

## NATION-WIDE RAID ON REDS IS MADE

### Arrests in Various Cities Total Hundreds.

## MANY ARE TO BE DEPORTED

### Russian Soviet Headquarters Scenes of Hauls.

## VIOLENCE NOT OFFERED

### Much Radical Literature Seized by Department of Justice Agents in Charge.

Hundreds of radicals, including many described as among the most dangerous anarchist agitators in the country, were arrested last night by department of justice agents in simultaneous raids upon radical headquarters in many cities of the United States. It was learned that 36 warrants had been issued by Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti for men and women who were considered particularly active in creating unrest, and it was reported that these men had been caught.

A nation-wide plot to defy government authority openly is said to have been hatched in the bud upon the eve of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Russian soviet government. This plot, it is alleged, had been advocated for weeks by combined radical elements throughout the United States, including the I. W. W., anarchists and Russian agitators.

Plans for the raids, which took place in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Newark, N. J.; Jackson, Mich.; Waterbury and Ansonia, Conn., and other cities, have been in preparation for weeks, it was said in Washington.

William J. Flynn, head of the department of justice's division of investigation, had general supervision of the round-up of agitators. The more important prisoners, it was said, would be held for deportation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A nationwide raid on anarchists began here tonight. Agents of the department of justice, led by William J. Flynn, arrested more than 200 radicals assembled in the headquarters of the Russian soviet republic and after they had been taken to headquarters of the department of justice and cross-examined, 50 were held for deportation as undesirable citizens.

Eight women were taken in the raid, of whom two were held for deportation.

A large quantity of radical literature was seized.

Seven Agents Make Raid  
The raid was made by seven agents of the department of justice under the direction of William J. Flynn, chief.

They were assisted by five members of the New York "bomb squad" and four patrolmen. A big crowd gathered in front of the building.

Patrolmen were assigned to watch the building during the night.

While the men were being examined reports were received of other raids which were made on radicals at Philadelphia, Detroit, Newark, Jackson, Mich.; Waterbury, Conn.; Chicago and other places.

Most Wanted Persons Caught  
It was reported that warrants had been issued by Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti for radicals known to have been particularly active in the industrial unrest. It was reported that these persons, who were particularly sought had been, in one particularly advertised celebration of the second anniversary of the establishment of the soviet government in Russia, were in the gallery drawing from his pocket an American flag.

"I want to express—" and then the guards reached him. He explained to the capitol police later that he had "divine instructions" to tell the senate a few things about the treaty, and was held for investigation.

## BATTLE NURSES WILL AID RED CROSS DRIVE

### 157 WOMEN WORKERS TO DON UNIFORMS AGAIN.

### Veterans of Real Service in War to Solicit Subscriptions on Streets Armistice Day.

One hundred fifty-seven Portland Red Cross nurses, every one of whom has nursed wounded and dying soldiers on the battle fields of France or Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Belgium, Serbia and Palestine, will start in the Red Cross campaign on Armistice day.

The nurses are fighting mad at the slowness of the Red Cross campaign. They have all had personal experience of what the Red Cross has done. Some of them have been in advanced stations, literally working in the front of the Red Cross on Tuesday. Several of them in the Balkans were but a few hundred yards from the firing line.

The nurses are being organized by Miss Grace and Miss Doyle, and Miss Edith Duke, each of whom saw service in France. The nurses will meet today to organize and will start work from the Portland chapter of the Red Cross on Tuesday.

They will wear the Red Cross nurses' uniform.

"The Red Cross nurses know what the Red Cross has done and is doing," said Miss Doyle. "The slow progress of the campaign in Portland has raised their indignation, and although they have never done it before, the battle nurses have resolved personally to go upon the streets Armistice day and solicit subscriptions."

The appearance on the streets of the nurses will undoubtedly be the most spectacular feature of the entire campaign.

## BOSTON POLICEMEN LOSE Supreme Court Denies Petition to Restore Union Members.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The supreme court today denied the petition of the officers of the Boston policemen's union who sought restoration to the positions from which they were removed by Commissioner Edwin Curtis, because of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The court acted on the request of the ex-officers, headed by John F. McInnis, president of the union, for a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioner to restore them. Judge Carroll held that they were not entitled to reinstatement because they had failed to avail themselves of remedies contained in the anti-coercion act.

It was the suspension of the 19 officers of the union by Commissioner Curtis that precipitated the strike of police September 7.

## LIQUOR MAKES 40 BLIND Denatured Alcohol in Drinks De- prives Many of Sight.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The health of the people of this state is being ruined by the use of denatured alcohol in drinks. Many of the able-bodied men are in custody at the county stockade and will be wards of the taxpayers of the state during the rest of their natural lives as a result of drinking denatured alcohol.

John F. Sullivan, special investigator of alcohol permits of the prosecuting attorney's office, told these facts to members of the Seattle Retail Druggists' association today, in outlining the letter and interpretation of the state and national prohibition laws at a meeting at the chamber of commerce.

Denatured alcohol is one of the most serious menaces to the health of a certain class of people in the city, he said.

## "DIVINE" ADVICE IS LOST Police Interrupt Gallery Occupant's Address to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Joseph Horan of New York attempted to join with the United States senate today in its debate on the peace treaty.

"Gentlemen," he cried, rising from his seat in the gallery, drawing from his pocket an American flag, "I want to express—" and then the guards reached him. He explained to the capitol police later that he had "divine instructions" to tell the senate a few things about the treaty, and was held for investigation.

## AIR MAIL TO SPAN NATION Transcontinental Routes to Be Es- tablished Soon, Says Official.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Transcontinental aerial mail routes will be established in the near future, possibly as early as January 1, Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster-general, told the house postoffice committee today, adding that the department also contemplated an aerial mail route to Alaska.

Mr. Praeger said a number of cities had offered free landing fields and other facilities.

## HELPLESS MAN IS SUICIDE Caretaker, 60, Shoots to Blind, 40 Aid, Then Kills Self.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Nov. 7.—Helpless because of an infected leg and slowly starving and freezing in a cabin near Wabeno lake, James Francon, 60 years old, a camp caretaker, fired cartridge after cartridge in an unsuccessful attempt to summon assistance. Then he committed suicide with his last revolver bullet.

## CONSCIENCE SENDS CONVICT TO PRISON

### Fugitive Returns After Three Years Out.

## ONE YEAR IS SERVED IN ARMY

### Governor Frees E. E. Bar- nard, Who Has Made Good.

## PAROLE BRINGS TEARS

### Executive Learns of Long Flight Over Mountains and of Privations Suffered in Escape.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Unable longer to resist the gnawings of a guilty conscience and fearing that some day the misdeeds of his past would be found out, Elmer E. Barnard, who escaped from the Oregon state penitentiary here in company with Cecil Griffin and Ray Lindsey on the night of August 2, 1916, walked into Governor Olcott's offices today and informed the executive that he was a fugitive from justice and had returned to Salem voluntarily to serve out his maximum term of ten years.

"I couldn't stand it any longer," said Barnard as he grasped the hand of the governor and recited in detail the story of his movements from the time that he and his companions outwitted the guards in their flight from the flax camp until he reached the capitol at noon today.

"I have been through the experience and I want to add my testimonial that the road of the fugitive convict is hard."

Party Crosses Mountains  
In his story to the governor Barnard said that upon leaving the prison camp shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning he and his companions walked in the direction of Silverton until the following morning, when they concealed themselves in the brush awaiting a more opportune time to travel. Under the cover of darkness and without food they gradually made their way across the Cascade mountains and finally arrived in Wasco county. There they separated, Barnard accepting employment with a threshing crew while his companions continued their journey.

The trip across the mountains was one of the most bitter experiences in his travels," Barnard told the governor, "and when I arrived at the farmhouse where I got my first job my feet were a mass of blisters and I was hardly able to walk."

Without food, other than a few sandwiches which they appropriated at the prison camp, Barnard said he and his companions existed on raw squirrels which they killed on their trip.

With the harvest finished, Barnard got a job on a ranch and continued in this line of work in Wasco county continuously until September 15, when he responded to the call for soldiers and joined the heavy artillery. He was sent to Camp Lewis and after the period of quarantine was assigned to the motor truck school.

Completing this course, he was placed in charge of an army truck and continued in this capacity until January 17, 1918, when he received his honorable discharge and returned to the ranch of an ex-employer near The Dalles.

"A few days ago I was called in a (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

## CHIEF OF POLICE POST REFUSED BY WALKER

### MAYOR BAKER REQUESTS RE- CONSIDERATION.

### Creation of Office of Police Com- missioner Proposed; City's Emergency Referred To.

Dow V. Walker will not accept the post as chief of police of Portland. His refusal of the place was voiced in a telegram received from him by Mayor Baker last night.

"Your telegram just received," reads the telegram Mr. Walker sent from Minneapolis. "I appreciate confidence and honor but cannot accept the position of chief of police of Portland."

Determined to bring every influence to bear upon Mr. Walker to reconsider his refusal, Mayor Baker last night forwarded another telegram to Mr. Walker urging him to consider the matter further and advising him of any obstacles which might be in the path of an acceptance.

The mayor sent this telegram to Mr. Walker last night: "I think if you fully understood the situation in Portland you would accept as a patriotic duty. Please consider the place as a little different from ordinary chief of police. I want in fact a police commissioner. If I can get the proper man, such as you, I intend to give the position a high executive standing, making it similar to the place in which Roosevelt made a national reputation. Big emergency confronts the city this coming winter and I think you are the man to meet it. If there are any obstacles to your acceptance, I am confident I can overcome them. Will you not give further consideration to my request?"

In commenting upon Mr. Walker's telegraphic refusal last night, Mayor Baker said he would not give up hopes of procuring the Multnomah club superintendent as chief of police until Mr. Walker insisted that he would not take the post under any condition.

"I firmly believe Dow Walker to be the most suitable man for the place, taking into consideration conditions which confront the city and nation at the present time, and I want him to consider the proposal from every possible angle before he definitely refuses the place," said the mayor.

Mayor Baker telegraphed the offer to Mr. Walker after the latter had left Portland to attend the national convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis. Mr. Walker is candidate for national chairman of the Oregon legion, and is expected to leave for that city tomorrow.

Chief of Police Johnson tendered his resignation to the mayor to enter private business.

## COAL PUT IN FINE GOWNS

### Well-Dressed Viennans Pack Away Load Surrounded on Streets.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Well-dressed men and women in Vienna were attracted today by trucks filled with coal. They demanded to know for whom the fuel was intended.

When they learned it was for the use of a private citizen they surrounded the carts and began unloading them, the women turning up their skirts and filling them with coal, while the men crammed their overcoat pockets and dispatch cases.

## POLICE QUIT LABOR UNION

### Pueblo Department to Withdraw From U. S. Federation.

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 7.—The Pueblo police department, which was unionized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor three months ago, today voted to surrender its charter.

It will withdraw from the federation. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

## JAPAN TO BROOK NO U. S. ADVICE IN SIBERIA

### INSTRUCTIONS NOT WANTED, TOKIO INFORMS AMERICA.

### Allied Railroad Commission Will Be Disregarded—Proof of Lack of Co-operation Is Requested.

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese government in its reply just forwarded to Washington to the American note last September complaining of a lack of co-operation by Japanese troops in the operation of the trans-Siberian railroad, draws a sharp distinction between the military protection of the railway which it is willing to undertake and obedience to instructions of the allied railroad commission under John W. Stevens or the subsidiary railway board, which is in nowise contemplated.

The correspondent of the Associated Press finds that the note, which is moderate in tone and which is a diplomatic document bears evidence of the Japanese government's attitude upon its composition, declares that no information in the possession of the Japanese bears out the contention in the note of the American government that Japanese troops have flatly refused to protect lives or property of allied railroad inspectors in the territory controlled by the Cossack General Semenov.

## Misunderstanding Is Charged.

The note expresses the opinion that the American contention is based upon some misunderstanding and suggests that the American government bring forward any concrete facts upon which it bases its case. In this event the Japanese government would be glad to furnish material which might explain the Japanese side of the case.

"It is a matter of no small regret that the information in the possession of the United States in regard to misunderstandings and difficulties of this kind arising between nationals of the United States and Japan in Siberia seems at variance with information reaching the Japanese government," the note observes.

## Protection Is Limited.

The American government, the note goes on to say, appears to believe that the Japanese government understands the protection of the trans-Siberian railway system is limited to safeguarding the railway and keeping the line open, entailing no obligations whatsoever for co-operation by Japanese troops in furthering the general railway plan. If the expression "general operation" and "railway plans" mean beside the defense of the railway itself such matters as securing railway inspectors in case of emergency, it goes without saying that the Japanese railway forces are and have been devoting their efforts to the furtherance of the operation of the railway plan.

The government wishes especially to emphasize the fact that the primary duty of the military is the defense of the railway itself, believing that this is vital if the railway is to be operated at all. It is thought too, that the government of the United States will recognize the great efforts and sacrifices made by the Japanese troops in defense of the railway.

## Japanese Promise Co-operation.

If, however, it is declared in the note, the American government thinks that the allied military forces should be made subordinate to the inter-allied commission or to the subsidiary technical board, the Japanese government regrets to say that it is unable to fall in line with that attitude. Apparently desirous that the foregoing statement should not cause fresh misunderstandings, the note continues:

"However, the Japanese government would in no case insist that their military forces are under no obligation to co-operate in forwarding the general operation of the railroad. The Japanese troops will put (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

## WILSON BEATEN IN RESERVATION TEST

### Senate Indorses Treaty Changes 48 to 40.

## REPUBLICANS SOLIDLY UNITED

### New Democratic Offer to Compromise Rejected.

## SAFE MAJORITY PLEDGED

### President Supports Deallock to Block Ratification if Reserva- tions Are Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The first affirmative step toward qualification of the peace treaty was taken today by the senate after administration leaders, with the backing of President Wilson, had reaffirmed their intention of voting against ratification if the reservations drawn by the senate majority are adopted.

The initial test of strength on the reservation programme of the foreign relations committee found the republicans almost solidly united behind it. The group of mild conservationists who helped kill the committee's amendments and the irrecconcilable group of treaty foes standing together for the first time since the long treaty fight began.

## Reservation Preamble Approved.

By a vote of 48 to 40 the senate approved, after all efforts to amend it had failed, the committee's preamble to the reservation group, requiring at least three of the four great powers must accept the senate qualifications. The only republican who did not swing into line for the proposal was Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Missouri; Gore, Oklahoma, and Wilson, Massachusetts, voted with the majority.

When adjournment was reached the first 14 reservations were under debate, and republican leaders were claiming that they had safe majorities pledged for the entire group. The mild reservationists, it was declared, had turned down a new democratic offer of compromise, while the irrecconcilable wing was devising a plan of action by which they hoped to defeat the treaty entirely. The best claim made by the administration forces was that the treaty would be wedged into a deadlock, which in the end would make a compromise inevitable.

## Wilson Supports Deallock.

The plan to vote against the treaty and thus deallock the ratification fight was declared to have President Wilson's unqualified support. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, democratic leader, saw the president for the first time since Mr. Wilson returned from his speaking tour and went over the entire situation surrounding the treaty in the senate. Afterward Mr. Hitchcock said the executive regard the committee reservations as "destructive" and the preamble as "very embarrassing" and advised the administration senators to stand by their guns.

The president was said to have asserted an aggressive opposition to acceptance of reservations which would impair the treaty, but to have shown a willingness to leave the matter of a compromise in the hands of the administration senators, to be (Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)

## COOLIDGE NAMED AS MATE FOR LOWDEN

### MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR IS LOUDLY APPLAUDED.

### Presidential Candidacy of Illinois Executive Launched by Edi- torial Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—In a keynote speech tonight launching the candidacy of Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for the presidency of the United States, Representative William A. Roenburg of East St. Louis presented the name of Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts as a running mate for Lowden, at a meeting of the Illinois republican editorial association. The mention of Governor Coolidge's name brought a storm of applause.

Significance was attached to the linking of the two names because of the fact that Representative Roderburg has been picked to make the Lowden nominating speech on the floor of the national convention.

Governor Lowden was given an ovation when he was referred to by Representative Roderburg as "the nation's next choice."

Proceeding the Roderburg address, Governor Lowden spoke briefly. He paid tribute to the history of the republican party.

## STUDENTS CROWD IN JAIL

### Berkeley Boys Refuse to Pay Fares. Conductor Summons Aid.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 8.—A "pajama parade" intended to advertise a college football game here tomorrow went astray last night and its student participants, as a result, are crowding the local jail to the corridors. They are accused of delaying a mail train an hour and a half.

The pajama-clad students, according to the version given by the train conductor, boarded the train at Davis, seat of the agricultural school of the University of California, tonight, saying they wished to come to Sacramento, but refusing to pay fares. The train crew refused to start the train, but later relented. Two miles outside the city the engine was cut off and an appeal sent by it to the local police for help.

Meanwhile, instructions had come from San Francisco to hold the persons charged with causing the delay. Instead of aiding the conductor to collect fares, the police took several hundred students into custody.

## POSTAL PAY LAW PASSED

### Bill Providing Graduated Increases Automatically Takes Effect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The bill providing a graduated increase in the pay of postal employees pending action of the congressional committee investigating the salaries of such employees, became a law at midnight tonight without President Wilson's signature.

The ten days since its enactment by congress had expired, and the president had until midnight to veto the measure or sign it. It has been the custom of White House officials to hold bills until the last day since the president's last day, but since Rear-Admiral Grayson has not wanted him troubled with unnecessary executive affairs. In this case, as the question of veto was not involved, there was no need to bring it to the president's attention unless he particularly wanted to sign it.

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## WOMEN DIVIDED ON MRS. CATT'S PLAN

### Voters' League Criticised as Superfluous.

## CITY LEADERS LEFT TO AGT

### Call for State-Wide Meeting Rests With Mrs. Corbett.

## PUBLICITY IS CONDEMNED

### Visit to Portland Accompanied by "Disagreeable Welcome," Says Noted Suffragist.

Although the strongest condemnation of the publicity accorded the visit of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the other visiting suffragists was given yesterday by Mrs. Catt, she had a "full house" and there was standing room only in the gray parlor of the Multnomah hotel, where women representing scores of women's organizations met to hear what Mrs. Catt had to say about the need for calling a special session of the legislature, and to express her views on the reason why a league for women voters should be organized.

Mrs. Catt was very decided in her statements concerning the publicity. She said it was "unfriendly, disagreeable, discourteous, inhospitable, and that the meetings had not been correctly reported," and she added that she "didn't know but that her coming to Portland had messed things up worse than they heretofore had been messed."

Suggestion Is Accepted  
In spite of this statement, and although most of the leaders had expressed themselves as either opposed to the formation of an additional women's organization or could not see any need for it on the ground that the organizations now in existence are doing everything the league wants to accomplish, the Portland women courteously decided to act upon Mrs. Catt's suggestion and leave it to Mrs. Elliott Corbett to call a meeting of representatives of all the women's organizations of state-wide influence and the legislative council to determine what Oregon shall do with the League for Women Voters.

The biggest fight of the conference was the question of asking the governor to call a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal amendment.

South Against Amendment  
Mrs. Catt explained to the delegation the reasons why the "solid south" could not ratify the amendment. She said that many of the congressmen of the south had fought against recognizing the 14th and 15th amendments and could not, therefore, accept this amendment. She said the ratification before January is urgent because the southern legislatures that meet there are sure to oppose the measure. Mrs. Catt said that Tennessee cannot ratify because of a clause in its constitution that Florida has the same situation and that they have to put ten states in the discard. That leaves 23, and of these New Jersey is corrupt politically, is one of the wettest states in the union and is in one of the worst political messes imaginable, and so one would regard it as highly doubtful.

Burden Declared Shifted  
"Of one New England state Mrs. Catt said the governor is an old man strongly opposed to the adoption of the suffrage amendment. Florida, she said, is in favor of it, and unless the governor shall be called to his heavenly home "ratification probably won't come."

She enumerated the dangers in which the prospects of ratification stand and the reasons why she came to this state to ask for the women to take up the proposal of a special session.

"Those who don't ratify now put the burden heavily upon others," said Mrs. Catt. She proposed then that a representative committee be appointed which should raise a little money, that a letter be written telling why Oregon "must ratify." She proposed that the legislature be pulled and pledge cards sent legislators asking them if they would sign up according to the governor's stipulations and, if not, asking "under what conditions you are willing to meet."

Compromise Is Sought  
"Go to the governor with the results and see if he can compromise," she suggested. "It will require careful work, but quick work," Mrs. Catt said.

She commented on the governor's stipulations as "hard and rather autocratic," but later in her criticism of the newspaper editors she said: "As the publicity given our meetings here has been unfriendly and disagreeable, for fear some little word might go to the governor making him believe we were unfriendly, the committee should get out a letter to the public stating the facts and let this letter be signed by all the committee."

One of the newspaper women present answered Mrs. Catt's criticism of the press.

It rest with Mrs. Elliott Corbett to call a meeting of representative women to draft the appeal to the legislature and to urge the special session. It also rests with Mrs. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

