

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 8.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GATES FLY OPEN AT TOUGH OF WILSON

Great Exposition Formally in Motion.

ENORMOUS CROWD ATTENDS

People Themselves Furnish Noteworthy Spectacle.

ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Turnstile Shows Attendance of 288,000—Spirit That Rebuilt San Francisco Is Manifest Throughout Exercises.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Man's crowning achievement in exposition building was realized today when the gates of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition were opened by President Wilson at noon.

From daylight until the gates were opened at 9 o'clock thousands of visitors from all parts of the world walked, rode in automobiles and automobiles to get to the grounds. Two hundred thousand citizens were in the parade, which started at 9 o'clock.

Crowd, Itself Is Spectacle. The crowd was a spectacle in itself. It filled the grandstands, it packed the great courts and concourses, it poured through the aisles, it overflowed from the sidewalks into the avenues, from the hills to the bay, as far as the eye could reach, in unending rivers of bobbing heads.

Woman Marches Entire Route. As the gates were opened for the first time, Mrs. T. A. Reardon, wife of the president of the Board of Public Works, who had marched the entire route with the parade, was the first woman to enter the grounds after they had been officially declared opened.

According to the programme Bishop Hanna, of the Roman Catholic Church, was introduced by President Moore. Bishop Hanna invoked the blessing of the opening of the greatest exposition in the history of man. He was followed by Rabbi Martin Meyer.

Lane Speaks for President. As the personal envoy of the President, Secretary Lane, who spoke next, was heard with the closest attention. The great throng gave him the sincere compliment of absolute silence. In the more solemn passages of his oration the vibrations of his voice stirred the audience in sympathy. He was cheered enthusiastically when he concluded.

Governor Johnson, of California, was then introduced to the crowd, which was then banked in a solid mass extending nearly a quarter of a mile. The Governor congratulated the officials of the exposition on their splendid work in having completed the exposition, as was predicted more than three years ago, on time. He was followed by Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, who spoke briefly on what the exposition meant to the whole world. William H. Crocker, vice-president of the exposition, on behalf of the directors, presented President Moore with a solid gold scroll. Other addresses were made by R. B. Hale, one of the vice-presidents.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN IRISH SEA

GERMAN SUBMARINE DELIVERS STROKE WITHOUT WARNING.

Explosion Kills Three and Fourth Is Drowned in Attempt to Reach Boat—Others Are Saved.

LIVERPOOL, via London, Feb. 20.—Without warning a German submarine torpedoed the British steamer Cambank a few miles east of Linnis Point, in the Irish Sea, about 11 o'clock today. The explosion killed the third engineer and two firemen. Another member of the crew was drowned in an attempt to jump into a boat. The rest of the crew and the pilot, 20 in all, were saved.

One of the men, in describing the experience of the Cambank, said: "We were bound from Huelva, Spain, for Liverpool with a cargo of copper. When outside Amlwch, on the north coast of Wales, we took aboard a pilot. We had gathered speed when a periscope was observed about 200 yards away. The engines were reversed, but while the vessel was turning, the submarine discharged a torpedo which struck us amidships. "We launched the lifeboats and managed to pull clear before the Cambank sank. We had no time to save anything, and most of us were scantily clad and much exhausted when a boat took us in charge and towed us into Amlwch harbor."

A steamer which has arrived here reports that she had been warned by the Cambank that there was a submarine in the vicinity. She at once put on full speed and, being a speedy vessel, reached port safely.

RAISINS BEST IN HARD HIKE

Hathway Pathfinder Puts Chocolate Above Meat in 3800-Mile Jaunt.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—A one-pound ration such of chocolate and raisins is the ideal food for those engaged in arduous outdoor labor and contains more nourishment than three pounds of meat, concludes Charles I. Signer, official pathfinder of the Washington State Highway department. Mr. Signer, during experiments in the last 11 months, has tramped more than 3800 miles, including some of the roughest country in the state, with a 30-pound pack.

As reconnaissance engineer, making the first location of possible roads, Signer often tramps 40 miles a day, using his hand level and taking notes by the way. He regards as his most arduous recent pedestrian adventure, however, a climb over the Cascades through Bear Gap, rising from 3000 feet to 8000 and dropping again to 1500, and covering 32 miles in the day, part of the distance through 18 inches of snow.

\$1594 GONE, WIFE NOT WON

Notes Torn Up on Promise to Wed, Says Suit; \$1000 Added for Balm.

Alleging that he tore up \$1594 worth of her promissory notes when she promised to marry him and that she later married another man, Arthur P. Olsen yesterday filed a breach of promise suit in County Clerk Coffey's office against Mrs. Mollie M. Patton Saxton.

TWO TOLSTOYS IN ARMY

Grandsons of Late Count Mentioned for Cross of St. George.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—A Petrograd dispatch to the Temps says two grandsons of the late Count Tolstoy have been fighting in the Russian army. One has been wounded in the fighting in East Prussia. His name has been mentioned for the Cross of St. George. The other, who is a prisoner in Hungary, has also been proposed for a cross.

UNITED STATES TO AWAIT OVERT ACT

Reply to Britain or Germany Improbable.

RIGHT STILL IS ASSERTED

Neutrals Held Entitled to Protection of Law.

NOTES ARE SCRUTINIZED

Purpose Is to Determine Whether Silence Would Be Admission on Any Point—Nation Stands on Previous Warning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The United States probably will make no reply, for the present at least, to either the British or German notes regarding, respectively, the use of the American flag on foreign vessels and the dangers to neutral shipping in the naval war zone about the British Isles, but will stand firmly on its warning against destruction of American lives or vessels.

Many officials who know the situation expect some further move only in the event of an overt act.

Admission to Be Avoided. This was indicated in high official quarters today after the official texts of the communications had been read. The documents will be further examined, however, to determine whether there is anything in either note which, if not answered now, might be construed later as an admission.

In the case of the note to Great Britain, objecting to any general use of the American flag by British vessels, the communication from Great Britain was not regarded as altering the original warning of the United States against the measure of responsibility which would seem to be imposed on England if any American vessel or lives were lost as a result of such general practice, although the denial of any intention to make frequent use of the neutral ensign was reassuring to officials.

Warning to Germany Broad. The American Government already, it was pointed out, has declared in emphatic language that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any loss of American vessels or lives, and this warning is construed by Administration officials to be sufficiently broad also to cover any injury to American citizens aboard belligerent vessels.

Some high officials are urging that the United States, having made it sufficiently clear in its correspondence with both Germany and Great Britain, should now remain silent and observe developments. The arguments in both the British and German communications charging violations of the rules of international law and warfare, it is held by American Government officials, are of no concern to the United States.

Neutrals' Rights Not Forfeited. The breaking down of the doctrines of international law as between the belligerents does not, in the view of high officials here, affect the status of those rules as between the United States and Great Britain and Germany, with whom this country is at peace.

The position of the United States is based on the right of a neutral to demand certain treatment for its ships and commerce, regardless of the respective actions of the belligerents. Further correspondence with the belligerents is opposed by many officials on the ground that the American Government ought not to be drawn into a discussion of the charges which Great Britain and Germany have made.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 47 degrees; minimum, 42 degrees. TODAY'S—Probably fair; westerly winds.

Legislation. Labor fearful of unfriendly legislation in Washington. Section 1, page 11.

House allows medical college and normal school at Monmouth \$200,000 each for new buildings. Section 1, page 8.

State Superintendent of School Churchill praises law which provides free tuition for high school pupils in outside districts. Section 1, page 9.

Republicans in Washington Assembly declared to have outvoted Democratic Government. Section 1, page 11.

Federal report on Columbia River power project bitterly assailed by Senator Day. Section 1, page 8.

Washington Assembly votes to abolish Tax Commission. Section 1, page 2.

New laws adopted affect every branch of state government. Section 1, page 12.

House passes appropriation of \$23,700 for state needs. Section 1, page 8.

War. United States to await overt act before taking further steps to protest to Britain and Germany. Section 1, page 1.

Germany and Austria complain that submarine parais are being shipped to allies. Neutral writer in London Times declares Germany is not pinched by war. Section 1, page 5.

German submarine sinks British steamer in Irish sea. Section 1, page 1.

French eyewitness says allied artillery has gained ascendancy. Section 1, page 1.

Petrograd reports German advance has been decisively checked at fortress of Osowetz. Section 1, page 5.

Allies progress in Champagne; Germans add loss of trenches. Section 1, page 5.

National. Senate unlikely to adopt closure rule. Section 1, page 2.

Domestic. Panama-Pacific Exposition formally opened. Section 1, page 1.

Secretary Lane takes American pioneer as text of Exposition oration. Section 1, page 6.

Couple sue Rockefeller Institute, charging "experiment" use of serum 2, page 2.

Regulations drafted for placing high school athletes in state on uniform basis. Section 2, page 4.

Delicate youngster developed into fine physical specimen by track athletics. Section 2, page 2.

Farwest track games are in store for fans this week. Section 2, page 4.

Many big shoots are in store for gun club before state match. Section 2, page 2.

World's trapshot champion estimates shots used at 100,000. Section 2, page 2.

Bill breaks badly at Chicago championship comes next. Section 2, page 4.

Four speedsters may fly Portland Motorboat. Section 2, page 5.

Matty puts managers who win in two classes. Section 2, page 5.

Willie Hittche hopes to knock out Freddie Welsh in New York bout. Section 2, page 5.

Pitly Aggies answer official call to track. Section 2, page 3.

Northwest championships at Spokane to be held in Pacific Northwest Association boxing matches of season. Section 2, page 5.

Balloon races for youngsters of championship comes next. Section 2, page 4.

Pacific Northwest. Oregon City holds big celebration commemorating completion of Willamette Valley Southern Railroad. Section 1, page 7.

Hood River men forecast established apple market. Section 1, page 7.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY GAINS ASCENDANCY

French Say Big Guns Begin to Count.

FIRE GROWS IN ACCURACY

Desperate Engagements Are Fought on Western Line.

SUCCESSES FOLLOWED UP

Eye-Witness Tells of Good Work of Belgian Batteries and of Remarkable Energy of British, Working With French.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—An official eyewitness account of the recent fighting in France and Belgium was given out today by the French War Department. The writer says: "During the past 10 days detestable weather, continuous rains in some parts and violent snow squalls in others and thick fog have hindered the operations nearly everywhere on the western battle front. In spite of the conditions this period has been favorable for us.

Artillery Fire Effective. "Our artillery obtained brilliant results and the enemy evidently was unable to equal our fire. The French superiority in ammunition and supplies is being more and more confirmed.

"Our infantry showed an aggressive spirit in the Artois, Champagne, Argonne and Alsace regions, and their operations were crowned with success. We thus obtained appreciable results. That the German official communications after having flatly denied, have now partially admitted that prisoners and materials have fallen into our hands, moreover, are the best proofs of our successes.

Gunfire Remarkably Accurate. The account discusses in detail the activity of the allied artillery in the region from the English Channel to the River Aisne. It speaks of the excellent work of the Belgian batteries and the remarkable energy of the British artillery, working in concert with the French guns. Shells, the writer says, were placed with remarkable accuracy, rendering the movements of the German troops in the rear of their trenches exceedingly difficult and often impossible.

"At that moment when French infantrymen advanced to storm hostile works on the edge of the village of Carency, the night of February 6-7, the statement continues, "60 volunteer reservists with a squad of sappers, brilliantly accomplished the destruction of a skillfully arranged German trench which had been baptized 'the ambush'.

German Loss Half Company. "We lost only three men killed. The Germans lost more than half a company.

"On a road leading from Bethune to La Bassee, a mill which previously had been occupied by Germans was recaptured by a brilliant French charge on February 8.

"The operations to the north of Arras were characterized by splendid bravery on the part of the Zouaves and African infantry, who charged German trenches, blew them up by mines, captured the enemy's principal line and repulsed vigorous counter-attacks.

"Between Souain and Beausjour, where our lines were pushed forward for more than a mile and a half, in December, we again advanced on February 16 and 17, following a dozen successive attacks and captured Hill

Saturday's War Moves

A GERMAN submarine made its appearance in the Irish Sea yesterday and torpedoed without notice the British coasting steamer Cambank of 1990 tons register. Three of the crew were killed, and a fourth was drowned while the men were taking to the boats. This incident was the only one connected with the German submarine blockade of the British Isles reported during the day. It came about the same time that the Anglo-French fleets were bombarding the Dardanelles forts, and while the Russians, according to a telegram received from Petrograd, were administering a defeat to the Germans at Osowetz, Poland, and driving back to the frontier the troops who had attacked that fortress.

Except for the loss of life, the sinking of the Cambank was not in itself a serious matter, but the presence of a German submarine near the route which the Atlantic liners take on their way to and from Liverpool and along which many steamers pass daily, is bound to cause some uneasiness. It is true that this was not the first time that a hostile submarine had been in these waters, but the last one to visit them gave the crews of the three ships which she sank an opportunity to leave the vessels before sinking them.

The Cambank had apparently slowed down to pick up her Liverpool pilot when she was observed by the submarine and torpedoed. While the sinking of this steamer can, however, raise no diplomatic problems, a serious situation may arise out of the torpedoing of the Norwegian tank steamer, Belridge, which, according to the British Admiralty, was struck by a torpedo off Folkestone.

The Norwegian foreign office has ordered the Norwegian consulate at London to investigate this affair and report immediately, with the object, it is thought, of making representations to Germany if the facts are as stated by the British officials.

Despite the attacks on these steamers, the arrivals at and sailings from British ports maintain their daily average.

In the meantime the battles on the continent continue with ever-increasing intensity. The offensive which the allies took early in the week has brought about renewed activity all along the line, and attacks and counter attacks have become much more numerous. Both the British and French seemingly made considerable progress at the outset of the offensive operations and this made it imperative for the Germans to deliver counter attacks to regain the ground which they had lost.

In carrying these out, the Germans have shown the same desperate spirit which has characterized their previous operations under similar circumstances in a long report covering the week's operations to February 17, a French "eye witness" asserts for the French many minor successes and the repulse of German counter-attacks.

The Germans, too, make similar assertions, so that the public is left to judge as to the outcome of the week's flare-up.

From the eastern front there is no news except the official dispatch from Petrograd, which says the Germans have suffered at Osowetz and been compelled to fall back toward the frontier.

Should this prove to be correct, the German plan would be entirely upset, as defeat at this point would endanger the whole of their line northward along the East Prussian frontier.

In the rest of Poland and in the Carpathians, where severe fighting is still in progress, there is no change in the relative positions of the opposing armies, while in Bukovina a battle is being fought along the Pruth River. Retirement to this position should be an advantage to the Russians, as it considerably shortens their line and enables reinforcements to reach them more easily.

The Serbians and Austrians are again facing each other across the Danube and have in turn been bombarding Semlin and Belgrade, respectively, and the positions near these cities. This may mean the beginning of a new campaign, or perhaps it is an attempt by the Serbians to help relieve the pressure on the Russians.

MANY IMPORTANT LAWS ARE CREATED

Task of 28th Legislature Near End.

DRY ACT IS IN OWN NICHE

Election Statute Amendments Stand Out Prominently.

TAX CHANGE ALSO GREAT

Consolidation and Elimination of Boards Not Extensive—Compensation Act Changed—Appointive Power Stronger.

BY RONALD C. CALVERT. STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 20.—(Staff Correspondence.)—In these closing hours of the 28th Legislature Assembly of Oregon it is possible to summarize the more important work of the session. This resume is written under peculiar difficulties. Not all the important legislation has passed at this hour. But in accordance with an agreement between the two houses certain matters awaiting formal action, it is presumed, will be adopted. The adoption of the crucial bill in the understanding was accomplished at 11 o'clock by the House. It is the Senate bill giving the recall power to the Governor or the appointing board as the case may be over any appointee at any time. On the adoption of this bill and the passage of the Senate bills consolidating the insurance and corporation departments and the Highway and State Engineer's offices, the recesses by the Senate from its amendment to the Schuebel compensation bill reducing the membership on the Industrial Accident Commission to one.

Adoption Decided Upon. Incidentally an agreement on the manner of appointing the delegates to the waterpower conference is involved. This review is written on the assumption that the general terms of the understanding will be carried out in full. That is to say, consolidation, compensation and the waterpower resolution are at a late hour not adopted but will be finally adopted. All other legislation covered herein has been.

A number of bills stand out prominently. The election laws have been amended in important particulars. A method for permanent registration has been provided. A fee system for nominating candidates which will make the paid name solicitors unnecessary, but still available, has been adopted. By the terms of the latter bill the applicant for nomination pays his money into the state, county and city treasury instead of into the pockets of the petition shovers. He has this law been in force in the last election and had all state candidates availed themselves of it the state treasury would have been enriched by about \$3500. To the treasury of the counties would have been added a sum in excess of that.

Choosing of Delegates Changed. Another election law restores the full franchise to the voters in election of delegates to National conventions and eliminates the payment of delegates' expenses out of the public treasury. Standing in a niche by itself is the prohibition measure. The bill has been signed by the Governor, but its operation awaits the taking of effect of the constitutional amendment on January 1, 1916. The provisions of this law have been fully discussed. It is elaborate in its features and puts a small limit on the quantity of intoxicants that may be imported from without the

PICTORIAL COMMENTS ON SOME CURRENT NEWS EVENTS, BY CARTOONIST REYNOLDS

