

# EX-PRESIDENT IS OREGON'S GUEST

## Streets of Portland Thronged With Enthusiastic Visitors.

Distinguished American Greeted With Affectionate Familiarity By Waiting Thousands.

Portland, April 6.—No such greeting has Portland ever given any individual as that which was extended by the populace to Theodore Roosevelt yesterday.

Once before Portland welcomed him when he came here as president of the United States. Then he was received with all due pomp, ceremony, dignity and enthusiasm.

But there was a delightful informality, a spontaneity, about the Roosevelt reception yesterday that leaves the occasion altogether unique and without precedent.

Portland, for the most part, took an afternoon and evening off and joined in a series of informal demonstrations which have served to make it clear to Colonel Roosevelt that he is held in high regard by everybody hereabouts. It was not the mere cheering and applause that revealed the public mind and heart, but the evidences of intimate regard that were manifested on every hand.

It was "Hello, Teddy" and "Hurrah for Teddy" everywhere along the crowded streets where he appeared. None thought of shouting "Hurrah for Roosevelt." And to have the populace calling one by his first name unrestrainedly is significant in itself.

"Teddy in 1912!" shouted hundreds of his admirers, as he was taken through the crowded streets in a big automobile, attended by members of the reception committee.

To this significant exclamation he gave no fuller acknowledgment than to the other greetings that came from the crowds. There was a nod and a baring of teeth in that irresistible Roosevelt smile for everyone. The only ones who received special attention were women with children, veterans of the Civil or Spanish-American wars and groups of workmen outdoors for a few moments from their toil to see him pass.

It was a strenuous day—not arduous, or fatiguing, or wearing, or vigorous—but strenuous. The overworked Roosevelt adjective alone applies. Into the nine hours that he spent in Portland there was crowded event upon event with but little interval for rest.

The hour and a half of respite from public demonstrations that the committee provided was spent not in rest, but in attending to private matters. Seemingly that famed reservoir of reserve energy is as remote from diminution as ever.

Exact as were the demands made upon his time, the genial colonel enjoyed it all immensely. He said as much before leaving the city late last night and his manner was more expressive than his words. In at least one event he was presented with a feature altogether new in his experience, and he said he will always remember it as a special event in his travels.

It was the jungle dinner given early in the evening in his honor at the Commercial club. Here the large banquet hall was made over into the replica of an African jungle.

It was intensely realistic, with an array of grinning Africans in jungle-town full dress, monkeys climbing about in the rank jungle foliage, lions roaring, hunting horns sounding and all the atmosphere of a Roosevelt hunting camp in the land of the rhinoceri.

"It is the first time in my experience that I have been provided with real entertainment rather than being left to furnish the entertainment myself," the colonel said delightedly.

### Woman of 70 Saves Babe.

Fruitvale, Cal.—Alone with her two-year-old granddaughter in a burning house with all escape cut off by the flames from an exploded oil stove, Mrs. M. Haag, 70 years old, displayed rare courage and presence of mind when she seized the child and rolled it in a pile of blankets and threw it from a window 15 feet above the ground into a bank of soft clay and followed it a second later by leaping. Thanks to the blankets, the baby escaped without the slightest injury. Mrs. Haag escaped with several burns.

### Levee Breaks; Grain Destroyed.

Colusa, Cal.—The levee of reclamation district No. 108, south of Colusa, broke near the Yolo county line and the district is filling with water from the Colusa Basin. A heavy wind caused waves which battered away the embankment. Twenty-five thousand acres of growing grain that would have made a heavy yield will be ruined. Probably not more than 1,000 acres will remain out of water. Dredgers are trying to stop the flood.

### Japan Cuts Duties for Britain.

London.—The new Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty which was ratified at Tokio provides for large reductions in the rates of the new Japanese tariff on the chief British textile and metal imports in Japan. Specialties in Japanese manufacture will continue to be admitted to the United Kingdom duty free. The treaty will remain in force 12 years.

### COLLIERY FIRE KILLS FIFTY.

Men Cut Off Like Rats In Blind Tunnel.

Scranton, Pa.—Fifty men and boys are believed to have perished without a moment's warning Saturday in a mine fire in the Pancoast colliery at Throop, three miles from here. Some estimates place the number of dead at 60. Three bodies have been recovered. John Evans, head of the United States rescue car, died from suffocation resulting from a defective rescue helmet.

Three men protected by helmets and oxygen tanks pushed past the point where the flames were first discovered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and stumbled over the bodies of two men and a boy, who had evidently fallen while groping their way to safety.

A majority of the missing men and boys are foreigners, but two Americans—Foreman Walter Knight and Fire Boss Alfred Dawe—are thought to have perished.

The fire started in an engine house at the opening of a slope leading from the Diamond vein, 750 feet from the surface. There were 400 men in the mine, about 60 of them at work in a "blind" tunnel at the end of the slope. Escape was completely blocked by fire, smoke and the generated gases. The other men, scattered in other workings, got out.

James Vickers, a fire boss, who was near the engine house when the fire broke out, gave the alarm, and tried to get to the tunnel where he knew a body of men was at work. He could go only a short distance before he was forced to turn back. He was so exhausted that he had to be carried to the surface. He gave it as his opinion that no man could live five minutes in the tunnel.

### TUBERCULOSIS CURED BY TAHITIAN HERB EXTRACT

San Francisco—Having spent four years in Tahiti as chief surgeon in the colonial army, Dr. L. Bellonne was a passenger on the steamer Mariposa which arrived here Saturday. As a bacteriologist, Dr. Bellonne said he made important discoveries which will be of great moment to the medical world when they are disclosed by his report to the French government at Paris. While unwilling to discuss in detail his important medical discovery, he intimated that he had found a cure for tuberculosis in the form of a compound from a herb found only on the island of Tahiti.

### ALL SAVED FROM LINER.

Cabin Passengers Given Precedence to Steerage Folk.

Lone Hill, L. I. Life Saving Station.—The 1,720 cabin and steerage passengers on the stranded North German Lloyd liner, Prinzess Irene were transferred to the deck of the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm in five hours and ten minutes Saturday afternoon and one hour after nightfall they were on their way to New York. The feat is unparalleled in the history of marine disasters.

Not a life was lost, not a case of panic was reported. The first passenger off was a woman and the second a baby. The cabin passengers, masters of the situation and the language, generously gave precedence to the more timorous steerage passengers.

As for the liner on the bar, nightfall showed her hard and fast in the grip of the sands, and Captain Goddard, of the Lone Hill Life Saving station, estimates she will be held prisoner at least a week, perhaps a fortnight.

In the 36 hours since she struck she has been favored by comparatively light weather, but a stiff blow from the southwest might open her plates, crush her bulkheads and wrench apart her stout steel frame.

### Germ Not Disease Cause.

Pendleton, Or.—All theories of modern medicine were contradicted Friday night by Rev. Mr. Vandewalker, a retired physician, here, who asserted that germs and bacteria were not the cause of disease, but were rather the product. This statement was made at the regular meeting of the Pendleton City and County Medical society. Despite the interesting manner in which Dr. Vandewalker elaborated his theories for discussion, the physicians present did not indorse his views.

### Tunnel Bill is Passed.

Denver.—The house, by a vote of 35 ayes to 30 nays passed the Moffat tunnel bill. The measure now goes to the senate. The bill authorizes the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000 to be used in the construction of a tunnel through the Rocky Mountain range at James peak. The tunnel will be used by the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. The road is to put up a bond guaranteeing the state against loss.

### Unions Fight Guard Laws.

Helena, Mont.—Labor unions of Montana will begin Monday to circulate petitions calling for a referendum election to determine whether the military law enacted at the last session shall remain on the statute books. The law puts the national guard on the footing required by the Federal authorities. It will be the first time the referendum has been invoked since it was made four years ago.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 6.—Violating several precedents, LaFollette today introduced a resolution in the senate for a new investigation of the Lorimer bribery charges.

It is contrary to precedent to reopen a case of this kind once decided. It is also contrary to precedent to name the members of the investigating committee on the resolution appointing it. It is a further violation of precedent to appoint only new members of the senate on such a committee.

LaFollette proposed that the committee be composed of Works, of California; Townsend, of Michigan; McLean, of Connecticut; Kern, of Indiana, and Pomerene, of Ohio. Of these the first two are insurgents, the last two Democrats and McLean is a regular. It is understood they were selected at an insurgent conference.

The resolution recites the action of the senate last session, when a resolution to declare the seat of Senator Lorimer vacant because of alleged corruption of the Illinois legislature which had elected him, was defeated. The resolution recites:

"It appears from the published reports of the proceedings of the said Illinois state senate committee, that witnesses who were not called and sworn by the committee of this senate appointed to investigate said charges, have appeared before the said committee of the Illinois state senate and on being interrogated, have given important material testimony tending to prove that \$100,000 was corruptly expended to secure the election of William Lorimer to the United States senate."

The fight will begin at the outset, for the Lorimer senators will move to refer the resolution to the committee on privileges and elections, of which Dillingham, a Lorimer man, is chairman, in the hope that it will be smothered there.

Washington, April 5.—President Taft transmitted to congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He said that he sent this message in deference to popular sentiment and in duty to the great masses of the American people. The message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress on January 26 last, the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which has been negotiated under my direction by the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada.

"This agreement was the consummation of an effort extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did, the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

"The agreement in its intent and the terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners, I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada as a great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess product of our farms and many of our industries.

"Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conference was pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement, accompanying copy of the agreement, with all the details of its purpose and its scope, became known to the people through the message transmitted to Congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the agreement, with all the details in regard to the different provisions, had been laid before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress.

"This measure failed of action in the Senate. In my transmitting message of January 26 I fully set forth the character of agreement and emphasized the appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries, as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message and the reciprocity trade agreement as part of the present message before the Congress, and again invite earnest attention to the consideration therein expressed.

"I am constrained, in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great mass of our people, whose welfare is involved, to urge on your consideration early action on this agreement.

"In concluding the negotiations, the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

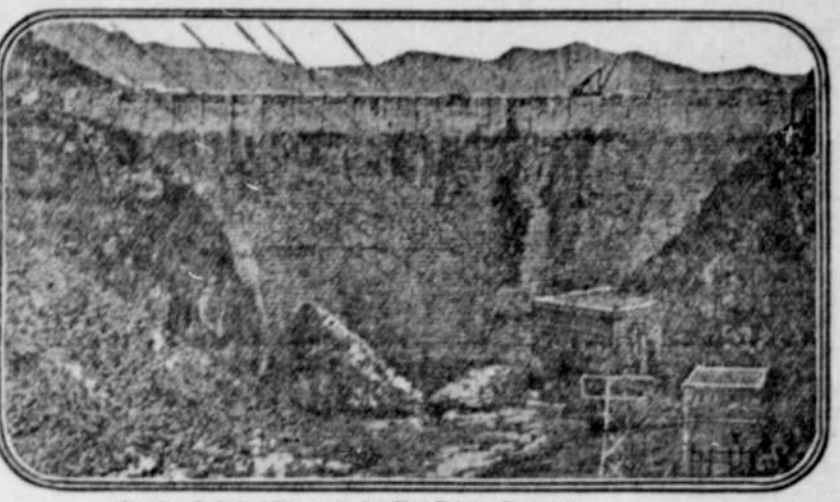
"I have felt it my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in relegation of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and convene the 62d Congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject."

Washington, April 4.—The Sixty-second congress met in extraordinary session today. What the session will bring forth, or when it will adjourn, were matters of conjecture here.

The Democrats took possession of the house and put Champ Clark in the speaker's chair. In his speech accepting the honor he warned the Democratic members that the eyes of the country were upon them; that the party was on trial, and that it had an opportunity for the first time in 16 years to prove its worthiness for a still higher expression of confidence.

Throughout the day the shadow of the coming presidential fight hovered about the capitol, and there is no question but that the maneuvers for political advantage will play an important part in the affairs of the house and senate in the next few months.

# The Great Roosevelt Dam



THE GREAT ROOSEVELT DAM

THE Roosevelt dam, near Phoenix, Ariz., which was recently put into service with a celebration at which Colonel Roosevelt was the guest of honor, is the keystone of one of the greatest irrigation projects ever built. The dam itself is one of the largest in the world.

The lake the dam creates is said to be the largest artificial body of water in the world. Behind the dam, when the lake is full, will be 61,000,000 gallons of water. This quantity of water, in irrigation terms, is 1,300,000 acre-feet, or enough to cover 1,300,000 acres with one foot of water. There are about 240,000 acres to be irrigated by water from the dam, so there always will be water in plenty and to spare.

About seventy miles northeast of Phoenix, Ariz., the Salt River runs, through a deep and narrow gorge. Across this gorge the Roosevelt dam was built, a wedge-shaped wall of masonry 234 feet high, 148 feet thick and 200 feet wide at the base, 20 feet thick and 1,000 feet wide at the top.

Located in a canyon heretofore inaccessible, the construction of this dam involved many problems and taxed the ingenuity of the builders to the utmost. First a broad highway was built. For 20 miles this traverses a trackless desert and then for 42 miles the road was literally carved from canyon walls or blasted from the steep sided mountains. It is one of the most remarkable highways in the world, opening up to the tourist a country of unrivaled grandeur and beauty and making easy of access some of the best preserved cliff dwellings in the southwest.

In prosecuting its work the government engaged in many activities. An immense power plant was installed near the dam site. A cement mill with a daily capacity of 500 barrels was built and has turned out \$415,000 worth of cement. The dam contains 340,000 cubic yards of masonry and 4,000,000 barrels of cement. To have bought this cement and had it shipped by rail to the nearest railroad point and hauled by wagon to the dam site would have greatly increased the cost, so the engineers built a mill and made the cement at half of what it otherwise would have cost. A sawmill was built to cut all the timber needed.

Around these mills and the dam grew up the town of Roosevelt with a population of 3,000, its sole support being the \$9,000,000 the government was spending to complete the huge reservoir. Now that the dam is practically complete the town is dwindling in population and soon the last vestige of it will disappear beneath the slowly rising waters of the lake.

The work of the Roosevelt dam was begun five years ago. The dam site was in a wild, isolated spot among rugged mountains and first of all it was necessary to build wagon roads from the railroads to the site and a power canal, 20 miles long, which cost \$750,000. These, with the sawmill, the refrigerating plant, the water works, the electric light plant, the machine shop, the rock crushing plant, the various buildings, cost nearly \$2,000,000 before a stone was laid in the dam.

Two farms were operated to supply provisions for the camp and forage for the livestock. Domestic water supply was piped from springs several miles distant. Nearly 600 Apache Indians were employed for several years as laborers. A telephone line more than 100 miles long and a power transmission line 75 miles long were both constructed and have been in operation for some time.

While the big Roosevelt dam has been the most important single structure in connection with this project, a vast amount of other engineering work has been going on at the same time. Many miles below the big dam another structure of concrete was built across the river to turn the stream flow into two huge canals which with their laterals have a total length of more than 350 miles. This dam is 29 feet in height and 1,000 feet long. The canals will cover 190,000 acres of fine land in the valley and by pumping with electric power an additional 50,000 acres will be irrigated.

Especially interesting attaches to this project not alone because of the magnitude of its structures but especially because of the reason that it will restore to agriculture a vast area of desert which was densely populated in an age forgotten by a race which has vanished utterly. Some of the prehistoric canals are utilized today in this modern system.

The total investment of the government in Salt River valley will exceed \$9,000,000, yet this investment does not entail the permanent loss of a single dollar from the United States treasury. The government holds a mortgage on all the land which will be watered which obligated the owners to repay in not less than ten years the entire sum expended by the United States. Salt River valley is semitropical in climate. Its products are singularly like those of Egypt. Here the orange, lemon, lime, pomelo, fig and date trees flourish, also almonds, peaches, cherries and other fruits in abundance. Alfalfa, corn, oats, barley and wheat yield enormous crops. All kinds of vegetables and small fruits are grown here and by reason of early ripening command fancy prices in eastern and western markets. The live-stock industry is a permanent one and thousands of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are annually marketed here. Ostrich farming has grown rapidly until today there are 7,500 of these birds in the valley, producing several hundred thousand dollars' worth of feathers each year.

THE NARROW GORGE IN WHICH THE DAM IS BUILT