# PEEKING GIRLS SEE SCHOOLROOM FIGHT

## Testimony Offered at Hearing Over Clash Between Instructor May and Pupil.

## CLENCHED FIST DISCUSSED

**Teachers' Tenure Board Devotes Time to Looking Into Facts in Case of Suspended Jefferson High School Teacher.**

Whether or not a clenched fist and crooked elbow are indications of hostility, and, if so, to what extent the attitude constitutes a menace, was the problem placed before the teachers' tenure board Wednesday night at the hearing of Samuel C. May, suspended instructor at Jefferson High School, who clashed with Carl Will Hemple, a pupil, in the classroom on December 12.

Several witnesses from the students present at the time of the encounter were called by Deputy District Attorney Pierce, representing the School Board, and were cross-examined by Dan J. Malarkey, attorney for Mr. May.

In general the witnesses agreed that little attention was directed to the dispute between instructor and pupil, which arose over Hemple's refusal to report to the registration room at the close of his study period, until the disputants returned from the principal's office.

**Little of Talk Is Heard.**

The testimony of Eleanor Hodgins, with a long curl down her back, and a demure, composed manner, is typical of the student statements before the commission.

Miss Hodgins said that pupil and instructor talked for a time, presumably about the necessity for reporting, but that she heard none of the conversation until Mr. May asked Carl Hemple to go with him to the principal's office.

Hemple was first to return, the witness stated, and he entered the classroom with every appearance of great anger. His face was flushed, his eyes filled with tears. He walked to his desk, slammed some books vigorously down, and muttered incoherently.

When Mr. May returned, said the witness, he appeared calm and unperturbed. The student walked to meet him. They faced each other before the classroom, the pupil blocking Mr. May's way to his desk.

**Hemple Appears Excited.**

"Mr. Hemple demanded something," related Miss Hodgins, "and asked three times for it. Mr. Hemple appeared greatly excited and Mr. May a little more so than usual.

"Then Mr. Hemple told Mr. May that if it wasn't for the girls in the room, he'd clean him up. I think Mr. May said, 'You would, would you?' and then he hit Mr. Hemple in the eye."

The testimony of all witnesses appeared to agree that the student's attitude was an angry one, and that they stopped studies in expectation of "something," and that Hemple's right arm was bent and his fist clenched. With one or two exceptions they would not say, however, that they expected the student to strike.

Girl students testified that they raced to the back of the room or adjourned hurriedly to the hall when the fracas started, and that they witnessed the rest of the conflict, which was a scuffle, by frightened peeks.

Student witnesses who testified last night were Eleanor Hodgins, Tolnie West, Margaret Phillips, Josephine Twigger, Edna Laing, Delia Courville, Lillian Olsen, Lawrence Williams and Ray Isaacson.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow night at the Courthouse at 7 o'clock, when additional student witnesses will be called.

# JAPANESE DOCKMEN STRIKE

**Employes at Yokohama Want More Pay and Shorter Hours.**

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—Notwithstanding promises from the board of directors, the 830 workmen employed by the Yokohama Dock Company who went on strike last dunday afternoon are still refusing to work. Because of threatening indications a large number of police are guarding them.

The workmen held another mass meeting at the Wakayagi and appointed five delegates, who interviewed Dr. Imaoka, managing director, and several other leading officials. The workmen's committee asked that the following applications be granted:

First—That the wages of all workmen be increased by 20 per cent.

Second—That a dining hall be erected and more attention paid to hygiene and sanitation.

Third—That all night work be suspended after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Fourth—That all workmen on night shifts be permitted to return to their homes for dinner.

After a joint conference of the board of directors attended by Dr. Imaoka, Mr. Yamada and others, it was decided to grant the first and third articles, but reject the others on the ground of decreased efficiency.

Since the authorities of the firm notified the workmen that unless they return to their work promptly they would all be dismissed, relations between the authorities and the workmen are gradually becoming unconciliatory and disturbances are feared. Many policemen were dispatched to the plant to reinforce others who are already on extra duty.

Aided by the exceedingly prosperous trade in the shipbuilding industry which the war has brought to Japan, the Yokohama Dock has effected a large expansion, having increased its capital to 10,000,000 yen. Many foreigners are financially interested in this firm. Like other shipbuilding firms in Japan, the Yokohama Dock has been obtaining a large supply of steel and iron shipbuilding materials from America, but now, with the embargo on, find it difficult to continue operations on the same scale as before.

There are more than 2500 workmen in the Yokohama Dock, receiving an average wage of from 1 yen to 2.50 yen. With extra pay for night work, their monthly income ranged from 45 yen to 100 yen.


# GO AFTER THAT SKIN TROUBLE WITH POSLAM

Those Pimples may be easily banished. It may not be necessary longer to endure that Rash. There may be no need for Eczema's awful itching to cause you distress—try Poslam.

Poslam is safe. It is able to better your skin's condition. It is ready when you are.

Once see its work. You will never think of using anything else to heal your skin. Absolutely harmless always. Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 47th St., New York City.

Urge your skin to become clearer, fairer, healthier by the use of Poslam Soap, the tonic soap for the skin.—Adv.

BORADENT
THE MILK OF MAGNESIA TOOTH PASTE
REMOVES TARTAR


# ESPIONAGE ACT FOUGHT

**PACKERS' ATTORNEY ATTACKS LAW'S CONSTITUTIONALITY.**

**If Non-validity Be Established Every Raid on I. W. W. Will Be Established as Illegal.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Further search for letters and documents in the vault of Henry Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co., for use in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the meat-packing industry, was suspended today while a legal battle was waged before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court to determine the constitutionality of the search and seizure clause of the Government espionage act, on which rests the future course of the Government's inquiry.

Attorney John J. Healy, representing Henry Veeder, forced an immediate hearing on the validity of the search warrant issued under the espionage law by filing a formal motion to quash the writ and compel the Government to return the letters and papers already taken from the Veeder vault.

Under authority of the same clause in the espionage act the Government recently raided the various headquarters of the I. W. W. throughout the country. Thirteen legal objections to the validity of the search warrant were raised.

Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, in commenting on the legal points raised by Mr. Veeder's attorney, said:

"If this search warrant is not valid, then every I. W. W. raid made by the Government was illegal. The warrants in each case were practically identical and issued under the same section of the Federal espionage act."

# BIRTHDAY IS OBSERVED

**Marquis Okuma Reaches 80 Years of Age; Songs Enliven Event.**

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—Celebration of the 80th birthday anniversary of Marquis Okuma was held recently at the Koyokwan, in Shiba, under the auspices of the alumni of Waseda University. Beside Marquis Okuma, Marchioness Okuma, Mr. and Mrs. Nobutsune Okuma, heirs and grandchildren of Marquis Okuma in large number, there were present Baron Shibusawa, several other prominent men, and the Waseda graduates, numbering about 1500.

Professor Hiranuma presided. Baron Shibusawa delivered an address of congratulation. Marquis Okuma in reply thanked the hosts and said that while he was suffering from a serious illness the Waseda University was also suffering from a serious one. But he said that he learned a great lesson from the illness, namely that he is getting old. So he requested the audience to call him hereafter as "old student." This evoked a great applause and mirth from the audience.

The University Song was sung and the banzai was said three times in Marquis Okuma's honor. There were several entertainments given in the evening after the luncheon, which lasted all afternoon.

# ANNA CHAMBERLAIN DIES

**Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chamberlain Succumbs at 15.**

Anna Louise Chamberlain, 15, a student at Washington High School, died Wednesday at the Good Samaritan Hospital. Miss Chamberlain was born in North Dakota and had been a resident of Portland for seven years. She lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chamberlain, at 442 East Forty-ninth street North.

Besides her parents, Miss Chamberlain is survived by a sister, Florence I. Chamberlain, and four brothers, J. Marwin, J. Robert, Albert E. and Paul E. Chamberlain.

The date of the funeral, which will be held at the family residence, has not been determined. The body is at the residence establishment of J. P. Finley & Son.

# BIG LINER ARRIVES SAFE

**Niew Amsterdam Scurries Through Diver-Infested Waters.**

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 7.—The Holland-American line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed from Rotterdam January 25, after long delay in that harbor, arrived here Wednesday. The liner had on board a large number of passengers, among them 20 Americans.

During the time the steamer was held up at Rotterdam it was announced in dispatches from Holland that Germany had declined to give a guarantee for her safe crossing of the Atlantic and that her passengers on board had received warnings similar to those issued before the Cunard line steamer Lusitania was sunk, advising them not to make the passage.

# AVIATOR HURT BY FALL

**Machine Goes Into Tail Spin and Strikes Ground and Is Wrecked.**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Major B. B. Butler, attached to the Rockwell Field Signal Corps aviation school, was seriously injured and military airplane No. 156 totally wrecked, as a result of an accident at North Island Tuesday, it was announced late today.

Major Butler sustained a broken leg and severe cuts about the face. His plane went into a tail spin and struck the earth on the right wing section tips. Major Butler was buried in the wreckage.

**Mayor's Wife Asks Separation.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Jessie Gossom, wife of Mayor James J. Gossom, of this place, has filed suit against him for separation. She alleges that he drank too much liquor and beat her. She asked separation for one year, $5000 alimony and support for her five children.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6095.

# GERMANS LOOK ON TANKS WITH TERROR

## Steel Monster, Belching Fire and Smoke, Grunts Wickedly on Its Way.

## FIGHTING IS DESCRIBED

**Silesians at Cambrai Offensive Are Put to Rout as Iron Devil Goes Clip-Clapping Through Streets of Village.**

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Tank warfare as it strikes the German troops is described by the Cologne Gazette in a story of the fighting around Fontaine Notre Dame during the Cambrai offensive. The writer declared that many of the German private soldiers look upon the tanks with a feeling of horror. He says:

"The village is still suffering under shell fire; houses and men are mingled in the same ruin; whole roofs have been lifted through the air like feathers; but for the moment the storm has gone beyond the unhappy place.

"From a cellar in the main street a Silesian rifleman looks out. He sniffs at first for fear of gas, then he stuffs his mask in his pocket and looks around. Heavens, what a street! Gradually the riflemen creep like mice after a hailstorm out of their cellars. Is Tommy Atkins coming back? That is the question, for the battalion has orders to hold the village at all costs.

"But suppose Tommy comes back with his tanks? The word passes from lip to lip. It has a sinister sound, as when one in a cloister mentions the devil by name. In the big thrust the English used 300 tanks, some said 500. The monsters were said to spit flame, so that no one could approach them, and to crawl over every obstacle. A Silesian rifleman who stood in their way would be crushed like a worm under a steam roller. What could a poor soldier do but scuttle out of the way? It was true the Herr Lieutenant said that steel bullets would go through the armor of the tank, and that we had only to hurl bombs at it and the tank would stop and catch fire. But suppose it did not stop?

**English Airmen Bold.**

"In the meantime the infantry battle flamed up all along the line. One of the riflemen at the barricade climbed up on a damaged roof and peered into the distance. Over Bourlon wood toward the canal lay a sea of smoke in which the flash of shells could be seen. There were the German reserves swarming forward in light firing lines under the fire of the guns. An English airman flew down to a height of about 200 yards and dropped fireball after fireball so that the English artillery could get their mark. He was a bold fellow. Hurrah! The German battleplanes swooped down like hawks on a dove. The Silesians would have clapped their hands for joy but they were holding bombs ready to fire.

"Suddenly there was the cry, 'The tanks are coming!' But where? Where? There, on the hill, don't you see? It was quite true. There was a white trail of smoke on the slope of Bourlon Hill, and just as the dark outline of a ship emerges from a fog at sea, here and there a dark crawling monster was visible.

"Then indeed even the most hardened veterans were anxious. 'Good heavens! These are monsters!' Everyone looked down the street. The tanks would have to come down it if they wished to get through the village. At the barricade a signal arm went up. Nobody spoke. Everyone held their breath. 'Tanks in front. They are coming straight toward us' was the next message. Their number was feverishly counted. 'Six,' flustered one soldier; 'eight, nine, twelve,' stammered another, with fixed eyes. 'Look, there are more still; they have overrun our forward position.'

"The Silesians ducked their heads, for German shells were firing straight over their heads. Hurrah; One was struck, and then another and another. But the others came on without a pause, and now one heard the rattle and the snaffle that they made, and the Silesians sniffed the sweetish smell of the sugar-white smoke which the creatures breathed. The foremost tank fired like mad with flashes of flame. The rifleman on the barricade stood rooted to the spot like a man who has caught his foot in the railway and sees the express approaching.

**Silesians Flee for Safety.**

"And now the first tank is so close that one feels oneself already crushed and smashed into a pulp. But the Silesians—they showed some smartness—fled from their posts into the houses and gardens. One moment the village was like an ant's nest on which a man trod, and the next, when every man had found his retreat, everything looked like a place of the dead.

"One of the tanks came stamping into the village. There are moments even in the bitterest fight when there is a ray of humor like feeble sunlight flickering through fog. There was such a moment in the midst of the horror at Fontaine. Was it not amusing to watch the stupid monster roll up the High street, where there was not a single living Silesian left? It went up, it went down. It grunted wickedly from sheer rage because it could find no victims. The bores of its small guns snouted around, and fired as if they could find something living, but always too high. And so they went clip-clap up and down the street, like the festival car at carnival time. The Silesians peered out into the side streets. As soon as the tank showed snout at a street corner they showered him with bullets.

"'But where are the Tommies?' asked one of the Silesians. Indeed, Tommy seemed to have lost his tanks, for no English infantry ventured into the village. But was it not suspicious that the terrible monsters should wander up and down like this—were they blind or were they—— Yes, that was it, they were afraid of the Silesians. And now arrived one of those critical moments when neither Generals nor guns matter, but only the heart of man. If the Silesians had withdrawn from the village—which no one could have taken amiss under the circumstances—the village would have fallen into enemy hands at the first rush.

"But no, the Silesians began to match their wits against the monsters. They grew bolder and bolder, firing and bombing the tank as it wended its way hither and thither, probably waiting for infantry which did not come. The Silesians fired rifle bullets down the barrels of the tank's guns and threw bombs into every aperture. It was finally captured. But if the tanks, as no doubt was the intention, had been supported by infantry, the village would have been taken in the first rush."


**Don't Let Soap Spoil Your Hair**

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drugstore, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.—Adv.


# TIME HELD VALUABLE

**UNITED STATES URGED TO HURRY TROOPS ABROAD.**

**Despite Reinforcements Sent to Italy Entente Forces Are Said to Be Outnumbered by Germans.**

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The dominating note in every war utterance from Britain or France in recent weeks has been the cry for America to put its military strength on war footing just as quickly as possible and to get its effectives transported to this side.

Doubtless Americans have a good general notion of this fact, but it is unbelievable that they realize the earnestness of this demand that is going up from their European allies. It probably is just as impossible that they should understand the reasons behind this demand. Therefore, a little analysis of the military and human factors in the European situation here at the middle of the fourth war year perhaps will be useful.

Despite the reinforcements that France and Britain have sent to Italy the present impression is that the entente forces in that country are distinctly outnumbered by the enemy. Likewise, speaking of the western front, a British authority in possession of War Cabinet information recently asserted his belief that the Germans, perhaps somewhat reinforced by Austrians, now rather outnumber the entente forces on the Franco-Flanders front. These are the areas in which by common consent in these later months the war is finally going to be won and lost.

Many people have been misled by tabulations of the man power arrayed on the opposing sides of this war. A favorite form in which these misrepresentations are presented is a diagram showing that the central empires contain about 140,000,000 persons, while the enemy arrayed against them represents most of the remaining 1,500,000,000 of the world's population; that the territory in control of the central empires is almost insignificantly small as compared to the territory under entente flags; that in wealth, resources, almost everything, the entente has the overwhelming advantage.

So it is not remarkable if people are astonished to hear that on both divasions of the western front the Germanic forces probably outnumber those of the entente. Yet this is easily enough explained. The real effective forces engaged in the war are primarily Germany with about 70,000,000 population. Austria-Hungary with about 50,000,000, Turkey with perhaps 20,000,000, Bulgaria with about 4,000,000; total 144,000,000. Against this may be set down Great Britain with about 46,000,00, France with 40,000,000, Italy with 25,000,000; total 121,000,000.

When Russia was in the war with its probable 170,000,000 population and with a more numerous army than any other power, possibly excepting Germany, the disparity was decidedly in favor of the entente. But for purposes of calculations today Russia must be counted out of the list. Perhaps it will appear again, but the fact remains that in present calculations Russia is not to be regarded as a military danger to the central empires, and no more is Roumania. On the other hand, the resources, particularly agriculture, of Russia and Roumania are likely to be increasingly available for German purposes.

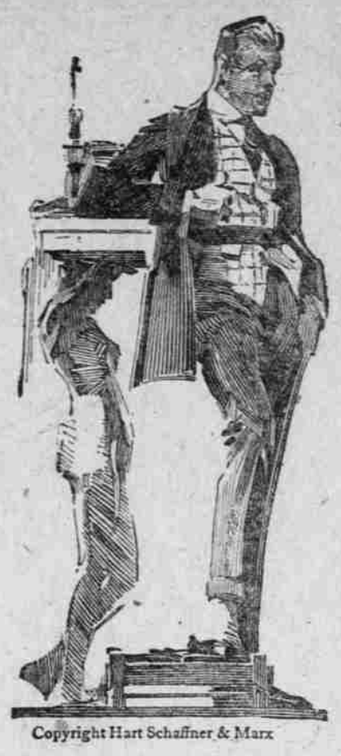
The reasons why neither Japan, with one of the biggest and finest armies in the world, nor America, which is rapidly creating another of the great armies, is not included in this comparison are obvious. Japan would probably be willing to send an army into any war area in which it could be effectively used. But the thing is simply impossible. The world has not the ships, it has not the food, and Japan has not the wealth.

As to the United States, the situation is different. America has the wealth and it has the food and other supplies; but it has not the army as yet ready for service; and it has not the ships. The problem of transporting Britain's armies from these islands to the war front in France—so near at hand that it has frequently been possible in London to hear the gun fire in Flanders—was a tremendous problem. By how much must that problem be multiplied when America is taken into the calculation?

One more difficulty. Great Britain has 5,000,000 men in the uniform of its army. But large forces of its best troops are in Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Africa and finally in England itself. It must always be remembered that for England to drain itself of troops would be a sad disservice to the allied cause, for England is the workshop, the storehouse, the financial reservoir of the alliance, so far as Europe is concerned.

**Nine Arrested at Boxing Show.**

Nine boys and two young men were arrested on the roof of the Eleventh-street theater during the boxing contests there Wednesday night. Patrolmen reported that the prisoners had climbed to the roof and bored holes in the roofing to see the fights without paying. Lowell Tetherson and Joseph Frederikson were booked at police headquarters on a charge of disorderly conduct. The others, all minors, were turned over to the Juvenile Court.

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in the new Spring styles are here; better come in and see what we have for you this season. The quality is unexcelled at the price—$3.

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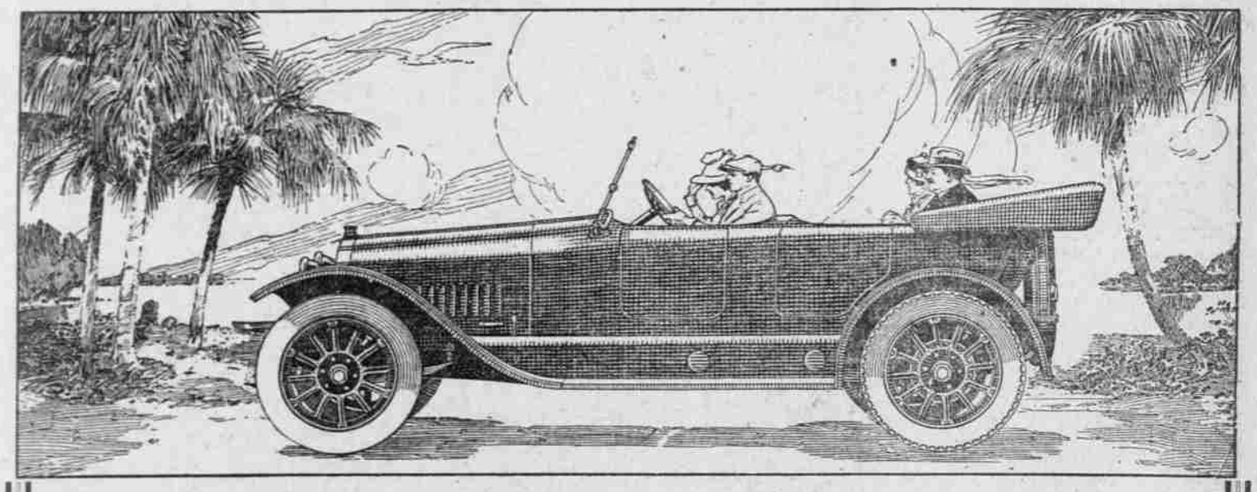
# BANK TELLER IS ARRESTED

**F. J. Moore Charged With Embezzlement of About $6300.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—F. J. Moore, former teller in the Fletcher American National Bank for 15 years, was arrested recently charged with embezzlement of $6374.64. The former bank employe was taken into custody by United States Deputy Marshal Frank S. Beam following return of an indictment by the Federal grand jury. The court fixed the bond at $5000, which had not been given last night. Moore is said to have admitted the peculations and to have confessed that they covered a period of two years. Concealment was made by withdrawal of deposit slips and the accounts of five customers were used to screen the total defalcation. Moore said yesterday that restitution had been made following discovery of the shortage by the bank auditor and later by a Federal bank examiner. He left the bank's employ at that time and has been engaged in other business here since.

The prisoner stated that he owned property at Capitol avenue and Thirty-second street, on which he built a duplex house, and that it was in financing the operation that he first tampered with the bank's cash. Moore is a member of a well-known Indianapolis family, is married and has a small son. He is 46 years old. He has been a familiar figure at the Riverside golf course.

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## The Mitchell Light Six

*120-Inch Wheelbase—A Powerful Motor—Many Extra Features*

THE Show's pinnacle value in the $1250 class is the Mitchell Light Six, and by long odds.

It is a Six—not a Four—with a 40-horsepower motor. It has a 120-inch wheelbase—not 114 or 116, as is usual in this type.

It embodies all the Mitchell standards—its over-strength, its wonderful endurance. It has nearly all the extra features which make Mitchell cars distinctive.

The shock-absorbing springs, the power tire pump, the reversible headlights, the dashboard engine primer, etc. It displays every item of Mitchell supremacy in finish, luxury and beauty.

*Today's Popular Type*

This type of car—in the fine car field—is the popular type of the day. It supplies a quality car—a car to be proud of—and at pre-war prices.

The size and power are ample, yet not extreme. They typify today's moderations.

Never before were so many people looking for a car like this. And every man who makes comparisons will concede the Mitchell leadership.

*Due to Efficiency*

The new Light Six is the latest example of Mitchell factory efficiency. The price is due to the fact that we build it—chassis and body—in a model plant. In a plant built and equipped by famous experts to build a fine Six economically.

It is the final result of years of effort to minimize factory cost. To eliminate all waste. It reveals the enormous savings made by up-to-date factory methods.

*Twenty-Four Styles*

The two sizes of Mitchells are now built in 19 new-style bodies.

This is the largest line in Motordom. It embraces all the new ideas in bodies, some of them exclusive to the Mitchell. All these cars have many features which most cars omit. All excel in finish and beauty. All the savings in our new body plant go into extra luxury.

At the New York Show this wonderful line was the greatest Show attraction. Be sure you see it.

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**$1525**
Mitchell C-42—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, $1400
Club Roadster, $1560
Sedan, $2275—Cabriolet, $1960
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Four-Passenger Surrey, $1625
Also Town Car and Limousine.

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**$1250**
Mitchell D-40—a 2 or 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor.
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All prices f. o. b. Racine, and subject to change without notice.