

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

DAILY TEMPERATURE
Highest yesterday 82
Lowest last night 51

In Which is Included The Evening News and The Roseburg Review

ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

VOL. IX, NO. 225

OF THE EVENING NEWS

WEAT
Tonight at
Rain.
ORON HISTORY
The
Auditorium
OF ROSEBURG REVIEW
VOL. XXIII, NO. 170

WALL STREET BLAST CAUSED BY BOMB

150 Pounds of Broken Sash Weights and Other Frag- ment Found by Dept.

PROPERTY DAMAGE BIG

Suspect Being Held in Canada—Sent Postcards to New York Friends Warning Them to "Steer Clear" of Wall Street.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The explosion in Wall street yesterday which killed 26 and injured 200, was caused by a bomb, William J. Flynn, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, said today. Over 150 pounds of broken sash weights and other metal fragments collected by the fire department was turned over to the police.

The financial centers of America's big cities from coast to coast are armed camps today with police and private sentries posted to guard against repetition of the explosion.

Federal agents are working with state and city officials to run down the widespread extremist plots.

Estimates of property damage and loss total \$2,500,000. It has also been reported that hundreds of thousands of dollars in securities were lost during the confusion.

Eyewitness Describes Scene.
It was a reporter for the Associated Press who was an eyewitness of the explosion, who thus described the scene:

"I was just turning into Wall street from Broadway," he said, "when I first felt rather than heard the explosion. A concussion of air similar to that experienced by a passenger on the subway when a train dashes into one of the underground tunnels was felt. Its force was sufficient to all but throw me off my balance. Instantly following the concussion came a sharp resounding crash which shook to their foundations the monster buildings facing either side of Wall street. With the roar of the blast came the rattle of falling glass and from the junction of Wall, Nassau and Broad streets—a block distant—screams of injured men and women.

Cloud of Smoke Follows.
"I dodged into a convenient doorway to escape falling glass and to reach a telephone and call the office. Looking down Wall street later I could see arising from the vicinity of the sub-treasury building and the J. P. Morgan & Co. bank a mushroom-shaped cloud of yellowish-green smoke which mounted to a height of more than 100 feet, the smoke being licked by darting tongues of flame.

"I reached the scene a few moments after the explosion took place. The smoke had partially cleared in the street but in the Morgan building there was belching forth through the broken windows clouds of dust and white vapor. In the street an overturned automobile was blazing furiously and nearby, close to the body of a dead horse, was another fire, evidently from a pile of wreckage.

Sight Appalling.
"Almost in front of the steps leading to the Morgan bank was the mutilated body of a man. Other bodies, most of them silent in death, lay nearby. As I gazed horror-stricken at the sight, one of these forms, half naked and seared with burns, started to rise. It struggled, then toppled and fell lifeless into the gutter.

"On the opposite side of the street were other forms. One of them was that of a young woman, her clothing torn and burned away. It was moving—not in an effort to rise—but in the agony of death. I started toward her, but as I did she became still. Glancing down, I saw that the pavement was discolored with blood. In plain sight, within a radius of 30 to 50 feet, were nine lifeless forms.

"The body of the dead horse in the middle of the street showed plain evidence of having been in close proximity to the scene of the blast. It was literally torn to pieces.

Buildings Are Shattered.
"The windows of the Morgan building were blown out and through the openings was seen the smoke-blackened interior of what but a few moments previous had been one of the handsomest banking rooms in the city. Opposite, the entrance to the newly-completed white exterior of the sub-treasury annex was battered and torn as if having been subjected to a bombardment of machine-gun fire. The doorway with its massive steel grill was shattered and the stone surrounding the door cracked and battered away.

"By this time the crowd was pressing in, held in check by the hastily-gathering policemen. At the doorway of the Morgan bank was a uniformed guard, apparently half dazed but sticking to his post and holding back those who sought to enter.

Crowd Strangely Quiet.
"The crowd was strangely quiet—and over it seemed to hang a feeling of awe and horror. At the commands of the police it moved and fell back

COX PRAISES HIRAM

By Associated Press
SACRAMENTO, Sept. 17.—Governor Cox praised Hiram Johnson in his speech here today as the exponent of progressivism, and then again flayed "big business" and the republican leaders for supporting Warren Harding as their candidate for president. Although they differed fundamentally on the league of nations, Cox said, he admired Johnson for his lack of ambiguity or hypocrisy. "I have looked with admiration upon his fight which has been made throughout the years against reaction," said Cox.

NEW FIRE FIGHTING METHOD EXPECTED

Forest Service Expert Predicts Fire Stations For Control Forest Blazes.

PLANES MAY BE USED

Says Airplanes Will Be Used For Forests The Same as Fire Stations Are Maintained For The Safety Of Property in The Cities.

C. M. Allen, telephone engineer, with the Forestry Service who has been spending the past three days in Roseburg conferring with the local supervisor, left this morning for his headquarters in Portland. Mr. Allen has been making a study and investigation of the forestry methods for the past ten years and believes that the next few seasons will bring about a decided revolution in fire prevention and fire fighting.

Although his duty is to construct and keep in operation long lines of telephones, he is constantly keeping in touch with the new inventions and new experiments in order that he may plan his own work to give the greatest assistance in forest fire protection. Mr. Allen foretold that the aerial fire patrol long before it was put into operation and built up a system of telephone communication that greatly increased the efficiency of the patrol.

During the next few years he predicts that there will be a great many new innovations in prevention and fire fighting methods. "Our detection system is already far ahead of our suppression facilities," Mr. Allen said. "Our first development must be to increase the efficiency of our fire fighting service. I believe that this can be eventually solved by the aerial transportation. At the present time we are able to detect fires within a few moments after they have started. Next year we will have the planes equipped with wireless telegraph and telephone. The observers will be in almost constant communication with the ground stations and will be able to report fires while they are still small and easily handled. The names our problem. How are we to get the men to the fire before it spreads.

"At the present time we have centralized the camps, where we keep a large number of men. These camps are stationed at frequent places throughout the forest and the men are kept busy doing trail work and as they are needed are dispatched to the scene of the fire. In our forests we can reach almost any spot with a small crew of men in one or two days but in the Idaho forests it is sometimes a three or four days trip from the nearest camp to the scene of the fire.

"It is during the time after the fire is first spotted and the time the fire fighters arrive that the damage is done. The fire gains a great headway and a small crew is entirely unable to cope with the situation.

"We have been able to save many valuable hours by the installation of Klaxons in the Forest. Formerly it was necessary to send out men to bring in the trail workers and in this way considerable time was lost while they prepared for a fire fighting expedition. We then installed Klaxon alarm horns which could be heard for several miles. However, the horns were installed on the regular telephone circuit, and this for several reasons proved objectionable. Next year we will have the Klaxons on a special circuit operated directly from the lookout stations and in this way we will be able to sound an alarm that will call in the trail men from distant places and save considerable time in getting them to the scene of the fire.

"We must, however, arrange to have men at the fire within an hour or more after it has been sighted. Two men can then do more work than ten or twelve a few hours later. We must arrange to transport them to any part of the forest quickly and with little cost. This I believe will be the work of the air service.

"Excellent results have been obtained in experiments conducted at the Goodyear plant with small dirigibles. It has been proposed that these "Blimps" be stationed at the various supervisory headquarters and upon receiving a report of a fire that the dirigible be loaded with two or three men and their equipment and that they can be carried to a point near the forest fire where they can land with parachutes.

"That plan may work out. Certainly it is better than we have now, but I believe that eventually we will carry men to the fires in airplanes. At the present time it is difficult to find suitable landing places because of the space required for the machines. The air service is now working with a reversible propeller which serves as a brake to stop a plane quickly. This will aid the work, for when the machines are so perfected that they can be stopped in a short distance we can arrange landing fields every few miles throughout the forests. I believe the time is not far

SANITARIUM IS UNDER STATE BAN

Board of Health Opposes the Construction of Institution At Winchester.

LETTERS ARE RECEIVED

County Health Officer Receives In- structions to Enlist Aid of Prosec- cutor in Stopping Building Proceedings.

That the state board of health is opposed to the erection of the proposed tuberculosis sanitarium and hospital at Winchester, is shown in a letter received this morning by County Health Officer K. L. Miller. The letter is the outgrowth of an objection made by residents of the Garden Valley section, who have registered a vigorous protest over the alleged contamination of the stream.

In the message received by Dr. Miller the writer refers to an enclosure written to those interested in the election of the sanitarium building, but through an apparent error this enclosure was not made and Dr. Miller has sent a wire asking for a copy of the letter referred to.

The statement of the board of health is as follows:

"Dr. K. L. Miller, Roseburg, Oregon.
"Dear Doctor:
"Confirming our telegram of September 14th in answer to yours of the same date, permit me to advise you that the state board of health has in no wise even intimated that its consent would be given to the erection of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Winchester, but to the contrary has withheld its permission and done everything possible to discourage such a procedure on the part of Mr. George A. Lovejoy and others.

"Enclosed herewith you will find copy of a communication addressed to Mr. Lovejoy under date of September 2nd, which is self-explanatory, and quite sincerely expresses our attitude in the matter. Would suggest that you take up the matter with the district attorney of your county and we will give you every possible support.

"Yours very truly,
"ANDREW C. SMITH,
"Acting State Health Officer."

The failure of the writer to include the copy of the letter sent to Mr. Lovejoy, the owner of the land on which the hospital is to be built, prevents the county health officer from ascertaining the exact status of affairs and he will take no action until this advice arrives. He has advised the board of health that excavation work is already under way and that if any action is to be taken District Attorney Neuner should be informed at once.

There has been a very serious objection raised by the residents of Garden Valley and other sections below Winchester. The plans of the builders to empty sewerage into the stream below the dam has called forth opposition from those residents who are now using the river water for domestic purposes. Plans are under way to furnish the Garden Valley with electric power from Winchester and many of the residents are planning on putting in electrically operated pumps to supply their residences with water and had figured on taking their water from the tuberculosis sanitarium to the river, its sewerage emptying into the river. It is held that the water will be made unfit for use and consequently the complaints have been made to the state board of health in this regard.

It is probable that no action will be taken until the arrival of the copy containing the report of the board's action, but following the receipt of that message Dr. Miller states that every effort will be put forth to prevent the construction of the sanitarium at Winchester.

Mrs. E. G. Cohoon, who has been receiving treatment at the Roseburg Sanitarium left this afternoon for Centralia, where she resides.

PLENTY OF SUGAR SAYS BUREAU CHIEF

Alleges That Interests Have Hoarded Commodity and Forced up Prices.

MUCH GRAFT IS IMPLIED

Statement Given Out by Frank An- drews, Crop Statistician of De- partment of Agriculture, Places Responsibility.

The question of canning fruits with sugar at \$25 per hundred has perplexed most American households, particularly in the smaller cities and rural communities, and while it was generally believed that there was plenty of sugar, the soaring price has prevented much canning and caused the authorities to severely criticize the public for hoarding and juggling of prices by refiners and jobbers. While sugar has been dropping in price recently, the latest announcement at jobbing centers bringing the commodity down to a level enabling retailers to sell at 18 cents, there is hope in the statement of Frank Andrews, chief of the division of crop records, bureau of crop estimates, of the United States department of agriculture, made to a representative of the Crown Cork & Seal Co., who alleged that "the United States today has the biggest supply of sugar in its history. Every wholesaler and retailer is stocked up," said Mr. Andrews, "and there is no national shortage and there never has been, despite reports to the contrary. There may have been local famines in certain sections, but the sugar supply in the country today is adequate for all needs, if properly distributed.

"To bear out his assertion, and the fact that the stocks of sugar in this country are adequate, and in many instances in excess of last year, Mr. Andrews gave out for publication in the Crown, of Baltimore, the following statistics, showing the supplies on hand early in August of 1920, as compared with August, 1919:

Maine—Stocked.
New Hampshire—Large supplies in hands of consumers.
Vermont—Sufficient stock for the state's needs.
Massachusetts—More than last year.
Connecticut—Heavily stocked.
New York—Five times as much.
New Jersey—Glutted.
Pennsylvania—Plenty.
Delaware—All anyone wants. Canners had to unload surplus stocks.
Maryland—100 per cent less.
Virginia—20 per cent less.
West Virginia—Surplus stocks on hand.
Ohio—75 per cent more.
Illinois—Almost double the quantity.
Indiana—Stocks very much heavier.
Iowa—50 to 75 per cent more.
Tennessee—Plenty to be had.
North Carolina—About 25 per cent more.
South Carolina—25 per cent more.
Kentucky—Plentiful.
Georgia—Stocks larger with light demand.
Florida—Large stocks with little demand.
Alabama—Fair stocks.
Mississippi—Well supplied.
Louisiana—More than last year.
Texas—A little over last year.
Oklahoma—Over-stocked.
Arkansas—Stocks larger.
Kansas—Good supply.
Missouri—More.
Michigan—Under last year.
Wisconsin—Little more.
Minnesota—Little more.
North Dakota—No sugar.
Nebraska—Jobbers' stock estimated at five times last year.
Colorado—About the same.
Arizona—300 per cent more sugar in stock.
Nevada—No large stocks, but sufficient for regular trade.
Utah—Under last year.

According to the department of agriculture, there is no reason for the continued high price of sugar, and while the department will not estimate how low it will drop, it explained that because of our wide source of supplies, it would be impossible for the failure of any one particular crop to cause anything that resembles a shortage. The only shortage that could come, would be from a failure of the sugar crop throughout the world.

The total domestic production for 1920 was 1,597,000,000 pounds. The beet sugar crop was 1,453,000,000. The total imports were 9,481,000,000 pounds for 1920, against 7,755,000,000 pounds in 1919.

Cuban Imports Increased.
The Cuban imports for 1920 were 6,596,000,000 pounds, against 5,489,000,000 pounds for the preceding year. The total production and imports amounted to 11,178,000,000 pounds, against 9,486,000,000 pounds in 1919. The 1920 exports were 1,451,000,000 pounds against 1919's 1,119,000,000 pounds. Net supply (production plus imports,

VIOLATE AMERICAN FLAG.

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Attempted violation of the American consulate at Genoa, Italy, by workmen displaying red flags, who sought to lower the American flag during the funeral of workmen, was reported to the state department.

SCHOOL BUDGETS SHOULD BE LARGER

Teachers' Salaries Increase But Not to Any Great Extent Says Report.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

Costs of School Buildings is Declared to Have Tumbled in The Last Five Years—Upward Trend of Costs is Given.

By Associated Press
NEW YORK, Sept. 17 School budgets in American cities should be twice as large as before the war according to an analysis of public school statistics given out by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report maintains that teachers salaries should be twice the pre war figures in order to obtain the same quality of educational service. The cost of school buildings is said to have been trebled in the last five years.

These findings are made public in a volume entitled "Trends of the School Costs," and the author is Dr. W. Randolph Burgess, assistant director of the Russell Sage Foundation. The study is an application to the field of education of the method of the index number. The volume is a companion to "The Index Number for State School Systems" by Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, which made a comparison of the efficiency of the school system of the different states.

Dr. Burgess compares the salaries paid to the teachers with those paid to laborers and artisans for 80 years and finds that the wages paid to the young women teachers in country schools have increased from \$2.50 a week in 1841 to \$17.50 now, an increase of 600 per cent. Salaries of women teachers in cities show a similar increase from about \$4.50 to \$35.00 per week. Men teachers received much smaller relative increases.

Up to 1918 teachers received percentage increases in salary nearly twice as great as laborers and artisans, but in spite of the increase in the average pay of the teachers, it has never risen as high as the wages paid to such artisans as blacksmiths, carpenters and to painters.

"During the five years since 1915 the salaries of teachers have risen on the average of 45 percent as compared with a 100 percent increase in the wages of laborers and artisans, says a summary of the report. This lag in teachers salaries behind the general rise in price has wiped out all the gain that was made since the time of the civil war. A comparison of teachers salaries and costs of the necessities of life each year for the past 80 years makes it clear that in the past two years the purchasing power of the teachers salary has been less than at any other time since the Civil War. The report maintains that the only way to retain efficient teachers in service and at the same time attract men and women to teaching is to bring salaries to a level corresponding to a level of the wages of other occupations, and the level of the cost of living. This is taken to mean bringing salaries to a point just double the pre war figures.

Estimating the probable levels of school expenditures during the next few years, the conclusion is drawn by Dr. Burgess that to buy the same amount of educational service in 1920 as in 1915, it will be necessary to double the school budget. In the light of price and wage fluctuations in the past and particularly at the time of the Civil War, it is predicted that no large decreases in prices or wages are to be anticipated immediately, but that expenditures on the enlarged scale will be necessary for a number of years.

Considering ways to meet the desired increase in school expenses, Dr. Burgess says he believes the tax rate on school property and particularly on land can be further increased without disaster. The wide range of tax rates in different large cities is cited to indicate that there is no economic limit which has been reached in many cities.

Harding Denounces League of Nations

By Associated Press.
MARION, O., Sept. 17.—Pronouncing the league of nations irreconcilable with the American constitution, Harding declared in his Constitution Day address here today that the time has come for the United States to decide whether to preserve or abandon the charter under which was achieved nationality. "The constitution or the covenant, that is the paramount issue," he said. "We cannot follow our present chief magistrate without forsaking the Fatherland of our Country." Harding assailed the administration's policy toward the smaller nations of the western hemisphere, asserting that the executive usurped congressional powers to carry on an unconstitutional war with Haiti and Santo Domingo. He declared that the recent utterances of Franklin Roosevelt, nominee for the vice-presidency, revealed officially for the first time the American government's "rape of the two small republics."

Monopoly Law Will Be Used

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The federal trade commission declared in its report to Attorney-General Palmer that the proposed plan of the Big Five packers to dispose of the stockyard interests to F. H. Prince and company, in Boston, will not result in the separation of the stockyards from the packer's interests because for a long time there has been a relation between Prince and the packers. They said the plan would result in infringement of the monopoly law.

A large crowd is expected to attend the big Dixonville dance tonight. The Jazz-O-Four music has been secured and the floor placed in fine condition. The management of the affair are intent on showing their patrons a real time and are ready for "all comers" tonight.

S. P. Workman Hit By Switch Engine

GRANTS PASS, Ore., Sept. 17.—James Wallace, a workman on the Southern Pacific was severely injured yesterday morning when he was struck by a switch engine. He was taken at once to a hospital and given medical treatment but his condition is very critical. He had not shown any improvement this afternoon.

Mr. Wallace was employed in the yards and was picking up scraps of paper that had been thrown from the trains. A freight train was passing and he was making so much noise that he did not hear the train until it was approaching from behind. He was knocked from the track and suffered a dislocated hip, a dislocated spine, three broken ribs on his left side, three scalp wounds and minor injuries.

Timber Cruiser Completing Job

MARSHFIELD, Sept. 17.—Den McMillan, well known timber cruiser arrived here yesterday from Roseburg enroute to his home in Myrtle Point. He has just completed his cruising work in Douglas county for the season. He has been working for two years on the cruise for getting a basis of taxation on timber. Last year he and Joe Murphy had the contract for the work, but this year he has been working alone, but has had several other cruisers working for him. He says that by putting in a long season is may be possible to complete the cruise next year.

The rainstorm was quite general in the valley. He is going to Bridges to look at the ranch which he and Dr. Dix own jointly. Their apple crop this year is very poor owing to the late spring frost. The prairie crop in and around Roseburg is good, but a protracted rainy spell now would cause much damage. Mr. McMillan says.

Prof and Mrs. J. E. Weaver of the Sutherland Academy were visitors in this city today. Prof. Weaver stated that the Academy opened with 55 in attendance and others were coming. Mrs. Sleep will probably go to Seattle to reside.

Former Roseburg Resident Married

A wedding of much interest to the residents of this city was solemnized in Portland yesterday. The contracting parties were Douglas Sleep and Mrs. Emma Morse. Douglas Sleep formerly resided in Garden Valley, having recently disposed of his large orchard there to R. H. C. Wood, and going from here to Seattle Washington. Mrs. Morse resided in this city for over a year, being employed at the A. J. Lilburn furniture store and at the Square Store. She left here for Portland some months ago, and resided at 370 East Kelley street. The ceremony was performed in Portland and Mr. and Mrs. Sleep will probably go to Seattle to reside.