

GEO. MOORE MAKES NEW STATEMENT ON MURDER

George Moore, who was arrested with Russel Brake for the murder of Harry Dubinsky, a Portland taxi driver, and who have been held in Portland since their arraignment, made a new confession Wednesday evening, completely exonerating Brake.

The second confession was made to Deputy District Attorney Earl Bernard, who took the confession on request of District Attorney Hedges. Bernard informed Hedges that Moore wished to make a statement and as Hedges was busy with his work he asked Bernard to act for him. Hedges had not received the confession Wednesday and could make no statement as to its contents.

Moore and Brake were arrested Friday night, at which time Moore admitted his participation in the crime, but claimed that Brake struck the fatal blow which caused Dubinsky's death.

Police officials, while professing to know nothing of the nature of Moore's statement, speculated freely on the credence which should be placed in it.

It is believed by some that Moore has been "worked on" by the other criminals in the same corridor of the county jail, where he has been confined, and because he "peached" on his partner was practically driven in to taking upon his own shoulders the entire blame for the murder.

Others have held to the theory that because Moore talked first, it was natural to assume that he was actually the guilty man.

District Attorney Walter H. Evans was asked Wednesday if he would place credence in a confession such as is credited to Moore.

"If Moore has made such a statement," said Evans, "it is probably simply the result of being confined with older and more experienced prisoners, who have grilled him for 'peaching' and accused him of being a stool pigeon."

Harry Dubinsky, according to Moore's first statement made to the police following his arrest last Friday night, was hired by Moore and Brake on Saturday night, June 12. Dubinsky drove them to Oregon City Moore claimed, and on the return trip, while Moore was out of the car for a few minutes, Brake killed Dubinsky by beating him over the head with a chain tire lock.

The body was then thrown from the Oregon City suspension bridge. It was recovered early Sunday morning in sixty feet of water.

Moore's new statement, it is understood, is to the effect that Brake was not even in the machine on the night of the murder. It is said that Moore claims to have been alone, that he committed the murder and threw the body from the bridge without assistance.

Moore is 19 years of age and has been considered the weaker of the two men by the police. Brake is 21 years old.

Brake has maintained a stony silence since his arrest, as far as details of the crime or his own personal history are concerned.

George Moore, who confessed to the murder of Harry Dubinsky, a Portland taxi driver, was brought to Oregon City Saturday by Sheriff Wilson, Deputy Hughes and two detectives, was taken over the ground and explained to the officers how and where the deed was committed.

According to Moore the trio drove out of town after talking to Officer Surfus and the deed was committed near Hull Station, north of Jennings Lodge. Moore said that he left the car and Brake committed the murder but that he was near enough to hear the blows, which were struck with a chain.

After the murder Moore and Brake drove back to Oregon City and threw the body into the river from the suspension bridge at a point near the center. The body was wrapped in the auto robe and there is blood on the pavement at the scene of the murder that the officers believe is blood.

After the crime the two men drove back to Portland and Sunday Brake used the car to take a woman friend for a ride. This woman noticed the blood in the car but Brake claimed that it was grease. This explanation did not lessen her suspicion and she informed her parents, who had heard of the disappearance of Dubinsky and informed the police.

The car was located where Brake and Moore deserted it on the East Side. When they drove to this point they noticed two men, who they thought were officers and watching them and became frightened and abandoned the machine.

Moore tells a straight story about the trip to Oregon City and said it was he and Dubinsky who were talking to the officer and that the crime was planned while they were in a restaurant that night after arriving here.

Although Moore has confessed to the crime and accused Brake of doing the actual killing, the latter denied all knowledge of the crime and claims that he purchased the car from Dubinsky. Both men were employed at the Crown Willamette mills here up to about three months ago and Brake was remembered here by the fact that he wore a leather coat on the streets nearly every evening.

Several searching parties were on the river all day Saturday dragging for the body but up to a late hour reported no success. There is \$1000 reward for the recovery of the body.

INQUEST IS HELD OVER REMAINS OF PORTLAND TAXI MAN

The body of Harry Dubinsky, the Portland taxi driver who was murdered a week ago and the body thrown off the suspension bridge in Oregon City, was recovered early Sunday morning by Harry Calvert and Fred McCausland, who had been dragging the river.

The remains were located a little over 200 feet from the bridge and in about 60 feet of water. It had floated a short distance toward the Oregon City side of the river and was not far from the Eighth street boat landing.

Calvert and McCausland had rigged up a bar with several large fish hooks attached and had been dragging but a short time when the body was hooked. As soon as they secured the body they notified Coroner Johnson, who took charge of the remains and immediately made arrangements for an inquest.

Ever since the confession of George Moore that he and Russel Brake murdered the man the river has been continually dragged for the body.

As soon as the body of Harry Dubinsky was taken from the river Sunday Coroner Ed Johnson called a jury to review the remains and an inquest was held Monday. The jury was called Sunday on account of the relatives of Dubinsky wishing to take the remains to Portland that day for burial.

The verdict of the jury was that Dubinsky came to his death near Jennings Lodge by being struck on the head with some heavy instrument, presumably by either George Moore or Russel Brake. The jury recommended that these two be held.

An autopsy was held by Dr. McClean, of this city, and it was found that the skull was broken from under the right ear to the forehead. McClean found the skull broken and shattered so that he was able to count 21 different pieces and said that there were a great many smaller ones.

It is not known exactly what was used to murder Dubinsky and several who examined the body have doubts that a chain was used as Moore claimed in his confession. Dubinsky was probably struck four times and a large wound was found back of the right ear and a deep gash in the forehead. Unless the chain was unwrapped and had a padlock on the end witnesses claim it difficult to account for the wounds being made with a chain.

The coroner's jury was composed of W. E. Young, H. W. Streibig, D. C. Rossman, A. McAnulty, H. W. D'Hot, George A. Brown.

The remains were taken to Portland Sunday, where they were interred the same day.

MOORE AND BRAKE WAIVE HEARING ON CHARGE OF MURDER

George Moore, who confessed to the murder of Harry Dubinsky, the Portland taxi driver, and Russel Brake, whom he accused of doing the actual killing, were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Parry at Milwaukee Monday morning and waived preliminary hearing on a charge of first degree murder. They were bound over with out bonds for action of the grand jury.

The men were brought from Portland by Sheriff Wilson, but were immediately taken back to that city for safekeeping.

When arraigned neither man made any statement, Brake maintaining the same quiet and unconcerned attitude that he has since his arrest. Moore talked with different ones while on the road to Milwaukee, but did not refer to the crime.

WILSON'S CHALLENGE ON PEACE PACT IS ACCEPTED BY HARDING

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson's challenge to submit the peace treaty to a referendum of the American people was accepted today by Senator Harding, the Republican presidential candidate.

"I am sure," said Senator Harding, "that the Republican party will gladly welcome a referendum of the foreign relationship of this republic and that the Republican attitude of preserved nationality will be overwhelmingly indorsed."

Senator Harding's statement was in reply to the interview with President Wilson, published today, in which the president discussed the league of nations issue and the Republican platform.

Herbert Hoover, whose name was voted on to the last at the Republican convention, had breakfast today with Senator Harding at the senator's invitation.

George Clark, of Canton, O., chairman of the Ohio state Republican advisory committee, called on Senator Harding today to lay before him plans for the Ohio campaign. Republicans in the state, he declared, were ready to go ahead as soon as the Republican nominee had indorsed the plans.

PROFITEERS INDICTED

NEW YORK, June 23.—Indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here today against Gimbel Brothers, Frederick A. Gimbel, Joseph Dowell and Charles D. Slawter, members of the firm, charging profiteering in men's clothing sold by the Gimbel Bros. department store here. There were 27 counts in the indictments.

Resident of Philippines 20 Years, Comes as Delegate to Democratic Convention



Miss Bessie Dwyer

After having lived in the Philippine Islands for twenty years, Miss Bessie Dwyer is now in the United States lecturing on behalf of Philippine independence. She has been chosen by the island Democrats as one of their delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Miss Dwyer is the only woman ever sent from the Philippines as a delegate to a political convention.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD PLANNED TO RAISE PRICES IS CLAIMED

NEW YORK, June 22.—Edwin J. O'Malley, commissioner of public markets, charging that the "underworld of the food trade" has conspired to create food shortages and boost prices, today appealed for the establishment of a terminal market system through which the city could control distribution of perishable foodstuffs.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost to the consumers through this conspiracy which has at times threatened the city with famine, Mr. O'Malley asserted.

Prominent merchants and bankers were either directly or indirectly involved, he said.

Four Persons Die In Lake Accident

FERNIE, B. C., June 21.—At least four lives were lost in a boating accident on St. Mary's lake, twenty-one miles north of Cranbrook, B. C., last night, according to meager reports received here today.

The known dead are: Mrs. A. C. Blaine and Mrs. A. E. Moe, Cranbrook, B. C.; Miss Faith Ewing, Kimberly, B. C.; Miss Thelma Herrold, St. Mary's, B. C.

MEETING OF OIL MEN URGED TO WORK OUT DISTRIBUTION PLAN

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The calling of a conference of the leading oil refiners and of representatives of the principal fuel oil using industries as a means of working out some distribution plan that would insure a reasonable supply of oil was suggested today by Secretary of Commerce Alexander in a letter to Senator Phelan of California.

Senator Phelan in a letter to the commerce secretary calling attention to reports of an acute oil situation on the Pacific coast, urged an embargo on oil to relieve the American markets.

Secretary Alexander, in reply, said that, although until formal proclamation of peace, the president had authority to restrict the exportation of commodities, an embargo to relieve the Pacific coast situation would have to be applied under the law to all American ports. An oil export embargo, Mr. Alexander further asserted, would result in general injury to American prestige in foreign countries. The best solution, he declared, would be a conference between refiners and industrial consumers.

Tacoma Cops Fail To Stage Walkout

TACOMA, June 18.—Tacoma policemen, who unanimously voted to walk out rather than work overtime, did not strike, it was announced today. Chief of Police Smith revised an order calling upon police to work four extra hours Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The new order permits those who so desire to work overtime at extra pay.

Bomb Plotter Is Ordered Deported

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Robert Ella, one of the aliens held in connection with the bomb plots of June 2, 1919, was ordered deported today by Assistant Secretary Post.

Ella was arrested with Andrea Salasdo, who killed himself several weeks ago by jumping from a window in a department of justice office in New York.

HARDING NOMINATION IS CLAIMED LOGICAL FINISH BY BRODIE

E. E. Brodie returned Wednesday from Chicago, where he attended the Republican national convention, leaving within an hour after Harding was nominated and being among the first of the Oregon people to arrive in the state.

"Senator Harding's nomination was a logical finish to an unbosomed and tumultuous convention," said Mr. Brodie. "The Coliseum is a low roofed building and a temperature of 94 degrees without a single electric fan in the place made the heat nearly unendurable and the delegates were anxious to finish their task and get away from the humidity of Chicago, which is just about the last word as a convention city in summer time. The interior of the building was well compared with a Turkish bath. Republicans at Chicago believe that Harding and Coolidge make as strong a combination as could have been named. I had the pleasure of meeting Governor Coolidge at Boston, and heard him deliver an address at a banquet of the National Editorial Association at the Copley-Plaza, where he was the guest of honor. He is a deep thinker with an independent mind and is rooted to honest convictions. He, like Senator Harding, was a poor boy, and has made his own way, and the people of Massachusetts believe in him, as was shown by his majority of 105,000 for a second term. Harding is a newspaper publisher in a small city of 30,000 people. He has been lieutenant-governor of Ohio and is rounding out a six-year term in the senate."

Mr. Brodie spent a week at Boston, where he was elected vice-president of the National Editorial Association, and spent two days in New York on his way to Chicago.

Decisions Reached
On Hun Army Cut

PARIS, June 22.—The council of ambassadors has reached decisions concerning the disarmament of Germany in conformity with those found by the interallied military commission. One decision was that the German army must be reduced to a maximum of 100,000 men by July 10, as provided in the treaty of Versailles.

SUICIDE OF SOLDIER
MAY BE CONNECTED
WITH WOMAN'S DEATH

CAMP GRANT, Ill., June 17.—With a bullet hole through his head, the body of Private Cecil Powers of an artillery regiment stationed at Camp Grant, was found today at a point on Rock river seven miles from the scene of the slaying of Mrs. Maud Lucille Moss on Tuesday.

Beside the body were found notes to his parents and a .45 calibre army pistol—the same type of weapon used in the killing of Mrs. Moss. An investigation has been started to determine whether the supposed suicide of the soldier has any bearing on Mrs. Moss' death.

NEGROES REMOVED TO
ST. PAUL TO PREVENT
LYNCHING BY MOBS

DULUTH, Minn., June 16.—A crowd estimated at more than 2500 persons late tonight stormed the Duluth county jail in an effort to take away from the police six negroes arrested early today in connection with an alleged attack on a white girl here last night.

At 10 P. M. several persons had managed to get into the jail. Efforts by city firemen to disperse the mob by playing water on them failed.

DULUTH, June 16.—A report received here early today from Virginia was to the effect that ten negroes were being rushed in automobiles to St. Paul, to be placed in the Ramsey county jail for protection.

A score of automobiles carrying numbers of last night's mob had been reported on the way to Virginia from Duluth, in an effort to seize other negroes employed by a circus, whom they believed might have participated in the attack on a white girl here.

Virtually normal conditions prevailed today on the Duluth business streets over which a mob of 5000 persons surged last night, sweeping the police from power and seizing and lynching three negroes held in connection with an attack on a 17-year-old white girl.

When two companies of Minnesota national guardsmen reached here at an early hour after a special train trip from St. Paul, they found only a damaged police station and littered streets as visual evidences of the mob's activity.

Man Is Robbed And Tied to Track

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., June 18.—After being held up and robbed of \$70 and his watch by two masked motor bandits, George Carlton, a Carleton, Mo., restaurant owner, was hauled half a mile from here, gagged and tied to the Wabash tracks. A passenger train coming along five minutes later cut off his left foot and hand.

LICENSE BLANKS ARE SENT TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS OF STATE

SALEM, June 16.—Applications for motor vehicle operators' licenses, effective July 1, are being received over the counter in the secretary of state's office, beginning today, and blanks on which to mail in applications are being sent out to every motor vehicle owner in the state.

No request for any certain license number will be observed, according to a letter of instruction accompanying the application blanks, but all applications received up to June 21 will be drawn from a box and the number assigned accordingly. After that date the licensees will be issued as applied for and the numbers assigned in the order the applications are received. It is expected that not less than 100,000 motor vehicle drivers will apply for the new license within 30 days.

BENNETT HAS BILL TO LIMIT POWERS OF COMMISSION BODY

SALEM, Or., June 22.—In case a bill initiated by William B. Bennett, democratic nominee for Oregon public service commissioner from the western Oregon district, is approved by the voters of the state at the general election to be held in November the public service commission will be relieved of its authority to alter existing utility rates, tolls, charges of joint rates where the same have been fixed by franchise or contract.

Commission shall not have authority to fix rates, tolls or charges in case where the right to fix and establish the same has by legislative grant or by the people's vote been vested by charter in any municipality.

The bill as prepared by Mr. Bennett was received at the secretary of state's office today and later referred to Attorney General Brown for ballot title. Circulation of petitions among the voters of Oregon will start this week, according to Mr. Bennett, who was here today conferring with the attorney general. Signatures of more than 9000 voters will be required before the bill may be referred to the electors.

President Names
Envoy to Greece

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Edward Capps of New Jersey was named today by President Wilson as minister to Greece, a recess appointment. S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., was nominated as assistant secretary of the treasury.

Dr. Capps is professor of classics at Princeton university. He is a native of Illinois and has written many books on Greek literature and drama. After being graduated from Yale university, he studied in Athens and Halle.

Mr. Gilbert, who is named assistant secretary of the treasury, succeeds R. C. Leffingwell, resigned, in charge of fiscal offices. He has been in the treasury since early in the war.

MINNESOTIAN IS
HONORED AT ELECTION
OF WOMAN'S CLUBS

DES MOINES, Ia., June 23.—Mrs. T. G. Winter, of Minneapolis, was chosen president of the General Federation of Woman's clubs at yesterday's election. It was announced officially at the biennial convention this morning.

Other officers for the federation chosen yesterday are:

First vice president, Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Florida; second vice president, Mrs. J. R. Schermerhorn, New Jersey; auditor, Mrs. H. A. Guild, Arizona; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Colorado; treasurer, Mrs. B. B. Clark, Red Oak, Iowa.

Another class of bonds secured upon personality are of equipment trust bonds, secured as they are by a lien on railway rolling stock—which has been adjusted personally under the laws of most of the States.

Our other division of secured bonds consists of those which have a lien on realty, in which term are included railroads, street-car lines, etc. The priority of the lien of a particular bond issue can really be ascertained only from a detailed study of the mortgage securing the issue. It will not do to rely on the name of the issue, for not infrequently are such names more or less misnomers, and more frequently are they devoid of any commination which would give accurately the lien of the bonds so named. In the case of a company with a complicated corporate structure the lien of a bond may vary from a first mortgage to say a fifth; how could a name be chosen which would express this fact, and also indicate which of the various liens were the more important?

Those bonds which are purely first mortgages issues may have a first mortgage on all the property of the company issuing them, or on only a part of the property; the latter is the case more among railroad and public utility bonds than among industrial bonds.

Large railroad and public utility companies generally have a mortgage which makes provisions for the retirement of all prior lien bonds, the income from bonds may be tax-exempt, fully taxable, or exempt from the normal income tax, but subject to the super-taxes. Taxable bonds may be further divided into "tax covenant" and "non-tax covenant" issues, depending upon whether or not the obligor promised in the mortgage to pay any tax which might require to be retained or withheld from the obligee. Under the present revenue law the obligation under such promises is fixed at 2 per cent.

There are also various State taxes which affect bonds; perhaps the best known tax of this sort is the Pennsylvania four-mill tax.

Of our general classifications the third is according to provisions in regard to principal.

OLD VETERAN BUSY

Joshua Gorbett, a Civil war veteran, whose home is at Mountain View Addition, and recently returning from Astoria, where he attended the G. A. R. reunion, and who celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary December 25, is still hale and hearty and very active for his age. With his driving horse, Old Tar, Mr. Gorbett has plowed 192 lots in and near Oregon City this spring.

A-B-C of FINANCE

By HAROLD F. GREENE

The classification of bonds permits of quite an extended analysis, due to the many ways in which bonds may be classified and the very considerable number of sub-divisions possible under the various classifications. Of necessity, only the most outstanding points can be touched upon in the present article.

Our first classification may be based upon the identity of the obligor issuing the bonds. On this basis, bonds fall into two main divisions, governmental bonds and corporate bonds.

The term governmental bonds is used in a broad sense to include not only the bonds of sovereign States, but also those of administrative and civic sub-divisions of such States. In addition to Liberty Bonds and all other bond issues of the United States and its dependencies and of the various States, the term would also cover the class of obligations known as municipal bonds, which, in a strict sense, consist only of obligations of incorporated cities and towns, but which in the broader and more generally used application of the term include, in addition, the bonds of the counties, parishes, townships, precincts, taxing districts, etc.

Until within the last few years, foreign governmental bonds were largely unknown to the American investor, but during the war and since a number of issues of foreign sovereign States and of foreign municipalities have been placed in the American market.

The term corporate bonds covers practically all bonds outstanding other than governmental issues. As many different classes of corporate bonds may be made as there are classes of corporations; three main sub-divisions are commonly made, however, viz.: railroad bonds, public utility bonds, and bonds of industrial and miscellaneous companies.

Under the name of public utility bonds come obligations of street and interurban railways, gas companies, electric light and power companies, telephone companies, water companies, etc.

A second general classification of bonds has for its basis the security behind the bonds. In this aspect, bonds are usually spoken of as being "unsecured" or "secured"; the former being merely simple promises to pay, while the latter are promises to pay, reinforced by pledge of property. It must not be thought that "unsecured" bonds are less safe than "secured" bonds. The obligor issuing unsecured bonds often has such high credit that it is quite unnecessary to ask for pledge of specific assets.

Governmental bonds are practically all unsecured. There are exceptions, of course, such as special assessment bonds which are given a lien on the property benefited by the improvements, and bond issues of certain government secured by pledge of specific revenues.

The real security behind governmental bonds consist of the taxing power of the governmental agency and the integrity of the people composing it.

Unsecured bonds have also been issued to some extent by corporations. Such bonds are known in this country for the most part as debentures. Although debentures are not secured by pledge of property, it is usually provided that in any subsequent mortgage debt is issued, the debenturers shall be equally secured by the same mortgage.

Secured bonds have a lien either on personal property or on realty (or on both.) Those bonds which have a lien on personality consisting of notes, stocks, etc., are called collateral trust bonds. They have an indirect lien on property; the nature of the lien can be ascertained only by analyzing the mortgage incidence of the pledged securities.

Another class of bonds secured upon personality are of equipment trust bonds, secured as they are by a lien on railway rolling stock—which has been adjusted personally under the laws of most of the States.

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Large railroad and public utility companies generally have a mortgage which makes provisions for the retirement of all prior lien bonds, the income from bonds may be tax-exempt, fully taxable, or exempt from the normal income tax, but subject to the super-taxes. Taxable bonds may be further divided into "tax covenant" and "non-tax covenant" issues, depending upon whether or not the obligor promised in the mortgage to pay any tax which might require to be retained or withheld from the obligee. Under the present revenue law the obligation under such promises is fixed at 2 per cent.

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Our fourth general classification has for its basis considerations relating to the payment of interest. On most bonds, the payment of interest is unconditional, i. e., if any interest installment is not paid the issue goes in to default.

In the case of income bonds, however, interest does not have to be paid if it is not earned by the obligor. Usually it is provided that if any substantial part of the interest on an income bond issue is earned in any year, it must be paid. If all unpaid interest on an issue is made payable out of earnings of future years, the issue is cumulative; if not non-cumulative. Income bonds are largely a product of reorganizations, resulting from the necessity of reducing fixed interest charges for the reorganized corporations.

A fifth classification of bonds may be made from the standpoint of methods of transfer. On this basis there are three classes, coupon bonds, registered bonds, and coupon bonds registered as to principal. Coupon bonds are payable to bearer and are transferable by mere physical delivery. This class of bonds derives its name from the attached coupons, which are in effect a series of promissory notes, one maturing on each interest date. Interest is collected by detaching the coupons and sending them to the obligor or to his interest-paying agent.

The ownership of registered bonds is evidenced by registration in the transfer office of the obligor; transfer of title is accomplished only by endorsement on the back of the bond. Holders of registered bonds receive their interest in the form of checks from the obligor.

Coupon bonds registered as to principal are, as the name implies bonds which although registered as far as principal is concerned have coupons attached which pass by delivery and are payable to bearer.

The mortgage under which bonds are issued specifies what class are to be issued, and whether or not the various classes are to be interchangeable. This information is usually among the first data given in a bond circular.

GEN. PEYTON MARCH PAYS RESPECTS TO ALLIED COMMANDERS

COBLENZ, June 17.—General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the American army, paid his respects yesterday to the Belgian and British commanders in Aix la Chapelle, with General Ruquoy, chief of the Belgian general staff. General March announced that he had just received a cable message from President Wilson saying that the United States government was desirous of receiving a visit from General Leman, the defender of Liege.

The American chief of staff will inspect the American troops in the Coblenz area and then leave for Paris Friday. He will sail from Antwerp June 27.