

BELIEVE GERMAN INFLUENCE IS AT WORK IN MEXICO

Washington Officials Fear Trouble Being Stirred Up Embassy Agents

CUBAN REVOLT MAY CALL FOR INTERVENTION AGAIN

Case of Yarrowdale Prisoners In Most Perplexing Problem, However

By Carl D. Great
(United Press staff correspondent)
Washington, Feb. 14.—German influence was seen today in Cuban and Mexican troubles.

As officials view conditions to the south of this nation, it appeared more than likely that Germany was stirring up trouble there to keep the United States engaged in nearer home affairs so she would pay less attention to German acts on the ocean.

Evident German pressure on General Carranza has already had the effect of forcing British consideration of landing troops at Tampico to protect the oil wells supplying England's big navy according to intimations in diplomatic quarters.

As for Cuba the situation may become such that American interference will become necessary, though as the revolt stands now, intervention is not yet required.

Border activities, with unofficial reports of killing of three Americans, served to accentuate the Mexican problem. It is known that the war department is keeping an extra careful watch on the boundary for fear that trouble involving the United States will again break out.

German Agent Suspected

In connection with the Mexican problem it was recalled today that a German embassy agent was in close and almost constant touch with the Mexican American press commission when it sat at Atlantic City.

It is known too that some of General Carranza's followers have felt that German and Japanese support was with the constitutionalist government. While cabinet members expressed doubt that Great Britain will land troops to protect British oil interests at Tampico, it is certain that England will not look idly on, if Carranza carries out any plan of stopping her rich oil supply from going forward from Tampico.

In these circumstances it will be up to the United States to take a hand or else England will undoubtedly do the task herself. The possibility of such foreign interference in the new world constituted a series of perplexing problems here.

There can be no mistaking that government officials here feel that Germany is behind General Carranza's recent anti-ally activity and while they do not take his cuber suggestions seriously they do fear for what he might stir up in favor of Germany and against both the United States and the entente allies.


Trouble In Cuba

From Cuba the state department is receiving reports of the revolution but this far is keeping them for the most part under cover, along with discussion as to policy.

While these big international possibilities shape themselves, the government has under consideration still, the question of Germany's detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, the matter of arming merchantmen, and the question of a break with Austria.

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ABE MARTIN



If we ever have national prohibition they'll be more reformers than bartenders starve to death. Pinky Kerr bought a second-hand car 'day, an' wuz elected president o' th' Optimists' club.

Woman Witness May Save Mooney's Life

Salem, Feb. 14.—The existence of a woman witness who is expected by the defense to save Thomas J. Mooney from the gallows for alleged complicity in the preparedness parade dynamiting, was revealed by Attorney Maxwell McNutt this afternoon.

She is Mrs. Charlotte LaRossa, formerly of Portland, Ore., who is now stopping at a local hotel. McNutt says he will base his application for a new trial on Mrs. LaRossa's affidavit.

The woman asserts that she saw F. C. Oxman, Oregon cattle man, in front of the Phelan building at 2:15 p. m. on the day of the preparedness parade dynamiting. On the stand during the Mooney trial Oxman, who was the star witness for the state, testified that he was at Stewart and Market streets, a great distance away, at that hour.

McNutt hopes to refute Oxman's testimony completely through Mrs. LaRossa.

Insurance Code Enacted By Lower House Yesterday

One of the most important pieces of legislation to get by the house yesterday was the insurance code which, after a short debate, passed almost unanimously. This measure originated in the senate and was prepared by a committee of men appointed by the governor two years ago to draw up a code that would cover the subject of insurance. It was presented in the house by Representative Mackay, chairman of the insurance committee, who stated that it was the result of a year's work on the part of the committee. A few amendments were made and after a speech by Eaton, of Eugene, in which he declared the bill was framed to suit the big insurance companies, he was asked by Chairman Mackay if he had thoroughly read the bill and had replied that he had read very few sections of it, it came to a vote and passed.

Routine business with very little excitement marked the day's business and the following measures passed:

Bills Were Passed:

The following bills passed the house yesterday afternoon:

S. B. No. 57, by Eddy. To provide for joinder of plaintiffs and defendants in suit and actions relating to the title of real property.

S. B. No. 92, by Olson. Amending law relating to coroner's fees.

Sub. S. B. No. 100, committee on revision of laws. Fixing the salary of the sheriff of Baker county.

S. B. No. 106, by Handley. To eradicate and suppress bovine tuberculosis; creating office of county dairy herd inspector in Tillamook county.

S. B. No. 127, by Gill. To prohibit sale of salmon caught by hook and line during the closed season.

S. B. No. 252, joint committee on insurance. For the regulation and supervision in the state of Oregon.

S. B. No. 105, by Huston. Providing for medical and surgical treatment for sick and deformed indigent children under medical supervision of University of Oregon medical department.

S. B. No. 215, by Eddy. Amending law providing for election of clerks in case of non-presence.

S. B. No. 216, by Eddy. Amending law providing for printing of election ballots.

S. B. No. 218, by Eddy. To amend law relating to registration of electors.

S. B. No. 219, by Moser. To provide for the organization, maintenance and support of rose festivals.

S. B. No. 231, by Shanks. Providing penalty for crime of larceny of wheat and other grains.

S. B. No. 235, by Olson. To prevent cattle and other domestic animals from running at large upon Columbia highway in Multnomah county.

S. B. No. 250, by Olson. Requiring the county treasurer of Multnomah county to pay county clerk \$15,522.43 to make good a deficit of former county clerk.

S. B. No. 278, by joint insurance committee. Relating to hospital associations.

S. B. No. 104, by LaFollette. Relating to hours of employment of women and amending law to exempt certain industries.

S. B. No. 184, by Leinenweber. Amending law relative to sizes of standard berry boxes.

Bills indefinitely postponed by the house yesterday were:

S. B. No. 168, by Olson. Amending law providing that circuit court may hear cases in which the county judge is incapacitated.

S. B. No. 172, by Huston. Limiting the right of courtesy.

H. B. No. 185, by Barber. Regulating speed of trains at railway crossings.

S. B. No. 202, by Pierce. To prevent adulteration of paints, and providing label containing composition of contents of containers.

H. B. No. 378, by Stott. Fixing standard of gasoline.

H. B. No. 464, by Tichenor. Providing for interchange of service between telephone companies.

H. B. No. 300, by Crandall. Providing for filing with public service commission time tables and schedules of railroads, when change is desired.

H. B. No. 453, by Crandall. Fixing minimum rates for railroads on basis of earnings.

H. B. No. 351, by Jones of Lane. Providing for classification of teachers' certificates.

House bills withdrawn were:

H. B. No. 350, by Callan. To restrict number of persons who may learn a trade.

Mexican Situation Again Worries Officials

Washington, Feb. 14.—Mexican problems, though comparatively small beside the German-American situation, perplexed and worried officials here today.

Press reports that Villistas are camped below the border at Palomas, plus General Carranza's anti-ally note, gave affairs a tinge that officials here disliked.

It appeared not very likely that Villistas might take advantage of ever-shadowing international problems to "start something" along the border.

General Carranza, either through German influence or otherwise, has suggested cutting off supplies for the allies—which would include the British oil deposits of Tampico. Whether he will take action to back up his suggestions no one here knows; but the possibility was sufficiently likely to prove a disturbing element.

GERMANS ASSERT AMERICANS ARE "TEMPTING FATE"

Permitting "Test Ships" to Sail Is Discussed Freely in Berlin

ENGLISH ADMIRAL SAYS SHIP LOSS NOT SERIOUS

Several Large Liners Arrive Safe at Various Destinations

Berlin, Feb. 14.—"Tempting fate" is what the Germans regard the action of the American government in permitting "test ships" to sail for ports in the submarine barred zone. The greatest surprise was manifested here today when it became known that American ships had cleared for allied ports in the face of Germany's frank announcement of unlimited submarine warfare. It was gravely remarked that the ship owners must take a frivolous view of the situation in even dispatching their ships to the danger zone.

Americans remaining here are treated with the same cordiality which they enjoyed before the departure of Ambassador Gerard. The city is quiet.

The English View

United States for parleying on the submarine warfare as confirming well established previous reports that the imperial government is determined the submarine warfare must go on regardless of everything else.

Amsterdam dispatches giving this German denial were received today and divided interest in the press with information announced in the house of commons showing the ineffectiveness of the undersea blockade.

Admiral Lord Breamford declared England has lost four million tons of shipping since the war began but that in that time her ship builders had replaced three million tons. The Earl of Lytton, civil lord of the admiralty, and the Earl of Curzon, president of the council, both added that certain liners for commerce were being kept open, holding the present situation was not serious. All government leaders declined to specify the measures of protection adopted by the government, although declaring they had been most extensive and had been proved successful.

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Von Bernstorff Obliginglly Poses While Cameras Snap

New York, Feb. 14.—Under heavy guard of United States secret service men, 150 deputies of the custom house neutrality squad and Hoboken police, Count Von Bernstorff, departing German ambassador and his staff, arrived in Hoboken early today from Washington.

The party was immediately escorted to the pier of the liner Frederick VIII and went aboard the ship. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the liner will head down the bay and the last formal step in the break of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany will be complete.

The German envoy and the German consuls from various parts of the country, together with other Teutonic diplomatic representatives, will be en route back to Berlin.

Von Bernstorff was accompanied by 175 members of the German diplomatic corps in the United States. Occupying the Pullman coach Manhattan were the count, Mme. Von Bernstorff, and Prince and Princess Von Hatzfeldt. Their train pulled into the station at Newark at 7 o'clock.

Precautions Are Taken

Arriving at the pier, the party passed through the gate of a stockade that had been built around the pier 150 feet outside the landing. No one was allowed to pass this barrier except members of the diplomatic corps and persons vouchered for by Bernstorff.

Precautions on land were no greater than those in the Hudson river. Collector of the Port Malone spent the night on board the Frederick VIII. A police boat kept up a constant patrol of the nearby waters circling about the ship. A dozen policemen were on the boat.

Chief Flynn, of the United States secret service and a number of his aides, were with the Bernstorff party. They accompanied the party aboard ship and were to remain there until sailing time.

More precautions were to be taken as the ship passed down the river and out into the bay. The police boat patrol was to escort the liner. This craft, a huge tug, mounted a rapid fire gun in the bow. There was a possibility, also, that a United States destroyer would accompany the liner to the narrows.

Bernstorff Poses for Camera

While Count von Bernstorff, one of the largest cargoes and passenger lists in her history, thus putting another notch in the record Captain Thomsen, who has crossed the Atlantic 425 times and is plastered with decorations.

The Frederick VIII will sail from port with more guarantees of safety than any ship in months. The allied governments, having given Bernstorff safe conduct and the route to be taken being out of the mine zone, the liner is assured of clear passage.

In view of this, applications for passage fairly swarmed the steamship offices. First and second class cabins were thrown together—215 persons booked passage for these cabins. In addition, about 250 made third class reservations. The official German party numbers 154, making a total of more than 600 aboard.

Before noon three police boats were patrolling the river, keeping close guard over the Frederick VIII. No vessels were permitted to approach the liner. It was planned to have the police boats escort the liner down the bay.

Up to 11 o'clock the pier was practically deserted except for officials and guards. No crowd had gathered and the embassy party remained aboard ship.

In response to requests for an interview, Count Von Bernstorff sent word out from the ship that, as he has given out his farewell statement in Washington last night, he could see no one.

Crank Is Arrested

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 14.—A man who claimed to be a "relative of Prince William of Germany," attempted to rush his way through Count Von Bernstorff's guard as the German embassy staff was boarding the Frederick VIII. He waved a letter which, he said, he had been commissioned to deliver to Bernstorff. He had penetrated beyond the guards before he was stopped and taken to the police station.

The man, who said his name was Alfred Hopkins, talked incoherently and refused to say who gave him the letter. At one time he said he had a letter of his own for the count. Later he said he merely was a messenger. Hopkins said he lived at 114 East 123d street with his mother and half brother and is 19 years old. He was held for examination but was not formally under arrest.

When the newspaper photographers tried to snap Hopkins as he was being hustled away, he stopped and posed for them.

The letter was delivered to Count Von Bernstorff.

The letter follows:

"I await here your words to consent to an interview. I am a cousin of Prince Frederick Wilhelm. I seek an appearance before you to explain myself. If you refuse to believe my life's secret, then for God's sake do not refuse to call upon me to shoulder a gun and in the cause.

(Signed) Frederick Hohenzollern."

"P. S.—Have you no instructions?"

Will Send Submarines Into American Waters

By Carl W. Acersman
Berne, via Paris, Feb. 14.—Germany is prepared to send submarines into American waters, especially to the region of the Panama canal.

The possibility of America entering the war has been carefully considered by German officials—but nevertheless they expect to have the entente at their mercy within six months regardless of American developments.

They are confident the submarines will paralyze the war industries of the allies.

Meanwhile the Germans are preparing to launch gigantic offensives on land, in the air, and with torpedo boat fleets in addition to the sub-sea campaign.

Germany is stronger today in a military sense than at any time since the war began.

Because of the isolation of America, Germany does not believe that American participation in the war would have any real effect.

THE WEATHER

IM A HARD BOILED EGG

Origin: Tonight and Thursday fair; thurs-asterly winds.

CYCLONE OF ORATORY SWEEPS UPPER HOUSE

Since the year of the big wind in Kansas there has been nothing to compare with the cyclone that broke loose yesterday afternoon in the senate shortly after it began its session. It resembled the cyclone in other respects than its size for like that besom of destruction it came without warning. A couple of bills had passed, and when S. B. No. 487 providing for juvenile insurance came up there was a few guests that seemed to give hint of the coming storm. It broke in full fury when H. B. No. 107 providing semi-monthly pay days for employes of private concerns came up for third reading.

Senator Hurley started under high, and with his sparkling ping doing heroic duty his exhaust sounded like a partridge in drumming time, only louder. He wanted the law applied to railroads and to other big concerns, and he let it be known just how badly he wanted it.

This is the impression left anyway, but his rapid fire delivery precluded grasping one of his ideas before a dozen more had crowded it off the road. There was considerable argument covering the matter from all viewpoints, but after Hurley they sounded common place and far away. Evidently his attack got the senators going, or their going, or something, for the bill was indefinitely postponed.

There was another lively little tilt when the bill providing for rotating the names on the ballots at primary elections, house bill No. 218, followed on the heels of the pay day bill. Senator Strayer explaining his vote said in his political campaign he had always played fair and refrained from placing his photograph on his cards so as not to take undue advantage of his opponents, and so, out of the same feeling of fair-

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GRAVE AND DIGNIFIED SENATORS OF OREGON

