

ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO HEAD PROGRESSIVE PARTY AS CANDIDATE

In Letter to Progressive National Committee He Advises Support of Hughes.

GERMAN HELP EXPLAINED

Colonel Says German-American Alliance Supported Hughes Because It Hated T. R. So.

Chicago, June 26.—(U. P.)—Theodore Roosevelt's letter declining to accept the nomination of president on the Progressive ticket and advising the support of Hughes and disbanding of the Progressive party follows: "Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the Progressive national convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for president, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention, I have received between 2000 and 3000 letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would recede to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the senders that they should accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive national convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who, in 1912, joined at Chicago to found the Progressive party.

There two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in light, in high purpose, and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified in the best of our bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoln and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the Civil war.

Review of Platform.

"The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first efforts on a large scale to transform abstract ideas on economic and industrial justice into concrete American nationalism; the effort to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the needs of the United States in the twentieth century. No finer effort was ever made to serve these American people, in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in American tradition.

"Events have shown that the Progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic party. Moreover, these events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

Need of Preparedness.

"The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness, along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the nation and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper.

Loyal to Principles.

"Sooner or later, the national principles championed by the Progressives in 1912 must, in their general effect, be embodied in the structure of our national government. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them, and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental ideals which the events of the past two years have proven to be vital to the permanency of our national existence.

Threat of Separate Ticket.

"In addition to these statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally and in letters some of the weeks immediately preceding the convention to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the Republicans would so act to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them.

Protest for Belgium.

"Under the actual circumstances, we could with only a minimum risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, weak nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation itself having been the cause of the resolutions to which we were a signatory power.

England Willing to Represent America.

"As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of a war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some strong power which was at the time unhampered by war. During the past 20 years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution and judgment on the part of the president dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to

to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and, least of all, to the party name.

New Party Not Wanted.

"The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accordingly accepted the law of the land in their party platforms very many of our most important principles. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare.

"Yet it has become evident that people under existing conditions are not willing to accept a new party. It was impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that, as things actually are, the Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to do the best we can and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected.

Accept the Situation.

"That we ourselves continue to believe the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is aside from the question. It is unparliamentary to do the best possible merely because these people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good-humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation.

"This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that, unless a cataclysm occurred, a presidential election would be held in either the Republican or the Democratic nominee. The present administration, during its three years of life, has been guilty of atrocious crimes against the people of any administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the administration of Buchanan. No administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience.

Conflicts in Republican Party.

"Within the Republican party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as would lead to the nomination of a Democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement on the continuance in office of the present administration. It would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket.

"But it was plainly our duty to do everything possible to prevent such a course of action short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces which would lead to the nomination of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party.

Need of a Leader.

"Under these circumstances the Progressive national committee at Chicago unanimously assigned duty to seek common action with the Republican party, using the following words: 'Our people are seeking leadership. They are looking for the highest order and most courageous character, leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. The surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles.'

Offer of Olive Branch.

"This was, in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, which ran in part as follows: 'Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May we not all, having common interests, unite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?'

President Wilson Criticized.

"Events of the last few weeks have shown that much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. His public record does not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict his deeds. It is folly to heed to any of the promises in the platform or which he now stands, in view of the fact that almost every important promise contained in this platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken.

"We owe all our present trouble with the professional German-American element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's inaction and unwilling course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation. As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which President McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish war.

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put a complete stop to the continually repeated charges of American men, women and children on the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of many such cases.

Feebleness at Home.

"The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with our own people at home. He has directed due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the past two years.

Appeal to Progressives.

"In any event, and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican party, it is very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideal as a nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swayed from the one prime duty of our country, the preservation of single minded devotion to the nation's needs.

Either Hughes or Wilson.

"The country is passing through a great crisis, and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this country in the years immediately ahead. There is no longer before us the decision as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the government. We can decide only whether, during these possibly vital years, the country shall have been entrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

No Peace in Mexico.

"Yet in Mexico they have failed even to secure a semblance of order and peace, and they have failed, in spite of the most ample opportunity and most ample warning, to prepare in any real fashion for the crisis which their own policies inevitably have thrust upon us to put, 'safety first'—safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in the faded ease of life above all spiritual things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit evasion as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised in decision, hesitancy and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

Efficiency of Mr. Hughes.

"Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instincts of efficiency which we guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforwardness which we have long missed in our government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that if elected he will, before election will be made good by his acts after election.

President Wilson Criticized.

"Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity. He is not a man of expediency, a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly beseech every fellow Progressive their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

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Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

MILITIAMEN WILL BE READY TO MOVE TO BORDER BY TUESDAY

Equipment and Recruiting Causes of Delay in Several States.

SEVERAL ARE NOW READY

Volunteering Notably Slow in Minnesota; Washington Troops Will Be Ready Sunday Night.

New York, June 26.—(U. P.)—By tomorrow practically every militia man ordered out by President Wilson will be in camp and ready to move for the border, judging from information gathered by the United Press from all sections of the country.

In several states considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining equipment and supplies as necessary to bring skeleton companies up to full war strength are slow in volunteering—notably in Minnesota. Several states already have their full militia in camp, and are awaiting orders to move.

Utah Enlistments Slow.

Colorado—Six hundred equipped and mobilized of 1400 ordered out. Several hundred more awaiting inspection at Fort Collins. Governor called for volunteers.

Utah—Battery field artillery ready to entrain. Six cavalry troops lack only 150 men. Enlistments slow. Wyoming—Cavalry regiment ordered mobilized slowly being recruited to full strength.

Nebraska—Two regiments, one signal corps and one hospital corps are now mobilized at Lincoln. The equipment work is well in hand. Mustering in started Saturday afternoon.

Kansas—Two regiments militia, 2000 men, mobilized at Fort Riley. Every company to required strength, fully equipped excepting horses. Probably entrain immediately.

Missouri First Mobilized.

Missouri—Three regiments, national guard, 6000 strong, well equipped mobilized at Nevada. Probably start units to border immediately. Missouri troops first mobilized.

Oklahoma—Orders from General Mills orders immediate mobilization of the Oklahoma militia at Fort Sill. This ends five days' dispute between Oklahoma City and Chandler which has been on the border for several weeks. Recruiting under way at various border points and home stations is expected to bring the total up to about 15,000 men.

Washington Men Take Oath.

Illinois—Six regiments of infantry one cavalry, two battalions field artillery, one signal corps, one hospital corps, 10,600 men, mobilized at two camps at Springfield.

Oregon—One regiment of infantry, 1000 men, mobilized at Boise barracks. One cavalry, one battery field artillery, about 1400 men—mobilized at Clackamas. One battalion of infantry already mustered into federal service. Troops ready to move as soon as supplies arrive.

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Washington—One regiment Washington State National Guard infantry, one troop cavalry and company a field hospital, approximately 1800 men, mobilized at American lake, near Tacoma, ready to move on orders from war department. All have taken the federal oath.

Wisconsin—Wisconsin has three regiments, making a total of 3965 men mobilized at Camp Douglas. The men are well equipped except for horses and other transportation facilities.

Maryland Troops Ready.

Indiana—With the exception of a few scattering companies, the entire Indiana National Guard of 25 companies of infantry, one battery of artillery, about 3000 men, mobilized at Fort Benjamin Harrison Saturday.

Maryland—Three regiments, 2500 men, cavalry troop, battery of artillery and field hospital at Camp Harrington, are ready to proceed to the border as soon as the government completes equipment.

Pennsylvania—State militia mobilizing at Mount Gretna. Approximately 10,000 troops are under canvas and by Monday, when mustering in the regular army, 15,000 are expected to be ready.

Massachusetts—Recruiting continuing strong. Eight thousand men expected to turn in at Whitney at Readville at once. Boston assessors, as required by law, report 125,692 men subject to enrollment in Boston alone.

Vermont—Two battalions of men ready for service with recruiting continuing at rapid gait. Full war strength practically reached.

New Jersey—New Jersey's quota of militia is ready to move at an hour's notice. The four thousand men are mobilized at Sea Girt, only the recruits being shy of rifles, tents and uniforms.

Her For the Curb.

London, June 24.—(L. N. S.)—For some time rumors have been prevalent regarding Mrs. Graham-White, formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor, of New York, with the intention of marrying. When seen at Claridge's hotel today, she said: "Having been run over once in the matrimonial roadway, it's me for the curb for some time."

Lebanon Is Given O. N. G. Commission

Harry A. Elkins, Former Captain of Troop 4, Replies to Request of General That He Can Organize 150 Men.

Lebanon, Or., June 26.—According to a recent telegram received by Harry A. Elkins, ex-captain of Old Troop 4 Cavalry, O. N. G., from Adjutant General White, Lebanon and its adjacent community may be well represented in the Mexican campaign.

The telegram advises an immediate organization of a company of 150 men, either infantry or coast artillery with full details as to availability of officers. Mr. Elkins' reply was, that prospects are good for the organization of a company of 150 infantry men, within a week and probably material for two or three officers. Elkins is a son of Mrs. Joseph Elkins, a pioneer of this city.

Circular Says State Of War Now Exists

Commander of Forces at Tamaulipas Says All Americans Found Armed Will Be Either Shot or Captured.

Brownsville, Texas, June 26.—(U. P.) General Nafarrete, commander of the Mexican forces in the state of Tamaulipas, opposite here, calls on the Mexican people, through circulars, to arm themselves against the Americans, saying that a state of war exists between the two countries and that all Americans found armed in Mexico will be either killed or captured. At the same time he announces that all Americans in Tamaulipas not armed and pursuing peaceful occupations will be protected.

Allies Bombard City Of Poroy Four Hours

Salonki, June 26.—(L. N. S.)—The city of Poroy was bombarded for four hours. In the city of Kavala there is absolute lack of all kinds of breadstuffs and other food.

Kavala and the island of Theosos have been definitely occupied by the allies. They allow only certain natives to remain.

UNOFFICIAL REPORT OF DEPTH OF SIUSLAW BAR IS SAME AS COOS BAR IS SAME AS COOS

J. W. Bergman of Florence Says Workmen Announce It Is 16 Feet at Low Tide.

HANDLE LARGER SHIPS

Satisfactory Showing Is Said to Be Due to Construction of North Jetty, Trestle Completed.

Eugene, Or., June 26.—Unofficial reports from the survey of the Siuslaw river bar, being conducted by the United States engineers, show that there is a depth of 16 feet on the bar at low tide, according to J. W. Bergman, banker of Florence, who has been in the city for a few days. The engineers do not give out the figures until the survey is completed and they make their report to the government. It is said that employees of the engineers announce the 16-foot depth at low tide.

If this is true the depth of the bar at the same place would be 22 feet at high tide, which is said to be the same depth as the Coos bay bar.

"In this case vessels of the same size that enter Coos bay may enter the Siuslaw river," said Mr. Bergman yesterday, "and it puts the Siuslaw on a par with the other harbor."

The satisfactory showing on the bar is due to the construction of the north jetty. The work of building the trestle for this jetty has been completed and the contractors are now filling in with rock. This work will not be finished until about September 1, according to the calculations of the contractors.

The south jetty will be extended 1000 feet further out as soon as the north jetty is completed.

Change Life-Saving Station. Eugene, Or., June 26.—J. W. Berg-

man, banker of Florence, who returned to his home after a visit here, has just received a letter from United States Senator Chamberlain, in which the senator states that the plans for the life saving station to be erected at the mouth of the Siuslaw river are being changed to permit of a number of improvements. As soon as the changes are made bids for the erection of the buildings will be advertised for and the contract let immediately thereafter. It is expected that they will be completed by fall.

Mexican Democrats Urge Fight to Last

Manifesto Urges People to Fight to Last If Attacked by Americans to Move South; Patriotic Appeal.

Mexico City, June 26.—(L. N. S.)—(Via Galveston).—The Mexican Democratic party has issued a manifesto strongly protesting against the United States for the prolonged stay of American forces in Chihuahua and attempts to interfere with the internal affairs of the republic. The manifesto condemns President Wilson for not fulfilling promises made to enter Mexico. The party appeals to the patriotism of Mexicans to support the constitutional government in case of a Mexican-American war and bids by exhorting the people to fight to the last if the American invaders attempt to move south. The manifesto was signed by prominent Mexicans.

Steamer Grahamona Sinks on Eola Bar

Hole 80 Feet Long Is Bopped in Her Hull When She Strikes Snag; Cargo of Cement Is Transferred.

Salem, Or., June 26.—The steamer Grahamona, bound up river, struck a snag, ripping a hole 20 feet long in her bottom and sank in four feet of water on Eola bar Saturday night about 10 o'clock.

The cargo, consisting principally of cement, was transferred to the steamer "The Oregon" and efforts will be made to pump the vessel out and patch the hole.

According to the Oregon City Transportation company, there was no loss on the cargo.

All Purchases for Balance of Month Charged on August 1st Bill

Sipman Wolfe & Co Merchandise of Merit Only

Going to Coast, Home, or Mountain Camp? Need Towels? Here in Abundance at Sale Prices

—\$400 worth of towels in this sale. Every size and every quality. A sale planned for those going to the beaches or for replenishing summer homes. Large purchases, placed 6 to 8 months ago, enables us to offer this large selection at the lowest prices in this store's history.

- 12 1/2c Huck Towels 10c
- 25c Huck Towels 20c
- 15c Huck Towels 12 1/2c
- 30c Huck Towels 25c
- 75c Huck Towels 59c
- 22c Bath Towels 18c
- 30c-35c Bath Towels 25c
- 40c Bath Towels 29c
- 50c Huck Towels 39c
- 50c Bath Towels 39c

Imported Pongee

Fall 33 Inches Wide Washable, Serviceable, Practical—These Pongees were purchased a year ago, making possible this very exceptional price.

49c Yard

—That would ordinarily sell at 75c a yard.

SPECIAL-NEW MID-SUMMER BLOUSES

1000 Blouses in This Sale

Of Crepe de Chine, Striped Tub Silks, Embroidered Japanese Silk, Pussy Willow Silk, Embroidered Voiles

—Every Blouse new this season and in the most popular styles, featuring the large sailor and flaring collars and long sleeves.

That Sold Regularly to \$3.50

At the most exceptional price

\$1.65

—Third Floor.

TREATING EYE STRAIN

Near-sighted, far-sighted, astigmatic or whatever the visual trouble may be, this wonderful instrument reflects that knowledge with unerring positiveness to the operator. Our System of eyesight testing has no superior. Our 26 years' experience is behind this system.

Thompson Optical Institute 209-10-11 Corbett Bldg., 5th and Morrison Manufacturers of the Genuine Kryptok Lenses