

RECLAMATION LOAN GUARANCES IMPROVE

With Indorsement of Department Officials, Borah Is Confident of Success.

SOUTH EXPECTED TO AID

Measure That Means Much to Northwest May Be Offered as Part of Cotton Loan Bill—Urgent Need Is Recognized.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, has been conferring with various officials of the Interior Department for the past ten days with reference to his bill proposing a loan of \$50,000,000 to the reclamation fund and is satisfied that he will have the support of the Department in pressing the bill for consideration at the short session of Congress. From Secretary Lane down through the Department officials are favorable to this loan, and the Secretary stands committed to a loan twice the size of that asked by Senator Borah.

If this loan can be secured, it will mean much to all the Western states. It will mean the construction of the full West Umatilla project in Oregon, provided the first unit proves a financial and agricultural success, and it means further co-operation between the Federal Government and the State of Oregon in reviving some of the old private and Carey act projects. It will mean, in all probability, a new project in Eastern Washington, the Palouse, probably, and it will mean the Black Canyon project in Idaho.

Urgency Is Recognized. The need for this loan is urgent, as recognized by Secretary Lane in his last annual report, and it is expected that the Secretary in his next report will refer to the reclamation program of this year. Without this loan, some of the projects in course of construction must drag along for a term of years, whereas, with ample funds, they can be carried through to early completion. The West Umatilla project is a fair illustration. There is today in the reclamation fund not sufficient money to complete existing projects, and therefore there are no funds to build the main body of the West Umatilla project. Without a loan, this project, except for the first unit, must wait until after the completion of all existing projects in other states, which means that it will not be less than five years. With the loan, the West Umatilla project can be undertaken as quickly as Congress will authorize the project, for it now rests with Congress to make appropriations, such provision having been made in the reclamation extension law passed last session.

When the fight comes on the reclamation loan bill, Senator Borah probably will have strong support from the South, for the Idaho Senator went to the aid of the Southern Senators on the cotton loan bill last session and in the same manner, when the reclamation loan bill is taken up, this winter, is to pass some form of cotton loan bill. Senator Borah probably will ask for the reclamation loan bill attached to the cotton bill.

Western Support Essential. On the other hand, if the cotton bill is likely to be defeated, Senator Borah will press his loan bill as a separate measure, or as a feature of some other bill behind which there is strong support. The expectation is that the rate, at the short session, will take up the conservation bills passed by the House last session, notably the two water-power bills, the Federal land leasing bill, and if that programme has the backing of the Administration, Senator Borah will fight to have the reclamation bill included in the programme, unless some other satisfactory arrangement can be made.

The fate of the reclamation loan bill is largely in the hands of Western delegations and it must have their united and their active support in order to pass. The Idaho Senator is counting upon having the full co-operation of Western delegations when his bill comes up for action.

EATON SEEKS NO PLEDGES

Candidate for Speaker Wants to Be Free if Elected.

"I have not enough votes pledged at the present time to assure my being the speaker of the next House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature," said Allen H. Eaton, of Eugene, Representative-elect from Lane County, at the Imperial Hotel last night. Eaton, as I am in seeing the principles for which I stand applied to the procedure of the House. A good representative body of the full cooperation of a programme which will allow them to work at a maximum of efficiency means that there must be a change in the methods of organization, in the rules, and in the manner of hiring clerical help.

Mr. Eaton says he will not try to bind anyone to support him through the medium of a party caucus, and that he will make no promises of commitments as an incumbent for votes.

"If I am elected Speaker," he said, "I want to be free to do the things that I consider for the best interests of the people."

HOMEOPATHS NOW ACTIVE

Meeting Here in July Calls Dr. Miller East in Near Future.

Plans for the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to be held in Portland July 29-31, 1915, all the leading homeopaths among the physicians all over the United States. Dr. William Dieffenbach, of New York, has arranged to bring many of the Eastern physicians here by way of the Panama Canal. Passage for the party has been engaged on the steamer Koonland of the Panama-Pacific line. A programme has been arranged to take place during the tour, which will last about 15 days.

A special train will be run from Chicago to Portland, arriving here July 8. Dr. Byron E. Miller, president of the Institute, will leave for Marion and Columbia, O., in the near future to arrange the details of the programme.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

Of your Christmas money will go further when sending a piano home for the family than any other way. See Graves Music Co. advertisement, back page, section 2.—Adv.

CHRONOLOGY OF CHIEF EVENTS IN WAR TO DATE.

June 28—Pan-Slavic propaganda culminates in assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and his wife. July 28—Austria informs Serbia her reply to a demand for reparation and unreserved apology is unsatisfactory, and declares war on Serbia. Troops invade Serbia. July 29—Russia mobilizes. July 30—Germany demands that Russia explain mobilization movements. August 1—Russia refuses Germany's demand and German Ambassador presents formal declaration of war on Russia. France mobilizes informally. State of war declared between France and Germany. German and Russian troops engage in border skirmishes. August 2—Two German armies enter France. Russian troops enter Germany. August 3—France declares war exists with Germany and formal declaration not necessary. August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany. August 5—Austria declares war on Russia. August 6—Germany and Austria threaten to declare war on Italy if she persists in neutrality. French army wins first victory in capture of Altkirk, in Alsace, on Swiss frontier. August 10—French Ambassador at Vienna asks for his passports. China, fearing neutrality will be violated, vainly appeals to powers for protection. August 13—Great Britain and France declare war on Austria. August 15—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw ships and evacuate Kiau-Chau, China, giving her until August 23 to obey demand. August 19—British expeditionary army landed in France. Turkey and Greece mobilize forces. August 20—German cavalry occupies Brussels. August 23—Japan declares war on Germany. August 24—Brussels surrenders to Germans. Allies begin retreat in France. August 25—Namen falls before German artillery fire. August 26—Earl Kitchener fixes life of war at "perhaps three years." August 28—Allies battle to save Paris. August 29—British fleet victor in sea fight in Heligoland Bight, Germany losing cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. August 30—Paris decides to raise own suburbs. September 2—French capital moves to Bordeaux. September 6—Every able-bodied Briton called to arms. September 8—Allies agree no peace will be made without mutual consent. September 18—Rheims bombarded by Germans. September 22—Three British cruisers sunk by German submarines; 1400 lost. September 29—Germans begin bombardment of outer defenses of Antwerp. Japanese capture heights in sight of German defense of Kiau-Chau. October 1—Germans begin preparations for assault on Antwerp. October 5—Outer line of Antwerp defenses pierced. October 6—British submarine sinks German torpedo-boat destroyer off River Ems. October 8—Antwerp capitulates to German forces. October 12—Germans enter Ghent. October 15—Germans enter Ostend, on English channel. British cruisers sink German submarine. October 17—German advance on English channel coast is checked. October 17—Four German destroyers sunk by British cruiser in North Sea. October 20—Japanese occupy Ladron Islands, in Pacific Ocean. October 21—Germans retreat from Warsaw, Russian Poland. British fleet attacks Ostend. October 24—Germany gives formal notice to United States that she will respect Monroe Doctrine. October 25—Germans succeed in crossing Yser River, near English channel. October 27—Germans are forced back across Yser River; new battle begins in East Prussia. British superdreadnought Audacious, third in tonnage and armament in British navy, sunk by torpedo or mine off north coast of Ireland. October 28—Four days' battle won by Russians south of Piltva River. October 28—Turkey's warships bombard Russian ports and sink gunboat; Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Sea Lord of British navy because of Austrian birth. October 30—Turkish government disavows acts of warships. October 31—Turks annex and invade Egypt; German submarine sinks British cruiser Hermes. November 1—British squadron defeated by German fleet off Chilean coast; Turkey masses 700,000 troops on Egyptian and Russian borders. November 2—Russia declines Turkish apology for attack in Black Sea. November 3—Great Britain and France formally announce state of war with Turkey. November 4—German cruiser put out of action in Indian Ocean, and another hit's mine in North Sea; Turkish force routed by Russians. November 7—Tsin-Tau, German stronghold in China, falls before Anglo-Japanese assault after long siege. November 8—Austrians cut off from German allies by Russians. November 8—Russians cross East Prussian frontier. November 10—German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser Melbourne; German merchant ship sunk; German spy shot in Tower of London; Germans capture Dixmude. November 11—British gunboat sunk near English coast by German submarine. November 12—Armenians join Russians and defeat Turkish force. November 13—New battles begin in East Prussia and on Russian Polish frontier. November 14—Germans retreat from Russian Poland and turn on enemy; Field Marshal Lord Roberts dies while visiting British forces in France. November 16—British Parliament votes \$1,250,000,000 war loan and 1,000,000 additional troops. November 17—Turks fire on launch from United States cruiser Tennessee in Gulf of Smyrna. November 18—United States asks explanation of firing on cruiser Tennessee's launch by Turks; German Baltic Sea fleet bombards and destroys buildings at Libau, Russia.

CLOTH BILL DOOMED

Pure Fabrics Measure Will Be Opposed by South.

COTTON STATES TO RALLY

Effort to Require Labeling of Textiles With True Ingredients Delayed as Incident to European War.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21.—The pure fabrics bill, which was reported to the Senate last September, and which is of vital importance to the woolgrowers of the West, and to every man, woman and child who requires warm clothing, is doomed to defeat. It will have the solid opposition of the South in this Senate, and that opposition will be able to defeat the bill, at least as long as war continues in Europe and the foreign market for Southern cotton is cut off.

The pure fabrics bill, if enacted, would greatly reduce the amount of cotton manufactured in the United States, and therefore the Southern Senators will not consent to the passage of the bill, notwithstanding its recognized merits.

"All Wool" Is Only Part Wool. This bill, in brief, requires the manufacturers of fabrics to label them according to their content and also requires tailors and others selling manufactured clothing to mark their product according to what it contains. The object of the bill is to stamp out the adulteration of cloth and clothing by compelling all dealers to so mark their goods that the purchaser will know what he is getting.

A large percentage of the cloth and clothing sold today in American mills is adulterated with shoddy; at other times it is mixed with cotton, but seldom is it a mixture of cotton and wool. It is usually it is sold as "all wool" and the ultimate consumer is imposed on. It is also true that much good cloth is a mixture of wool and body or wool and cotton could not be sold if the purchaser knew its actual content.

South Will Fight Bill. The South, being largely protected because the European market for cotton is closed, is not going to consent to any legislation which will reduce the demand for cotton in American mills. That is what the pure fabrics bill would do, and therefore the South will fight the pure fabrics bill, inasmuch as the South dominates both branches of this Congress and will dominate the next Senate and House, it is safe to predict that the pure fabrics bill will not be passed during the coming session or during the next Congress.

No matter how soon the war abroad may end, it will be at least two years before the European market for Southern cotton is re-established, and as long as that market is closed or reduced, the South will fight bitterly to prevent legislation reducing the American demand for cotton. At best the pure fabrics bill cannot receive favorable consideration during the Wilson Administration.

Pasco Gives Aid to Belgians. PASCO, Wash., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—This city has responded to the call for assistance for the destitute Belgians, and the City Council is promoting a dance for the cause. This will be given December 11. The entire proceeds of the dance will go to the relief fund. The churches of the city have united for Thanksgiving services, at which time a service will be taken for the same purpose.

Florence Council Fills Vacancy. FLORENCE, Or., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—At a special meeting of the Town Council, O. C. Stanwood was elected Councilman to succeed D. M. Kyle, resigned. The Council ordered a tax of 20 mills to meet expenses for the year.

PROMISING YOUNG SINGER DIES IN PORTLAND. Jesse C. Huber, "Jesse Huber, who died November 11, was born 27 years ago in Pittsburg, Kan., and came to Oregon nine years ago. For several years he was with the People's Amusement Company in several capacities. He began as a singer and delighted many an audience in the downtown houses. Then he became a manager and had charge of the Tivoli for some time. Later he managed the Sunnyside Theater for the same company. His death followed an engagement at the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show, where he collapsed one night. He was the sole support of his widowed mother, Mrs. M. G. Huber, 1921 East Yamhill street.

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Midnight Policemen Come. One midnight there came a peremptory thumping at our door. The dogs barked, the horse neighed, the servants tiptoed forward. Our friend, the policeman, wanted to see Mr. Kauffman.

The local talent was assisted by a strange officer, who asked of my husband, shivering in pajamas, which he was, German or Austrian? Mr. Kauffman explained that he was a citizen of the United States, whose ancestors had, two centuries ago, left the black forest because of opposition to the German government for America; that he thought, would untangle the difficulty about the surname. Most recently he had explained the explanation was "mixed"; he happened to have as much English and Welsh blood as German; the result of this mixture was "J. S."

"Very good, sir. Beg your pardon, sir. Good-night, sir!" Thus the official chorus—and they went away.

Another Visit Follows. But a week later came another police visit. There has been a new law passed, which requires every man employed, "all Americans, even those as aren't Germans, must register. My husband was ordered to leave his work to a town 20 miles away to appear before a police superintendent. That order was flatly refused, and the next day came an ordinary officer and an inspector of police.

Mr. Kauffman's greeting to these was more violent than polite. He exhibited his passport, his Masonic certificate from the Pennsylvania grand lodge, magazine articles that he had published in the name of the allies, verses he had handed in London referring to the Kaiser in terms scarcely flattering; the manuscript of a volume of his verses in praise of Belgium. He referred the officers to his secretary, who had handled all his correspondence and is now enlisted in the British army.

He gave the names of acquaintances such as Lord Alredate, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Claude Shuster, a member of the government; Arthur Lee, M. P.; Ambassador Page, H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, John Massfield, the nearest United States Consul, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt. He told the inquirers that they had but to ask in the village to hear that he had spoken at recruiting meetings.

"Ah, sir," said one of the policemen, shaking his head, "but you see, sir, the officers at Scarborough barracks as sent us 'ere, they'd s'y as that was just the German deepness of you, that was."

These Apology Is Given. So I went to Scarborough, where the district superintendent of police apologized and entered him as a "Friendly Alien." There was a promise of no more annoyances.

But the superintendent had not counted on Carl Lody and the consequent limidity of the militia officers in command at the Scarborough barracks. As the village folk put it, "this 'ere Lody came broke out and the militia charges of our country-side resolutely broke out, too—into the cold sweat of fear."

Our mail was tampered with; editors in America complained that material from us which should have reached them long since was "delayed in transit"; letters to us from Denmark had been held open and were barely held together by slips of paper on which were printed the words: "Opened by the Censor." Our house was watched; twice the Great Dane and an "automatic" were put into motion before it was realized that the intruder was an officer of the law "just taking a look 'round." Walks and rides were shadowed.

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He pocketed the damning evidence signed by that arch-German, Philander Knox, and then pursued: "Aren't you somethin' that's real proud? What's this 'ere 'Oo's Oo in America? If your name's in that, I'll t'ike 'em."

Get Busy!

There's a lot to do before the Thanksgiving feast, and one of the things you ought to attend to is to see that your clothes are right.

If you're not supplied with the right Suit or Overcoat come here at once for

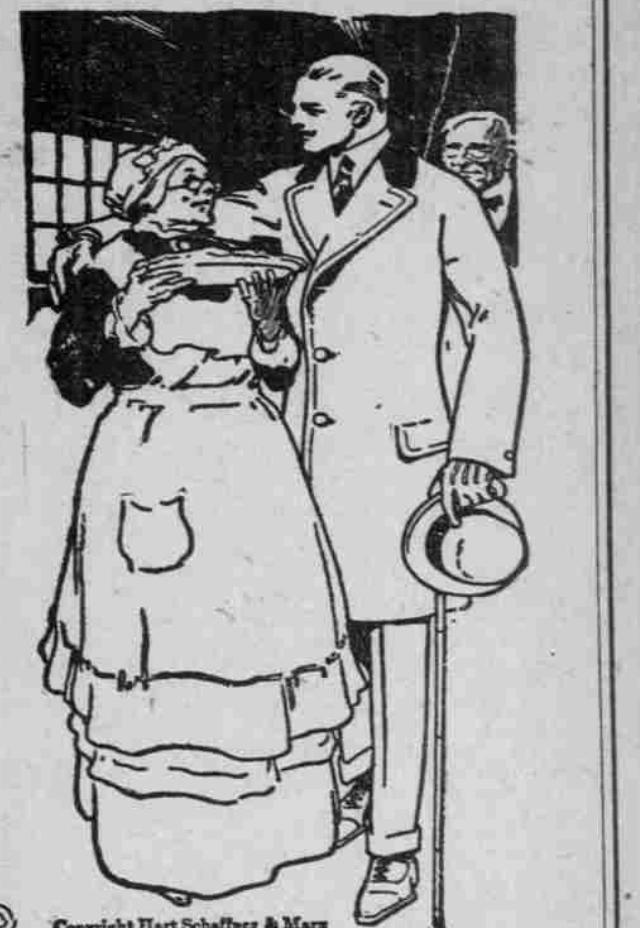
Hart Schaffner & Marx

Clothes; we'll get you ready on short notice; and the styles, the fit and price will be right.

Suits \$18 to \$35 — Overcoats \$15 to \$35 Full Dress Suits \$35 and Up You'll want the best in furnishings; see us about them; they're here.

Sam' Rosenblatt & Co.

The Men's Shop for Quality and Service Northwest Corner Third and Morrison



SPY FEAR IS GREAT

Officers Now Make Life Un-easy for Foreigners.

POLICE CALL AT MIDNIGHT

Mrs. Reginald Wright Kauffman Warns American Citizens of German Extraction to Keep Away From British Isles.

(Continued From First Page.)

passport—one made out, not in Berlin, as Lody's was, but issued a full 20 months ago by the Department of State at Washington and even indorsed by England's ally, Russia. Yet we have been subjected to six police inquiries by five officers, including intrusions into our house at dead of night, and our luggage assured us that neither the words of our English friends nor the passport of our Government will save us from the treatment of "the military authorities at the Scarborough Barracks," at whose extreme insistence these policemen vow that they are acting.

Registration Is Demanded. The first fright shook the country a few days after war was declared, when notices were posted prominently, directing all Germans and Austrians to register—police regulations. Most did, but a few, unfamiliar with English, did not, and these were arrested. They had scudged the law; they were spies! The scare now on; the concentration camps followed.

Our 25 miles of country-side have one policeman, who is as stupid as most policemen—the Irish always excepted. He became transparently subtle. Mr. Kauffman could not leave the house without being accompanied by this Sherlock. At first was a Peonany present to the English rural police; but soon our Leococq began to court "chance" encounters and cultivate confidential talk: the Germans were good fellows, the villagers were fools to believe these tales of atrocities. The Kaiser was, after all, "a decent sort—and a cousin to King George." Then we understood.

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was brought to the County Clerk's office here yesterday, but he was unable to obtain a bounty, as Linn County has

suspended the payment of bounties since the state funds for that purpose became exhausted.

BUY YOUR XMAS DIAMONDS

From the Largest Diamond Dealer in Oregon

Choose from a store that has always specialized in Diamonds—where prices, quality for quality, cannot be equaled anywhere—where diamonds are never misrepresented. Don't judge a Diamond by its carat weight. Its value depends more on the quality and its perfection of cut. Thousands of pleased and satisfied customers will gladly testify to our honesty and fairness.

Come, see our wonderful display. Hundreds of beautiful, sparkling gems in every imaginable setting, and every one at a saving.

Investigate our easy-credit plan. We give you possession when making first payment, and without extra charge.

Felix Bloch LARGEST DIAMOND DEALERS IN OREGON 283 Morrison St. Between Fourth and Fifth Formerly of Marx & Bloch

THE RIGHT SPOT FOR PIANOS FILLING A CORNER in parlor, reception, drawing or music room, one of our Grand Pianos is just the thing to combine the decidedly ornamental with the practically useful. These instruments are built with skill and patience—just as the old-style pianos used to be—to last in service for generations. We invite your inspection of our new stock, sure that the qualities and prices will please you.

Bush & Lane Piano Co. 433-435 Washington Street



IT is generally agreed by doctors that the primary trouble with the health of women and young girls is that they are careless of the condition of the bowels. There is nothing so important in this regard as habit and system. The growing girl should be especially looked after. Girls and women of all ages will find that by regulating themselves they can avoid the free use of cosmetics and such things, and that obesity is reduced by bowel elimination and weight increased by proper assimilation.

The right laxative for women, as it is for children and old folks, who should not use harsh pills, salts and other strong cathartics, is that gentle and mild laxative-remedy, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It acts on the principle that by gently regulating the bowels the digestive muscles will soon again be trained to do their work naturally and unaided. Thousands of families use it regularly, and it has been the standard in good American homes for two generations. Miss Ella Robison, of 806 Trembley St., Ft. Worth, Tex., says she will never be without Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. She uses it herself and gives it to her little girl, and believes she will not need the doctor so often now. Mrs. T. Blue, of 442 College St., Cape Girardeau, Mo., makes Syrup Pepsin her family remedy and says she would not be without it for twice its price.

You will find Syrup Pepsin very effective as a remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, belching, gas on the stomach, foul breath, headaches, bloating, etc. Druggists sell it at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Coupon for FREE SAMPLE Dr. Caldwell is glad to send any one who has never tried his remedy a free sample bottle for personal investigation. Simply clip this coupon and address plainly on a post card and mail it to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 57 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.