# THIRD WIFE GETS DIVORCE, PROPERTY

## Theodore Kruse, Hotel and Grill Proprietor, Again Widower by Act of Court.

## THREE WIVES COST $50,000

**Last Decree Granted Shortly After Return of Husband, Following His Mysterious Absence of Several Months.**

For the third time in his career Theodore Kruse, proprietor of the Belvedere Hotel and the Louvre Grill, who recently returned to Portland after a mysterious absence of several months, is a widower by divorce. Mrs. Marie E. Kruse, formerly Mrs. Marie E. Daggett, was yesterday allowed a decree of divorce from the hotel man by Presiding Judge Kavanaugh.

The decree was obtained by mutual consent between the parties, at least such would seem to be the case as the defendant waived the right to answer and consented in writing that the case might be heard at any time. The complaint was presented to Judge Kavanaugh and was filed for record yesterday morning, after the judge had signed findings of fact and conclusions of law in the case.

**Treatment Held Inhuman.**

The conclusions of law arrived at by Judge Kavanaugh give in summarized form the causes of action pleaded by Mrs. Kruse. The judge finds:

"That the defendant has been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment and personal indignities towards the plaintiff, rendering her life burdensome.

"That said defendant was animated by a malignant desire to annoy and harass the plaintiff, and his said cruel and inhuman treatment was willful and intentional."

Mrs. Kruse was allowed to resume the name which she bore before marriage, Marie E. Daggett. When she married Kruse at Gearhart, Or., September 7, 1908, she was the widow of F. E. Daggett, a former proprietor of the Lenox Hotel. The property rights were settled out of court. The exact settlement was not divulged, but it is understood that Mrs. Kruse secured title to a farm near Oregon City worth about $17,000 and mortgaged to the extent of $9000, and that she was also given an automobile and a launch. It is presumed that she also secured some cash.

**Husband Accused of Flirting.**

"Frequently during the months of January to June, inclusive, in 1911, in and about the Belvedere Hotel and Louvre Grill, defendant in the presence of mutual friends and acquaintances, patrons and employes did treat plaintiff in a contemptuous and scornful manner by openly flirting with and paying marked and familiar attentions to various female customers of the restaurant, and by neglecting plaintiff publicly in a manner to excite and provoke the comment of patrons, customers and employes," Mrs. Kruse declared in her complaint.

"During all of this time," she complained, "he conducted himself towards plaintiff in a rude, disdainful and contemptuous manner, and willfully and intentionally heaped contumely and humiliation upon her with a malignant desire and purpose of annoying and harassing plaintiff and injuring her feelings."

Mrs. Kruse told Judge Kavanaugh that her husband suddenly disappeared on August 21, 1911, after he had signed a lease to operate the Carlton Hotel and while the work of furnishing and equipping was at its height, without notice or warning to her or anyone. At that time, she said, his affairs were in a precarious condition, but she managed to effect arrangements with his creditors which prevented suits and attachments and the wrecking of his business, and obtaining cancellation of a large number of contracts and obligations which he had assumed on account of the Carlton.

**Affairs Capably Managed.**

She declared that she preserved his business intact, preventing the dissolution of his property and assets, and continued the management of the hotel and restaurant. She pointed to the fact that he had admitted publicly since his return that his affairs had been capably managed.

The plaintiff, continuing her story, said that she heard from him first in Quebec, Canada, about two weeks after his disappearance. He had informed her in this communication that he had left her forever and that she would never see him again. Learning subsequently that he was in Germany, she sent his son by another marriage, aged 18, to Europe to induce his return. She declares that he stated in the presence of this son to others that "since his wife had died he had retired from business," and on being upbraided by the son for making the statement, said in effect: "Well, if she isn't dead she will be in a short time; that business will kill her."

She has been forced to send money to the son to return to America, his father refusing him financial assistance. After this, she says, Kruse traveled over Europe, visiting among other places Monte Carlo, Rome, Naples and Genoa.

**Kruse Fails to Return.**

The wife explained that Kruse had written to several friends in Portland while on his travels, but never sent her a single line, nor did he inquire concerning her. She had once written begging him to return and protect his commercial honor, but had received no reply. In February last, she said in continuing her narrative, he wrote to various friends in Portland that he would return in March and resume control of his affairs, but she received directly no notification of any kind as to his intentions.

"He returned on March 24," Mrs. Kruse said, "and gave friendly greetings and handshakes to all, including waiters, cooks and Chinamen, but did not even make inquiry concerning plaintiff, absolutely ignoring her. Three days later plaintiff met him in the office of the hotel, but he did not speak or notice her in any way. On two occasions since she has been in the same room with him and he has absolutely ignored her."

**Two Wives Obtain Divorces.**

Kruse secured a divorce from his first wife several years ago, during her absence in Europe. On her return she started suit to set aside the decree and the case was settled, the hotelman giving her several thousand dollars in money and property. She now is dead. Marion F. Kruse, his second wife, became his bride in Spokane in 1906. She was an actress. In June, 1908, she was allowed a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and secured court order directing her husband pay her $10,000. He is said to be still paying it.

The second Mrs. Kruse is now living in Chicago. The hotelman had been paying her at the rate of $125 a month and after his disappearance she started suit at Oregon City through Ralph Citron, a Portland attorney, to collect $500 back alimony. The suit was directed against Robert W. Schmeer, cashier of the United States National Bank, who acted as trustee for Kruse's creditors after Kruse disappeared.

The Chicago woman was successful in securing the money. Kruse, since his return, it is said, has paid up the alimony which accumulated since that time.

The Mrs. Kruse who yesterday secured a divorce and who now is Marie E. Daggett again, was in 1906 a deputy in the Juvenile Court under Judge Frazer. She remained at this employment for about a year.

It is estimated that Theodore Kruse's three ventures into the matrimonial sea cost him at least $50,000 in money and property distributed among three women, one of whom he divorced and two who secured divorces from him.

# SILETZ PATENTS DELAYED

**Question Whether Options Have Been Given Is Undetermined.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 6.—Land Commissioner Dennett said today that no patents would be issued to Siletz settlers under the Hawley bill, pending determination of the question whether settlers have given an option on their lands to Glade, as reported.

If it proves true that settlers have given options prior to receiving patent, Commissioner Dennett said, this action will prevent their receiving patent.

Settlers themselves should take steps to prosecute if no options have been given, he said. Falsification of court records in Polk County, if there has been falsification, is a question with which the Land Office cannot deal.

**That's the Question.**

(McCall's Magazine.)

Wife—Billy, dear, I stitched up the hole in your trousers' pocket last night, after you had gone to bed. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?

Husband—H'm! How did you know there was a hole in my pocket?

# ROAD WILL ARGUE

## Southern Pacific Officials to Appear Before Council.

## FOURTH-STREET LINE TOPIC

**Attorney for Company Feels That City Fathers Have Not Given Sufficient Consideration to Revocation of Franchise.**

Permission will be granted representatives of the Southern Pacific Company next Wednesday to present arguments before the City Council explaining why the franchise for a track on Fourth street should not be revoked in compliance with the action of the Council last Wednesday.

All that can prevent the ordinance revoking the franchise from becoming a law now is the veto of the Mayor, but officials of the railroad are eager to have the Council hear their arguments in the hope the Councilmen may experience a revision of sentiment and possibly reconsider their action.

"We are not prepared to say just what our attitude on the subject will be," said W. D. Fenton, attorney for the Southern Pacific, yesterday. "I believe that if the Council understands our position they will be ready to grant us some consideration."

**Right Is Questioned.**

Mr. Fenton pointed out that the right of the Council to revoke the franchise is, in a measure, involved in the cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court, these being the outgrowth of legislation enacted within the Lane administration in which the Southern Pacific was denied the right to operate freight or steam service over the tracks in Fourth street. While attorneys for the company have admitted that the city can exercise police power in limiting traffic on any street, they deny that the terms of the original franchise can be modified so as to restrict the privileges under that franchise.

If the courts finally determine that the Council can oust the company from Fourth street, it is naturally supposed that a new franchise to run for a limited number of years and providing for common user privileges will be offered. It is a question whether the railroad will accept a measure of this kind.

**More Consideration Sought.**

"The railroad people feel," said Mr. Fenton, "that the Council did not give the question reasonable consideration. We expect that a hearing will bring out some additional information."

Directors of the Southern Pacific have appropriated approximately $1,600,000 for the electrification of the Fourth-street and Yamhill divisions of the lines radiating from Portland and for various other improvements attending such electrification, included among which is double-tracking of Fourth street so that electric cars between McMinnville and Portland can operate into the Union station.

Pending the solution of the franchise problem much of this money will remain idle, officials of the company declare, and the progress and development of the territory adjacent to these lines will be retarded.

**PRINCIPALS IN KRUSE DIVORCE ACTION.**

**Theodore Kruse, Proprietor of the Louvre Grill and Belvedere Hotel, and Wife No. 3, Who Divorced Him Within a Few Days of His Return After Mysterious Absence of Nine Months.**

# CROKER AIDS ATHLETES

**USE OF GROUNDS DONATED FOR PRACTICE.**

**Irish Sporting Interests Desert Place Noted for Uncongenial Surroundings for New Site.**

DUBLIN, April 6.—(Special.)—Richard Croker has come to the aid of a number of Irish athletes who have decided to abandon Phoenix Park as a practicing ground. For quite a number of years a place known as the "Nine Acres" has been used by members of the Gaelic Athletic Association for sporting interests, but now they think they must find more congenial surroundings.

Sentiment, more than anything else, is the guiding spirit in their determination. Their "ground" is in the immediate vicinity of the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated in 1882—a fact, in itself, sufficient to attract to the neighborhood quite a number of those who have no sympathy with the Gaelic movement or with anyone professing allegiance to it.

Efforts have been made from time to time to obliterate the actual scene of the tragedy, but without success and, finding that each succeeding year only helps to attract more "undesirables," the Gaelic athletes determined to desert the "Nine Acres" and go elsewhere. On a new ground at "Glencairn," Croker's sporting estate, they will be free from the crowd to whom morbidity is more attractive than healthy sport. There will not be the same facilities for inviting all Ireland to see the athletic displays as there were in the park, but there will be sufficient room for the "boys" to wield the Camans to the delight of their friends, and to kick the ball under conditions which will be new to the majority of those who follow Gaelic sports in Ireland, especially to young athletes in the neighborhood of Dublin.

# "TIM" HEALY LOSES POWER

**Old-Time Irish Political Leader No Longer Conspicuous.**

LONDON, April 6. — (Special.) — Whether home rule becomes a reality or not, "Tim" Healy, it is reported, will not be a conspicuous figure much longer in Irish politics. He finds himself out of touch with almost every shade of political opinion in his own country, and if it were not for the influence which William O'Brien wields over the southeastern corner of Ireland Healy would not have a seat in the British Parliament today.

It is significant that "Tim" at this crisis in the history of his country has removed his residence from Dublin to London, where he is now trying to build up a practice at the English bar. Whatever may be the views of his opponents in Ireland, there is no doubt as to his having made great sacrifices for the attitude he has taken up toward John Redmond and those who now follow the Irish leader. He had a most remunerative practice at the Irish bar, but now it has practically disappeared, with no hope of recovery even if he renounced O'Brien and again swore allegiance to Redmond.

It is a peculiar circumstance that the Irish Unionists, although they will always support him against a Nationalist, would openly repudiate him if he began to lead them in any capacity whatever. In all this there is not the fulfilment of the hopes based on what promised to be a brilliant career both legally and politically.

# STATE UNIVERSITIES

**Their Support a Part of the Cost of Social Progress.**

Century.

The vast resources of Harvard, Yale and Columbia are the slow accumulation of time, and represent the gifts of several generations. The Middle West, too, would have had such foundations had it been willing to wait for wealthy donors. In its early period, indeed, colleges were thickly planted, and they were as generously supported as were the Eastern colleges in their adolescence. Forty years ago such institutions as Oberlin, Wabash, Knox, Northwestern, Beloit and Iowa were playing a leading role.

Then dawned the era of specialized and costly education, the era of laboratories, collections, workshops and gymnasiums, and the church colleges were unable to meet the demand. Unwilling to let two or three generations of her young people miss their chance while the colleges were slowly gathering endowments, the state enlarged her heart and began to give generously to the university that, under the ordinance of 1787, had been planted in each commonwealth of the Northwest and endowed with public lands.

Thanks to the agitation for state aid, the people of the West have come to a different conception of the role of higher education from the people of the Northeast. They regard it less as the basis of individual success than as a sure means of social progress, and they agreed that the state should bear a part of the cost of social progress. In the last 15 years, moreover, the ominous drift toward economic inequality has made them solicitous to bring about a greater equality of opportunity.

To make education free from sill to capstone appeals to them as one safe way to counteract the sinister forces of social stratification. It is this unspoken concern for the future of democracy that prompts the two or three millions of people in a Western state to build up a university that would be the glory of a European kingdom.

**Some Danger Signals.**

Century.

Any exceptional behavior, if it assumes the form of a habit, should be regarded in the light of a symptom. A child who has habits of twitching, shrugging, sighing, chirping; one who is notably absent-minded, who never answers without first repeating one's question, should be examined for nervous disorder which will certainly grow worse unless checked. The child whose egotism is excessive, whose stubbornness or willfulness is of an exaggerated type, should be carefully watched for other symptoms of hysteria. Defective teeth in very young children are invariably signals of deviation from the normal. They may point to serious hereditary disease or they may indicate malnutrition. In any case, unless relieved and corrected they are liable to cause speech defects.

For the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a new type of subway car has been designed. End doors are abolished and passengers will enter and leave through three pairs of side doors evenly placed along each side of the car. The seating capacity will be greatly increased.

# VARIOUS CITIZENS SEE BEST CHANCE IS TAFT'S

**Tillamook County Not Greatly Aroused Over Political Questions and People Seem to Favor Re-election of President, Says J. R. Harter.**

"THERE has been very little talk of politics in my county in comparison with former Presidential years," said J. R. Harter, Mayor of Tillamook, at the Oregon. "As a matter of fact, everybody appears to be too busy to devote time to talking politics. It is a fact, though, that Tillamook County is largely Republican, and these voters are particularly unanimous for the re-election of President Taft. In fact, they look forward to his nomination and election as a foregone conclusion. The opening of the railroad to Tillamook has done much for the county, the good effects being already felt, and with the improvement of the harbor and channel to the ocean great prosperity is in store for that section."

"JUST previous to and immediately after the announcement of Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidency, there was considerable politics talked around New York," said Thomas McLelland, a dry goods wholesaler of that city, at the Multnomah. "This announcement was received with such a chill that he is not generally considered to have even a fighting chance for the nomination. It is believed that Taft will be nominated by acclamation. As far as the Democrats are concerned, the most is heard of Wilson. At the same time Champ Clark seems to be rapidly forging to the front and he is the candidate whom both Wilson and Harmon managers fear the most."

"IN THE Sumpter mining district of Oregon where I live," said W. White, "we hardly know that an election is in progress and care little about it. I am a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt and would naturally desire his election, but he has no possible chance and I cannot understand his becoming a candidate. The little I hear in my neighborhood would indicate that Taft is the choice of the voters. My home is in the town of Bourne, where I own much of the surrounding country, which is almost exclusively mining properties. The town was named after Jonathan Bourne, Jr., although he never saw it or was near it. He owns a mine in the vicinity, valued at over $500,000, but not developed, and no work is being done on it. I am trying to purchase it from Senator Bourne and if successful will immediately place it in operation."

"WITH two lumber mills already in operation, cutting lumber in Oregon, and with another building it is natural that I have been thinking of the future prospects of the country," said W. H. Eccles, of Ogden, who has immense sugar interests in addition to those of manufacturing lumber. "I am but one of the few of many in the lumber business who are making preparations for the future and it is a fact we did not begin active work until we honestly believed—I mean financially believed—that conditions would remain the same and that President Taft would be renominated and re-elected. My home state, Utah, will send a solid delegation to the Republican convention and from what I can learn of my business associates in Oregon, this state will do the same."

"LEWIS COUNTY and all Southwestern Washington, starting from Tacoma, are a unit in the support of President Taft for renomination, and with the support that he will get from other portions the state delegation to the Chicago convention will be composed of his supporters," said M. T. O'Connell, a lumber manufacturer of Winlock, at the Oregon. "Personally, I cannot see why the Republican party could have any other suggestion, and I believe there are thousands who feel the same way. We can elect Taft sure, but Roosevelt never. In my business we want conditions to remain as they are, and it can only be done with the continuation of the Taft policies.

"Winlock does not fear any of the I. W. W. troubles, because we have a good Mayor, and it is a fact that Portland's treatment of these people is the direct cause of the troubles in the Grays Harbor country. Portland should be ashamed of her Mayor and other officials."

"THE candidacy of Cummins for the Republican nomination for the Presidency is practically in the nature of his being a dark horse, with his only hope that Taft will not be nominated on the first ballot, as now appears very probable." This remark was made at the Portland by James A. Smith, of Osage, Iowa, who conducts a chain of lumber yards in four states. "Cummins is our favorite son, and the ideal of our 'Progressives,' but it must not be thought that his strength will at any time be turned over to Roosevelt, as it is much more friendly to Mr. Taft. The latter has secured eight delegates, and may get some more, but the majority of the balance will be for Cummins.

"The Iowa Democrats are daily growing more in favor of Champ Clark, and from what I hear the same is true all over the country, but under the two-thirds rule in the Democratic convention it is almost impossible to be nominated on the first ballot, and then there will be a scramble."

"CROOK COUNTY can be placed in the Taft column of the state with perfect safety, as we realize he is the man that Oregon needs," said T. M. Baldwin, of Prineville, at the Imperial Hotel. "There is no sentiment of any consequence for Roosevelt, La Follette or dark horses for the Republican nomination. His policies have appealed to us as safe and we do not desire that something new be sprung on our district. Crook County is in the center of the state and eventually will become one of its most productive and powerful districts, commercially, if we are let alone. That is the reason that we are so heartily for the renomination of Taft. Crook County is not looking for Government aid—all we want is protection from freak legislation and with President Taft's assistance in this regard we are assured to go ahead and carry out our own destiny."


# Lafferty Gets Warm Applause in House

## Oregon Insurgent Says People Want Progressive Laws

The Congressional Record of March 28, 1912, contains a speech of Representative A. W. Lafferty, which was vigorously applauded in the House. The bill prohibiting the use of white sulphur in the manufacture of matches, which has been shown to be dangerous to the health and life of employes, was under discussion. Lafferty made known his views upon public questions in no uncertain tones, and declared in favor of Robert Marion La Follette for President. Mr. Lafferty said:

"Mr. Chairman: I favor this bill because I place humanity, even though clothed in overalls or calico, so far above the dollar that there is absolutely no comparison.

"When I first came to Congress I could not conceive how a patriotic body like this could continue to delay in the passage of a law giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix rates based upon physical valuations. But I have learned a few things that ought to be humiliating to every American citizen. Big business, so-called, is swaggering around this Capitol and throughout the country, attempting to control politics and legislation. It attempts, first, to cajole members of this body, and, failing in that, it seeks to intimidate them and make them fear the results of its power in the next succeeding election.

"I might be alarmed myself if I was so distrustful of the intelligence and courage of my constituents as to believe that they could be stampeded with a weapon made up of a corncob with a lightning bug on the end of it. The artillery of the interest-serving newspapers fighting me is just about of that caliber.

"In this House I have stood for exactly what I promised in my campaign for election. If I am advocating wrong Governmental policies, the people of my district are responsible, and I think they are willing to accept that responsibility. I have introduced La Follette's appraisement bill here, and have made speeches for it. I exposed the Oregon & California Railroad land-grant steal, asking this body to wake up the slumbering litigation pending at Portland in reference to it, and to see to it that no further delays are tolerated.

"I have not flinched, and I do not propose to flinch. If I give up the fight, the bugle will have to sound the retreat from the rear.

"The people of this country are paying dividends upon billions of dollars of overcapitalization. No one denies it. Yet no remedy is forthcoming. Why? Big business in politics.

"Oregon has taken the initiative in leading the country out of this big-business bondage. Oregon gave us the direct primary, Statement No. 1, the initiative and referendum and recall, and last, but not least, the Presidential preference law.

"Last year in Oregon the old guard made its last stand when it held an assembly. I opposed the assembly and in that fight I was elected to this body. It is my hope and ambition to make good and prove the wisdom of the Oregon system. The same crowd that held that assembly are now backing my principal opponent. They belittle my fight for the people, and promise for their candidate 'action, not words.' If they can explain to me how they can get action in this body without words, I will subscribe to their slogan.

"A public-service commission in each state and a National Public Service Commission are needed to control monopolies. These commissions should be given power by law to fix rates and prices of monopolies based upon physical valuations. When this is done, every man who works for a living, either at his trade or profession, will be able to buy with the money he takes in, a good living for himself and family. He will be able to take a vacation of at least 30 days each year. He will be able to educate his children. He will be able to lay by a little for his old age. This legislation should be followed by an eight-hour law for men and women in every state in the Union.

"In conclusion permit me to say that Robert Marion La Follette represents my ideals of fair and honest government. (Applause.) A few weeks ago it was reported that La Follette was no longer available as a candidate this year because he was broken in health after his 20 years' fight for the people. I then said to myself that Robert La Follette would get one vote if I get to the polls in Portland on primary election day, April 19." (Applause.)

OREGON'S PROGRESSIVE CONGRESSMAN

A. W. LAFFERTY.
—Photo by Baehrach, Washington, 1912.

(This advertisement paid for by F. A. Lucas.)



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