FARMERS OF NATION REJECT RADICALISM

Activity Held Confined to Few States of Union.

LEAGUE RECORD EXPOSED

Steps Taken to Provide Safe and Sane Leadership—Standing of National Council Questioned.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 21.—Radical organizations are making poor headway in enlisting the farmer. Except for those farmers in some three or four states who have joined the Nonpartisan league, bolshevism has little hope of encouragement from the agriculturists generally.

The radicals were the first to open headquarters in Washington, and they may have been making some headway when those old-fashioned farmers who always have been a steadying influence in this government, got busy to provide a safe and sane national leadership. The extremists call their organization in Washington the Farmers' National council, and on various occasions they have announced to the world that they represent 750,000 farmers. This latter statement has been questioned a number of times by members of congressional committees before whom their representatives have appeared.

Grange Names Used.

The heads of this movement are George P. Hampton and Benjamin C. Marsh. The biggest organization which they claim to represent is the Nonpartisan league, and there is little doubt that they do represent it, because they breathe every principle of radicalism and state socialism advocated by the non-partisans of North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho and Washington.

They also carry on their stationary as members of their organizations the state granges of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Whether the rank and file of those granges know they are so represented is doubtful, because before a house committee recently Benjamin C. Marsh hesitated to say that his organization represented more than the state masters of those granges, who are: William Bouck, Washington; C. E. Spence, Oregon, and W. W. Deal, Idaho.

Bouck, master of the Washington state grange will be remembered as the man who was arrested during the war on charges of violating the espionage act.

As to representing the Nonpartisan league, the relation would appear to be a very natural one when one couples some of Benjamin C. Marsh's public statements just before war was declared with what happened recently to A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan league, and his fellow officer, Joseph Gilbert, who recently were convicted of sedition in the Minnesota courts.

Le Seuer Is Active.

Marsh calls himself publicity director of the Farmers' National council, as well as managing editor of "The Farmers' Open Forum," a propagandist organ, of which George P. Hampton, his associate, calls himself publisher.

Another well-known figure who has worked prominently with Hampton and Marsh is Arthur Le Seuer of Minnesota, former secretary of the Nonpartisan league, who, on the day before congress voted war, wrote a letter to William D. Haywood, head of the I. W. W., rendering a statement for expenses in connection with some radical work done at Des Moines, Ia.

Le Seuer and Hampton were named by the "Farmers' National Reconstruction Conference," another Marsh and Hampton invention, held in this city last winter as "farmers' delegates" to the peace conference at Paris to help President Wilson frame the peace treaty. Someone complained the other day that this government denied them passports, perhaps not knowing that a copy of the Le Seuer letter to Haywood was furnished to the state department along about the time the "Farmers' Reconstruction Conference" adjourned.

It is only a short time since press dispatches told of the conviction of A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan league, and Joseph Gilbert, an organizer, by the Minnesota courts on sedition charges.

Conservatives Declare War.

The conservative farmers' organization in Washington is known as the National Board of Farmers' Organizations and has started out by declaring war on bolshevism and all sorts of radicalism. One of its leaders is Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' union, and others are A. A. Elmore and A. D. Cross of Spokane, leaders in the farmers' union of Washington state, and W. V. Swift of Baker, Or., president of the Oregon State Farmers' union.

Mr. Elmore is raising money among the farmers to build a $1,000,000 Temple of Agriculture in this city, and has made remarkable headway to the extent that a valuable downtown site has already been purchased with money which he obtained.

Malo D. Campbell of Michigan is president of the national board, and Charles A. Lyman of this city is secretary.

FACE TREATY SHOWDOWN

(Continued From First Page.)

to decide questions of peace or war under article 10.

Limitation of the powers of such representatives and those on international commissions; and

Nullification of the right of the international labor conference to change the eligibility of American representatives in international labor bodies.

Article 10 Creates Doubt.

One disturbing element in this programme for the administration leaders was the fact that they had heard the article 10 reservation followed closely the language of one presented in the senate during the day by Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, which in turn was almost the exact language which President Wilson announced in his Cheyenne, Wyo., address, would be regarded by him "as a rejection of the treaty."

Behind the majority's proposals, it is declared by their sponsors, will stand all of the 49 republicans and at least six democrats, leaving as a maximum 41 democrats opposing them. In these circumstances, the administration managers were told their only hope of defeating the programme was to vote against ratification after the reservations have been put into the ratification resolution. Some of the democrats want to pursue that course and the general prediction tonight was that committee action would be fought off tomorrow to give the administration forces a day or two to think the matter over.

In their conference today the democratic leaders did not have before them the actual wording of the reservation, as agreed on by the majority, but they had been told that the four generally regarded as most important, relating to withdrawal, domestic questions, the Monroe doctrine and article 10 followed "almost word for word" the language of those put into the senate record by Senator McCumber. Most of the argument, therefore, was over these four as presented by the North Dakota senator.

In all, seven reservations were in the McCumber series, the other three relating to Shantung and equal votes in the league. Mr. McCumber was one of the seven original "mild reservationists," who, under the leadership of Senator McNary, republican, Oregon, agreed last July to a definite programme. He said the plan he presented today was the outgrowth of conferences between this group and republicans who favored "stronger reservations."

Compromise Is Discussed.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and others participating in the democratic conference today said the question of composing differences between supporters and opponents of reservations had been discussed.

While it was said no agreement was reached, Senator Hitchcock indicated that he might be disposed to accept reservations which would not require re-negotiation of the treaty. Other prominent democrats, however, were said to be still opposed to any reservations until President Wilson had indicated what reservations he would be willing to accept.

Chairman Lodge, it was said, would present to the committee tomorrow a complete programme of reservations upon which the entire republican membership was said to be practically in accord.

Day Spent On Appropriation.

Senator McCumber's statement in presenting his reservations was the only reference to the treaty during a day of work on an appropriation bill. There was no effort to bring up the treaty amendment by Senator Johnson, republican, California, providing for an equality of voting power in the league assembly. Debate on it will begin tomorrow with a vote possible before adjournment.

Although Senator Hitchcock, democratic leader, declined to go into details regarding today's conference, it was said by his colleagues that he had shown for the first time a disposition to feel that ratification of the treaty without reservations now was impossible. It was declared, on the other hand, that he took no definite stand for acceptance of the opposition offer, and that the conference broke up with the question undecided.

President Wilson's illness was said to be the big element making for indecision among the democrats. As chief executive it will be for him to decide whether any reservations adopted really require the reopening of international negotiations, and his supporters do not want to accept anything he would consider in that category.

MOVE FOR COMPROMISE MADE

Effort Started in Senate to Get Together on Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Senator McCumber, republican, North Dakota, in the senate today introduced a number of what he termed "compromise" reservations to the peace treaty. These, it is understood, represent the effort of the "mild" and "strong" reservationists to get together. The McCumber reservations follow:

"Withdrawal:

"1. That the United States understands and so construes article 1 that in the case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled.

"Article 10—2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the league or not under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall, by act or joint resolution, so declare.

U. S. Decision Reserved.

"Domestic Questions—3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way, either to arbitration or to consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"Monroe Doctrine—4. The United States does not bind itself to submit to arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe doctrine. Said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in said treaty contained.

Full Freedom Demanded.

"Shantung—5. The United States refrains from entering into any agreement upon its part in reference to the matters contained in articles 156, 157 and 158 and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto.

"Vote of Dominions—6. Where neither principal country nor dominion is party to dispute the United States reserves the right, upon the submission of any dispute to the council or the assembly, to object to any member and its self-governing dominions, dependencies or possessions, having in the aggregate more than one vote; and in case such objection is made the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, finding or decision in which such member and its said dominions, dependencies and possessions have in the aggregate cast more than one vote.

"Votes of Dominion—7. Where principal country or dominion is party to the dispute.

Word "Dispute" Construed.

"That the United States understands and construes the words 'dispute between members' and the words 'dispute between parties' in article 15 to mean that a dispute with a self-governing dominion, colony or dependency represented in the assembly is a dispute with the dominant or principal member represented therein and that a dispute with such dominant or principal member is a dispute with all its self-governing dominions, colonies or dependencies; and that the exclusion of the parties to the dispute provided in the last paragraph of said article will cover not only the dominant or principal member, but also its dominions, colonies and dependencies."

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel company, Main 253, A 3353. Block wood 4 feet or short slabwood, Utah and Rock Springs coal; sawdust. —Adv.

FIRST WESETRN MAN FINISHES AIR DERBY

Captain Lowell H. Smith Lands at San Francisco.

WEATHER DELAYS MANY

Four Rockwell Field Aviators, Lost in Mountains, Reach San Diego in Lobster Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Captain Lowell H. Smith arrived here at 9:44:53 today, being the first of the fliers who started from San Francisco to return here.

Captain Smith had as his observer Sergeant Emmett Tanner, who made the flight from here to New York with Major Carl Spatz.

Captain Smith was to be tendered a reception by Mayor James Rolph, Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett and Colonel H. H. Arnold, chief of the air service here, today in the rotunda of the city hall.

Captain Smith's elapsed flying time and other features of the trip were to be copied from his log today in order that they might be compared with the log of Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, who was the first to reach all terminals in the great derby.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Lieutenant R. S. Worthington, who expects to be the next flyer to reach San Francisco, arrived in Rock Island today.

Manzelman at Cleveland.

Lieutenant Earl Manzelman spent the night at Cleveland, where he is held up by bad weather and engine trouble.

Lieutenant Alexander Pearson Jr. also arrived at Cleveland, where he was forced to stop because of the adverse weather.

There was unfavorable flying weather over a large part of the course today.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Lieutenant Newman, only entry of the marine corps in the aerial derby, arrived at Mather Field from Reno, Nev., at 11:51:30.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Hartney checked out of Mather Field at 10:51:24, continuing his journey eastward.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Weary and footsore, four Rockwell Field aviators, Lieutenants Clarence J. McCarn, D. F. Duke and W. R. Sweeley and Corporal J. Riley, who were lost for nearly a week in the mountains of Lower California, reached here today on a lobster boat, revealing for the first time aother air scouting party being added to the list of those missing. The men started in two airplanes on October 14 for Phoenix, but failed to reach their destination.

Machine Is Damaged.

Several hours after leaving San Diego the men say they realized they had become lost and descended to get their bearings. One of the machines came down in a mud puddle and was damaged so badly it could not be again used for flying. The four men then got into the second machine, but say that shortly after leaving the ground something happened to this plane and a forced landing was made. The second machine was also so badly damaged that the flight had to be abandoned.

The four men then started to walk and continued a day and night, when their food supplies were exhausted. In this emergency they killed a beef and later reached an American-owned ranch, from where they were sent to Ensenada, at which port American Consul Sidney Smith arranged for their trip north on the boat reaching here today. Although still suffering considerably as a result of their experiences, it was said at Rockwell Field, they will be able to return to duty in a short time.

TRANSPORT COMING WEST

MOUNT VERNON SCHEDULED FOR SERVICE IN PACIFIC.

Departure From New York Somewhat Mysterious—Big Vessel Is Thoroughly Overhauled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Following what they said were "instructions from Washington," officers of the army transport service today declined to make public the destination of the transport Mount Vernon, which sailed late today.

The transport had been in port since September 18, when she brought a consignment of troops from Brest. During the interval she has undergone an extensive overhauling. The red, white and blue bands around her stacks, designating her as an army transport ship, appeared when she sailed. It was the first time she carried the insignia since she was taken over from her German owners.

No information was given as to the personnel on board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The transport Mount Vernon, which left New York today, is bound for Panama, and her trip to the canal zone is without special significance, it was said tonight by the war department.

The Mount Vernon, it was further explained, soon will be assigned to duty in the Pacific and the overhauling recently given the vessel while at the army piers at New York probably had the new service in view.

SLAYER LAUGHS AT LAW

(Continued From First Page.)

finally decided to take the train to Seattle, declared the murderer. From Seattle he went to Nome, hoping to be able to flee to Russia later.

Page Love Letter Written.

Johnson said he met Mrs. Freeman through a correspondence begun with him when he was in San Quentin, where he had been sent for the killing of his sweetheart upon finding her untrue. Mrs. Freeman was in prison reform work and wrote cheering letters to many prisoners. Johnson declared she wrote often to him and at last asked him if he could write a love letter.

"I wrote a 17-page love letter," he declared, grinning, "and she seemed to like it. But I always considered her as a mother to me."

Mrs. Freeman at last secured Johnson's parole. His prison term would have ended in June, 1920. He was paroled to his benefactress and came to Portland when she returned to this city which had been her home. She permitted him to stay in a room at her home, 424 Fourth street. She was 58 and Johnson not quite 30.

"She was jealous of me, it seemed," asserted the slayer. "She wanted me to take her places and didn't want me to see any other women. I never encouraged her. I even wrote my sister and asked her if possible to come to Portland and make a home for me here, as I did not want to offend Mrs. Freeman and I thought that would be the best thing to do."

In his letter written yesterday, Johnson unbraids his sister, saying, "Had you come here as I asked you to this would not have happened."

Johnson said he finally moved from the Freeman home, but that he still saw much of his elderly benefactress.

After the murder, Johnson said he took about $40 from the Freeman home to aid his escape. The other woman, whose name he would not tell, was a married woman whom he had "kept company" with before leaving Portland, he said. He wanted to kill her so that she could not tell he murdered Mrs. Freeman, he asserted, feeling certain she would suspect him as soon as she learned of the crime.

Defense Not Yet Obtained.

Johnson has not yet obtained an attorney and indicated yesterday that he would be willing to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and receive his sentence of life imprisonment.

The letter written his sister, whose name is withheld, gives a clear insight into the character of the slayer. It follows:

Dear Sister: I just got through reading your letter, am at the county jail, your letter pains me very much, yes, I left Portland and was caught at Nome, Alaska, had you come here as I asked you to this would not have happened. But too late, nothing worries me at all, but sorry to say it was her fault, and I made up my mind, well in fact, my only thought was to kill her, so don't let it worry you at all please. I tried to avoid same, but it seemed impossible, in fact I can not tell you through the mail. I look forward to a life sentence but I see I will be tried on Second Degree murder. I am well and just as happy as if nothing happened. I sure had a swell trip north. Sorry you are in such mood. You know women has always been my down fall and the older they get the worse they act with a young fellow, yes, I am guilty, and haven't lost any sleep yet, nothing worries me. Well Irene I will soon be in the Pen again. But some day I'll be out again. The crime was brutal, I admit, but I was in a very ugly mood when it happened. Well, I guess this will cheer you up some and if you care to write any more that is up to you. So Good By. Clarence J.

COUNT TERAUCHI DEAD

JAPAN LOSES FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL AND STATESMAN.

Former Prime Minister Achieves Greatest Success in Annexing and Ruling Corea.

TOKIO, Oct. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Field Marshal Count Seiki Terauchi, former premier of Japan, died yesterday.

Count Terauchi was prime minister of Japan from October, 1916, to September, 1918, when the cabinet which he headed resigned. The foreign policy of the ministry had been under atack for some time, and in the summer of 1918 the rice riots brought to the front the charge that the government was responsible in that it had failed to have suitable economic legislation enacted. The Terauchi cabinet was succeeded by the present ministry with Takashi Hara as premier.

One of the most famous warrior-statesmen of modern Japan, Field Marshal Count Seiki Terauchi's notable achievements included his solution of the problem of national defense for Japan and his success in annexing Corea and the assimilation of the Corean people into te Japanese empire during his administration as governor-general of that colony. The results he attained in Corea had marked him as a commanding figure and one to be reckoned with in shaping the destinies of the Japanese empire.

Called by the emperor to become premier, in the course of a passionate struggle between the forces of representative government and those of the Japanese bureaucracy, his elevation to the leading post in the Japanese government in 1916 brought the clash between these opposing forces to issue, with Count Terauchi as the focus.

The achievement with which his name will ever be associated is the annexation of Corea. Appointed governor-general in 1910, his aim was to win the Corean people to the Japanese. He ruled the Coreans with a firm hand, took over the police powers of the government and stationed Japanese soldiers in every province. Within a few months after assuming the office of governor, his work of annexation was complete, and the fact was announced to the treaty powers. The emperor of Corea was reduced to the rank of a prince, and the rule of Terauchi was supreme. Under his direction Japan spent vast sums of money in improving and developing the province. His constructive ability as manifested in its rebuilding won for him the admiration of the Japanese people.

GERMAN PLAN REVEALED

IRRIGATION PROJECT IN MEXICO IS ANNOUNCED.

Colonization Scheme Indicated by Enterprise Launched in Fuerte River Valley.

MEXICO CITY, Monday, Oct. 20.—Concrete evidence of German colonization plans for Mexico was revealed here today with the announcement of an enterprise for the irrigation of 250,000 hectares of land in the Fuerte river valley, in the state of Sinaloa, where thousands of German emigrants are expected to buy small parcels of land on a 20-year payment plan.

The corporation is being floated by Jose Meakany, a Mexico City capitalist, with the support of General Ramon Iturbe, governor of Sinaloa. The land is declared to be extremely fertile and the plan is being backed by German banks here.

Until a few months ago the water concession for the Fuerte valley was held by the United Sugar companies of Los Mochis, Sinalo, headed by Benjamin F. Johnson of Chicago, Ill.

HOSTILE PRESS ESCAPES

French Amnesty Relieves Censorship Violators From Penalty.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The general amnesty law passed by the senate and chamber of deputies will afford relief not only to practically all soldier offenders against laws during the war but will relieve from punishment newspaper publishers guilty of violating the censorship. Merchants sentenced for illicit speculation and civilians guilty of intelligence with the enemy are not included in the amnesty.

Among the military offenses for which sentence will be suspended are sleeping while on sentry duty, abandonment of post except in the face of the enemy, insubordination, except when on the firing line, assault upon a superior officer, illegal wearing of decorations and use of forged passes and furloughs. Pardon will be refused to traitors, deserters before the enemy and those who deserted to foreign countries.

FOREMAN TELLS ABOUT TROUBLE

Feels Like He Has a New Lease on Life After Taking Tanlac.

"Two bottles of Tanlac have helped me so much that I feel like I have a new lease on life," was the statement of James F. Kidney, Olympia hotel, Portland, Oregon, who for thirty-seven years has been foreman, doing bridge work on the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

"I suffered from a bad case of stomach trouble," continued Mr. Kidney, "and I got where I didn't want a thing to eat and I had to force myself to eat a little something to keep alive. I was badly constipated and all the time I had a heavy feeling right in the pit of my stomach, just like my food had rolled up in one big mass. My right arm from the tips of my fingers to my elbow would sometimes have a tingling sensation just like somebody was sticking thousands of needles in me and the skin would itch so bad that I almost felt like tearing it off. My blood circulation was bad and at times my body would get numb and cold all over and I was as restless when I went to bed that I hardly ever slept more than half the night and in the morning I felt so tired out that often I would get up with an awful headache.

"When I started taking Tanlac I was in such a run-down, weakened condition that I had no idea it would do me any good, for all the other medicines I had taken hadn't helped me a particle. I have just finished my second bottle of Tanlac now and I am actually ashamed of the way I eat; why, I can hardly get enough, and my stomach is in such fine shape that I can eat just anything I please and not have a pain afterwards. My blood circulation is good now and the itching and tingling in my right arm has stopped entirely and I am never constipated. When I wake up every morning now I have slept so sound all night long that it just makes me feel fine all day long and the fact is I don't know as I ever felt better in my whole life. I have told some of my friends about my recovery and what a remarkable medicine Tanlac is, and I am going to tell all the rest of them as quick as I get a chance to see them."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by the Owl Drug Company.—Adv.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

Senate Drops Treaty Long Enough to Vote $42,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Laying aside the peace treaty, the senate today took up and passed with only a few changes a deficiency appropriation bill carrying approximately $42,000,000, an increase of $30,000,000 over the house bill. The measure now goes to conference.

Among the most important provisions in the bill are appropriations of $15,000,000 for the army air service, $17,000,000 for the completion of the Alaskan railroad, $5,000,000 for the federal board for vocational education to be used in the rehabilitation of soldiers, $200,000 with which to pay the expenses of the American peace commission and $108,212 to be used in defraying the expenses of the present industrial conference and the international labor conference.

ROAD SECTION TO OPEN

Albany-Salem Stretch of Pacific Highway Nearly Ready.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 21.—(Special.)—The Pacific highway between Albany and Salem, which has been closed to traffic all summer because of road improvement work, will be open within a few days.

Little pavement has been completed, but the highway, which was newly graded in many places, has been covered with rock, and contractors say it will be in good shape for travel. A crew will be maintained during the winter to put on rock as needed if the road gives way on new grades.

It is said the work has progressed so that the paving of this section of the highway will be completed next spring.

Ringling, Circus Man, Dies.

DOVER, N. J., Oct. 21.—Alfred T. Ringling, head of Ringling Bros., circus owners, died at his Oak Ridge estate today. He was 56 years old. Mr. Ringling was born in McGregor, Ia.

Siamese Ambassador Arrives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Phya Prabha Karavongse, Siamese ambassador to the United States, arrived here today on the steamship Vauban from Southampton.

A Quinine That Does Not Affect Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.—Adv.

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Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

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