

### BILL WHICH WOULD END STATE WIDE WORK FILED

**SALEM, Or., Sept. 1.**—Fishing in the streams of Oregon with seines, traps or fish wheels is absolutely prohibited by the provisions of a proposed initiative bill which was submitted to the secretary of state Friday afternoon for approval as to form, by Charles C. Babcock, street superintendent of Oregon City.

If carried to completion it will go on the ballot at the general election in November, 1918. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of January, 1919, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to fish for salmon in the waters of the state of Oregon or any part of the waters over which the state of Oregon has concurrent jurisdiction, by means of seines, traps or fish wheels.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 60 days or more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith be and the same hereby are repealed.

In the past Oregon City interests have fought for the right to fish with nets in the Willamette river below the falls at that place. Where the deadline should be placed below the falls has been an issue which has caused fireworks and rancor at every session of the legislature for many years past. At the last session the deadline was moved down the river to near Oswego. The driftnet is not included in the proposed bill.

This is the first proposed initiative measure to be submitted to the secretary of state since the 1917 law relating to initiative petitions was enacted.

The law provides that signatures on a petition must be checked by the county clerk with the voters' registration lists. The county clerk is required to certify to the genuineness of the signatures.

The genuineness of the signatures of legal voters who are not registered may be established by the affidavit of a notary public that he has personal knowledge that such persons are legal voters.

Under the new law the ballot title for the measure shall be prepared by the attorney general before, instead of after the petitions are circulated. The official ballot title must be printed on the petitions.

To initiate a measure 22,533 signatures of legal voters are required.

### WASHINGTON POLICE HOLD 24 MEN CHARGED WITH AIDING I. W. W.

**SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 30.**—Twenty-four more alleged I. W. W. are held in the county jail here today as military prisoners, following their arrest last night when they arrived from Troy, Mont., on a Great Northern train.

Conductor L. A. Brauckhauser, of the train, said the men created a disturbance almost the entire way from Troy, where they had been fighting forest fires. The men, with three others who later were released, were met at the railway station by policemen and held at the city jail, until Major Clement Wilkins, in command of the Idaho National Guardsmen here, arrived and took them into custody. Major Wilkins declined to make a statement regarding the arrest of the men, other than that they would be held as military prisoners.

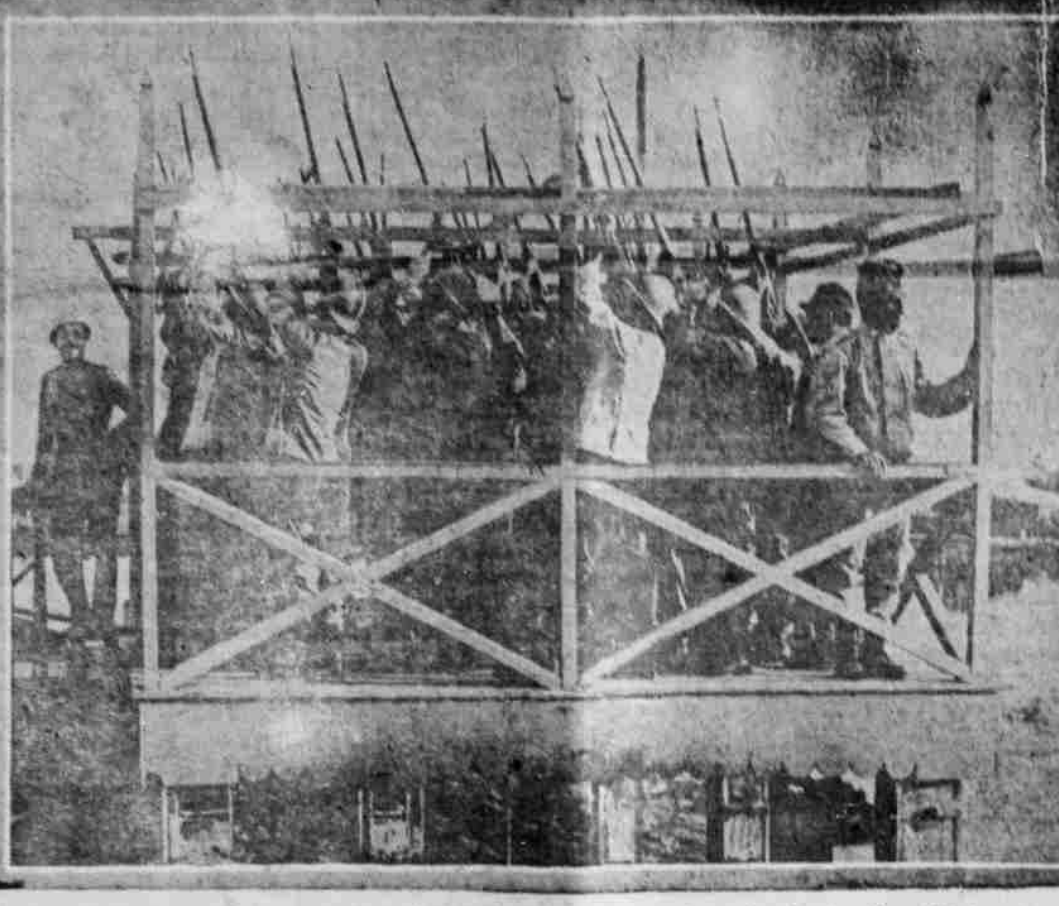
James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., and 11 other alleged members of the organization, arrested here August 19, the day before a general strike of agricultural and construction workers in the northwest, called by Rowan, was to take effect, are still held here as military prisoners.

The alleged rioters were met at the depot by a detachment of police and 27 of them were taken to the city jail, where they were held until the arrival of Major Wilkins. Later 24 of them were taken to the county jail by a detachment of 50 Idaho National Guardsmen.

Three of the men were released on their protestations that they had taken no part in the disturbance.

Eugene Delvoe, said to an I. W. W. organizer, is one of the men held by the military.

### Sharpshooters Adopt New Plan to Protect Venice From Enemy Air Raids



Italian sharpshooters have a new plan to protect Venice with her costly works of art and architecture from raiding Austrian airplanes. They have built a frame work on the top of a house for gun rests, and there 20 or more of them all take aim at the invading plane and fire on it. This gives a concentrated fire, which it is difficult for the airman to escape as from a rapid fire gun.

### FRANCE, BY TAXING WAR PROFITS UP TO EIGHTY PER CENT, IS ABLE TO PAY FOR THE CONFLICT

**PARIS, Sept. 3.**—France proposes to put the cost of the war on those best able to bear it by taxing war profits up to 80 per cent.

Minister of Finance Thierry made this announcement today, explaining France's scheme of financing the war. He added a special plea that Americans aid France by purchasing their luxuries from French factories—these industries yielding a large part of France's taxes.

"We in France are following very closely the financial debates in America," declared M. Thierry. "We appreciate the difficulties and the new problems before America—especially the problems of taxation for war purposes.

"Effective legislation regarding the latter has been difficult, particularly in France, where there was no income tax before the war. This lack has made it necessary for us to establish the fixed revenue in before-the-war periods in order to tax the excess

"The war profits in France during the first year of the war have been estimated at \$550,000,000. The second year was about the same. But collections have been slow, owing to the difficulty in establishing the taxable sums.

"To date, only about \$100,000,000 has been collected.

"Our law of July, 1916, taxed war profits under \$500,000 50 per cent.

"We are now introducing a law taxing these profit-makers' revenues of more than a million dollars a maximum of 80 per cent, according to a sliding scale.

"The French nation is well able to bear the larger share of war expenses. To date, she has contributed \$12,000,000,000. But this is hardly a fifth of the total war cost. New taxes will add a billion of state revenue to this.

"It is naturally difficult for France to subject large properties and industries to any general tax because many industries are now no longer in operation. The invasion by the Germans seized many of our plants, but the French fiscal system is most democratic and most flexible.

"We feel confident our new legislation will have the desired results—namely in throwing the main burden of taxation on our richer classes.

"Our aim now is to consolidate our strength and safeguard our financial prestige to enable France to fulfill all her obligations to the allies.

"If we accomplish this it is essential that France continue her economic effort for a long period after the war reforms now instituted. Our easy before-the-war mode of living must become generally more austere. It is especially necessary to forego luxuries as far as possible.

"We are now introducing a law taxing such luxuries. On the other hand, the industries manufacturing luxuries in France have been always a great source of revenue to us. Therefore it is essential they be maintained and encouraged.

"For this encouragement we are depending on our allies, and especially on Americans."

### COUNTY PAVING BLOCKED ESPEE HELD RESPONSIBLE

The fact that freight cars cannot be secured at any cost led the members of the State Highway commission, meeting in Salem Saturday, to agree to the cancelling of the contract with the Hassam Paving company for the paving of ten miles of road in Clackamas and Marion counties. The contract was let recently for the paving of five miles of road south of the Marion county line and five miles north of it, in Clackamas county.

For a month the contractor has had his plant at Hubbard ready for work and is under an expense of \$75 a day. He has tried everything within his power to get cars to bring rock to the job but without success. S. Benson, chairman of the commission, has pleaded with the railroad, but also without success. About 40,000 cubic yards of rock are needed and if the contractor could obtain ten cars he could worry along. The railroad company has explained that it is not opposed to highway development, but it simply hasn't cars available.

The solution offered by the commission is to cancel the contract and re-advertise for eight miles from Oregon City to Canby, on the alignment now being graded, with the exception of letting new contracts in Marion county in the spring.

There is \$30,000 available, half from the state and half from Clackamas county, for the new grade from Canby to Oregon City, but this is not enough to complete the job. The new road will have a 5 per cent maximum grade and will not only save two miles but will eliminate the dangerous hill at New Era where so many people have been killed or injured.

The Oregon Hassam company will bid on the new work and the prospect is that other contractors, realizing the plight this contractor is in, will keep off and let the Oregon Hassam company bid without opposition.

### FARMERS AND LABOR MEMBERS OF BOARD COMPROMISE POINT

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.**—The price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop today by the wheat price committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, whose findings, reached after three days' deliberation, were submitted to and approved by President Wilson.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers for \$2.50. After long discussion the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

To be Maintained

The announcement was made at the White House in the following statement by the president:

"Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things for the purchase of wheat and flour and the sale thereof by the government and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also has been placed under the control of the food administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee—\$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration.

"It is the hope and expectation of the food administration and my own also that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations and these powers will be fully exercised.

Dealings are Exposed

"An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary machinery of trade, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist.

"In its place the food administration now fixes for its purchasers a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly-stated prices for all and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also.

Hoover Left Out

"Mr. Hoover, at his expressed wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendations I determined the government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price.

"In its deliberations the committee has kept constantly in mind the three following factors:

First—The fact that the United States is at war.

Second—The need of encouraging the producers.

Third—The necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumers.

Abnormal Conditions

"The normal laws of supply and demand have been violently interfered with and congress has undertaken to remedy this disturbance by conferring ordinary power upon the president to stabilize prices. Each of the foregoing factors grows out of conditions which have received the careful attention of the committee.

# How I Solved a Great Gem Robbery

**By George S. Dougherty**  
**Inside Story of How the Famous Clark Diamonds Were Recovered After Billy Coleman, a Notorious Thief Had Stolen Them and Then Buried Them on the Lonely Shores of a Lake.**

GEM robberies are of almost daily occurrence. In fact if it wasn't for the public's interest in such matters many of our best known actresses would find that, even with the services of a hard working and resourceful press agent, it would be much harder to get their names on the first pages of the yellow journals. But when a real and genuine gem theft has been perpetrated, and the victim is a woman whose name occupies an exalted place in the society columns of the most dignified of our newspapers, it is a different matter and one that creates world wide interest. I am referring now to the theft of \$100,000 in gems from Mrs. P. Ambrose Clark, whose husband, a noted sportsman, was a stepson of the late Bishop Potter, of New York.

**Safeguarded Her Gems.**

This young matron had come to the country estate for a visit and fearing to trust her wealth of jewels in a country home sent them to the offices of the estate in Cooperstown that they might be locked in the big vault and there kept until she had occasion to wear them. The gems were kept in a big jewel casket and this in turn locked in a safe within the big vault. Supposedly they were just as safe there as though they were in the strong box at the safe deposit company in New York City.

The robbery occurred at a time when I was with the Pinkerton Agency. We were notified of the robbery the day it occurred and I was sent to Cooperstown at once to take charge of the investigation that was to follow. I learned that at an hour when the clerks employed by the estate had left the building for their luncheon, the watchman supposedly being left on the job, somebody had slipped into the building, gone straight to the vault, opened the smaller safe within and then took the jewel casket to the cellar where with a hatchet he had broken it open, extracted the gems, and decamped. The puzzling feature of the case was that none had heard a struggle, or any unusual noises in the building although the floor about the shattered jewel casket was bespattered with blood. At first glance one would naturally suppose that the thief had been interrupted in his work of extracting the gems and a fight followed, or else there had been more than one person concerned in the job and the thieves had fallen out and battled over the division of the spoils. Either theory seemed plausible, yet neither seemed to take very far in our deliberations and deductions.

**Footprints Point to Woman.**

Another puzzling feature of the case was we picked up in the cellar was the frequent appearance of a woman's footprints. They were well defined and seemed to encircle the spot where the casket lay. That led to the supposition that a woman was concerned in the job in which event might bear out the theory of the women and members of the Clark family that it had been an inside job and



The Surface in a Fruit Jar Wrapped in Rubber, Were the Clark Jewels.

someone in the Clark household had directed the footsteps of the real thief to the big vault and the strong box within.

Naturally every clerk in the estate's offices, as well as all the servants in the Clark home were grilled. Not one was overlooked, but there wasn't a single lead from that source that even looked promising. The all important point to establish was the presence in Cooperstown that day of any suspicious looking person or persons, or of any stranger that might have been noticed in the vicinity of the office. That meant many persons were to be interrogated and, strange to say, I found two such persons in far distant points in the village who were able to shed a little light on the subject. A woman told me she had been passing the estate's office shortly after the noon hour and her attention was attracted by an old man who was lounging near a fruit stand across the street. She gave a very good description of the man, adding that he crossed over from the fruit stand corner to that of the Clark office just as she was about to board a car. In another part of the village I found a young man who said he too had seen an old man standing near the fruit stand and later cross to the Clark office side of the street. His description of the stranger tallied exactly with that given by the woman. This was at least promising and I valued it more highly than anything else I had gathered in Cooperstown.

The Pinkertons, in those days, laid much store by their Rogne's Gallery. They had photographs of all the clearest crooks in the country and these were daily classified. When a detective went out on a bank job he was given a book containing "kenesses" of the country's most noted bank sneaks and yagmen. Prior to locating the young man and woman who had seen the stranger I had run over in my mind all the crooks who might have been likely to pull such a trick that had been near. There were many fully capable of doing the job, but nearly all were eliminated because of first one and then another reason.

**Identifies My Suspect.**

I went to call on the young woman who had seen the stranger and of course took my little "mailery," the "hasty pulling bag" some of the "Pinks" called it. She had dwelt on the fact that this stranger, while a bit nervous and fidgety, impressed her as being the soul of good humor because of his "pleasant, laughing eyes." That settled it. I knew the man meant and upon opening the book pointed to the face of Billy Coleman and asked: "Ever see that face before?"

"Why that's the man I saw," she exclaimed.

Then I went to see the young man who said he had seen the book and asked him to pick out any likeness in the book that resembled the person he had seen. Without the least hesitation he picked out the same face of the young woman had done. "That's the man," he said. "I don't know what he was doing here, but he was on that corner all right and I'd stake my life on it. A man can't forget that face. He was too good natured looking."

Now to find Billy Coleman. Of course, I had nothing on him. None had seen him in the office and none had seen him emerge from it. It doesn't always follow that a country magistrate will hold a man for the grand jury simply on the charge that he was in the vicinity of a burglary when it was committed. There wasn't a particle of doubt in my mind what Billy was doing in the vicinity and I felt confident that it would only be a question of time before I would connect him up with the case and get him right at that.

I returned to New York and roamed the streets looking for Billy day and night. I had asked that he be picked up by the police in the event of their running into him, but I didn't look for a great deal of help from that source. After roaming around, or even hearing of Coleman I met one of his old pals coming up Eighth avenue. I figured that this man would ultimately get in touch with Billy, so I determined to keep him in sight. I shadowed him all night following him from house to house. The next morning when he retired to a rooming house and asked for a bed. I put two other men on his trail while I caught a shower.

Thirty-six hours after I first sighted this bird he joined Billy. I had provided myself with a warrant charging Billy with the robbery, although I knew deep in my heart I hadn't a leg to stand on unless the unforeseen happened and I picked up some much stronger clues than I had at that time. I followed this pair for several days. Billy is in constant touch with thieves just as notorious as himself. These he would meet in saloons and other cribs. In the evenings he frequently left his home, far uptown, and accompanied by his wife take their little dog out for an airing. One evening, to my amazement, he and his wife entered an Episcopal church, remaining all through the service. I told Bishop Potter this and he laughed heartily saying: "Surely Dougherty you don't want me to believe that one good Episcopalian would rob another, do you?"

I figured that as things were now going I was making no headway. Billy hadn't made a single suspicious move that might tend to shed light on his connection with the Clark robbery. I decided that it would be best to arrest him and let him see that I had really nothing on him. He would be released and maybe flushed with success he would grow careless and let something drop that might prove of value to me. Of course, I had no intention of permitting him to be out of a Pinkerton man's sight for a second.

**Held For Grand Jury.**

Billy was arrested, arraigned and held for the Grand Jury. I did not deny that my case was very weak. In fact I let everybody believe it was even weaker than it was. The Grand Jurors were much interested in the blood stains and when they failed to find any scars or scratches about Billy they promptly discharged him. Then two detectives, disguised as typical rubes became his shadow and he was never out of their sight.

That was in October. It was not until early in January that the constant shadowing of this wily old fox

led to results. I found that Billy was making frequent trips to Morning-side Park. He always made for the same locality where he appeared to walk aimlessly around although with his eyes glued to the ground and seemingly counting his steps. I was convinced I was in the right track at last. One morning, there was deep snow on the ground, he returned to the spot and at the trunk of a tree began to dig. Whatever he was seeking he failed to find for he returned home and the air of dejection plainly showed that he was worried. When I knew Billy was safely housed in his home I returned to the spot where he had been digging. McDonald and Wade, two Pinkerton men accompanying me.

**We Find The Jewels.**

After digging for a few moments we at last struck our lead. There eighteen inches below the surface in a fruit jar, wrapped in the thinnest of white rubber, were the Clark Jewels almost intact, excepting a few loose stones which Billy evidently had removed and realized on for running expenses. We removed the gems from the jar and wrote Billy a note, signed by each of us telling him we had the jewels and would be around to see him at the earliest opportunity. We then reburred the jar and left things as we had found them in that vicinity.

We lost no time in going to a nearby room and checking up the loot we had found. According to the list given us by Mrs. Clark only a few pieces were missing and we felt sure we would ultimately recover them. From there we went to Billy's home and arrested him. If he was shocked or surprised he cleverly concealed it, for he greeted us in the most nonchalant manner saying: "Hello George, I thought you would pay me a call sooner or later. What'll you have to drink?"

In searching Billy's home we found all the loose pieces of jewelry. One unusual diamond we found sewed to the lining of one of his neckties. Billy was just as good a hider as he was a thief but we went over that with a fine tooth comb and nothing got away from us.

**How Billy Got The Jewels.**

When Billy saw the gems we had taken from the fruit jar he made a clean breast of everything. He said he was in Cooperstown simply to locate some easy crib to crack. When he entered the Clark office he thought it was a bank. Finding no clerks in and the safe door ajar he said he couldn't resist the temptation to explore a little. The inner safe looked promising and as that wasn't locked either he opened it and found the jewel casket. This he took to the cellar and opened it with the hatchet he found there. I asked him about the blood which he explained by saying that when he opened the casket and saw the fortune in gems that had fallen into his possession he became so excited that it brought on a hemorrhage of the nose. He said his clothes were so blood stained that he was in mortal fear of being arrested on that account, but fortunately he had worn a black suit of clothes and the stains didn't show up as plainly as they might have under other circumstances. Well, old Billy was convicted of course. But I think my mention of Billy's evening spent in an Episcopal church appealed so strongly to Bishop Potter that he pleaded in his behalf and Billy got off with a seven-year stretch.

### STARTLING CHARGES OF SEDITION MADE AGAINST U. S. COLONEL

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.**—Mrs. James Anderson, of Victoria, B. C., wife of a captain in the Canadian army, testified today before a senate military committee yesterday in support of her charge that Colonel Carl Reichmann, nominated to be a brigadier general, made pro-German statements.

Mrs. Anderson reiterated statements made previously by her in letters to Senator Poindexter. She said that at a tea in Chicago she heard Colonel Reichmann criticize this country's entrance into the war, declare it was an outrage for the United States to send troops to France and defend air raids over England by saying all the warring countries in Europe were doing the same thing.

Colonel Reichmann was present at the hearing and denied all the charges.

Bend: Brook-Scanlon Lumber company working two shifts, box factory running to capacity.

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