, so he went to a telephone and turned in a fire alarm. Assistant Chief Jay Stevens answered the call. Tinsman was arrested, together with his aunt, at Second and Alder streets, about 11 o'clock by Motorcycle Patrolmen Gouldstone and Bales, and admitted the offense.

Judge Languth remanded him to jail to serve six days of a previous unfinished jail sentence. Assistant Chief Stevens was visibly provoked at the leniency shown Tinsman.

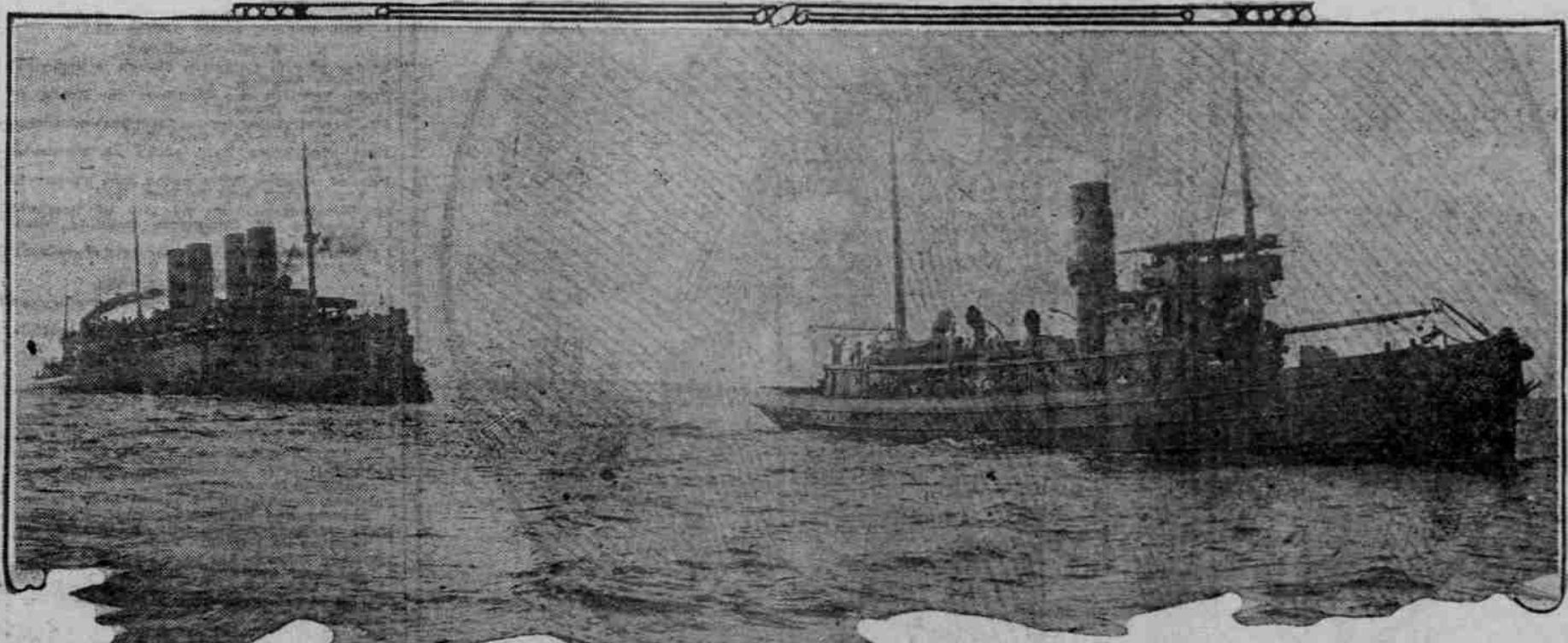
Two investigations were under way today, one by city officials and the other by the Cleveland Railway Company.

Heny to Tour for Democrats. CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Francis J. Heny, Progressive leader of California, will make a speaking tour of Illinois for Wilson and Marshall late in the month, according to a statement issued today at Western Democratic National headquarters.

CAR ACCIDENT IS PROBED. Some of Injured in Cleveland May Succumb. CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—The death list in last night's bridge tragedy, in which two streetcars plunged 30 feet from the West Third-street viaduct to the Battle more & Ohio Railroad tracks, remained at two today, but of the 40 injured it was expected one or two would die.

Two investigations were under way today, one by city officials and the other by the Cleveland Railway Company.

INTERNED GERMAN WARSHIPS CONVOYED BY AMERICAN NAVAL VESSELS WHEN THEY CHANGE PORTS.



Twelve United States battleships convoyed the interned German cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich from Newport News to Philadelphia, where they will be held until after the war. Although the Prinz Friedrich went out of the harbor under her own steam, the Kronprinz Wilhelm was towed by five tugs of the United States Navy. As this picture shows, there were two tugs on each side and one in front. The squadron of American battleships waited just outside the harbor to escort the two cruisers up the coast and serve the double purpose of preventing their escape and guarding against interference by allied warships, which are off the coast in large numbers, supposedly on the lookout for submarines.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

RELIEF CAMPAIGN BEGUN

FIVE MILLIONS NEEDED FOR ARMENIANS AND SYRIANS. Allied Blockade Lifted to Permit Passage of Supplies and Appeal Will Be Sent Broadcast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The greatest American relief campaign to be undertaken since organization of the Belgian Relief Commission was launched yesterday by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

An exhaustive summary of the whole Armenian and Syrian situation was made public and will be sent to ministers of 120,000 churches all over the country and to many leading citizens and relief organizations.

A fund of \$5,000,000 is called for to relieve 1,000,000 destitute, exiled and starving Armenians and Syrians scattered broadcast over Turkey, Persia, Syria and Palestine. The appeal declares that of nearly 3,000,000 Armenians originally in their native country, three-quarters of a million have been massacred or have died of wounds,

disease or exhaustion since the war began. The State Department, through urgent negotiations, recently secured Turkey's consent to extension of American relief, provided it is distributed jointly by the American Red Cross and the Turkish Red Cross. It was announced today that the allied blockade had been lifted to allow passage of the supplies. October 21 and 22 have been set aside by proclamation by President Wilson as relief days and the appeal being sent broadcast by the committee calls for sermons in every pulpit in the country and articles in every newspaper.

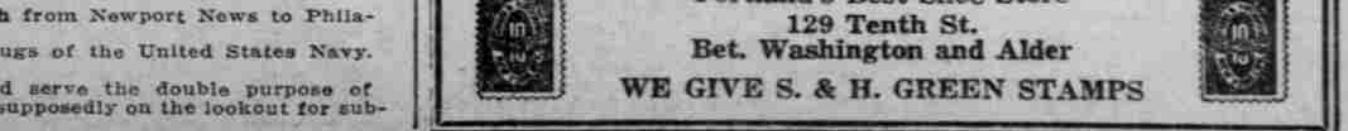
Food Prices to Be Probed. DENVER, Oct. 4.—A committee was appointed by the Denver Civic and Commercial Association today to investigate the local food situation and proposed price increases in some articles.

Mexican Bank Bills Price Rises. EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 4.—Bank bills of the Banco Nacional de Mexico and of the Banco de Londres y Mexico, two of the largest banking institutions in Mexico City, continued to increase in price here today at the local banks which handle Mexican exchange. Quotations were 16 1/2 cents for Banco de Londres and 17 cents for Banco Nacional bills.

Los Angeles was the first city on the West Coast to establish a vacation camp on the National forests.

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