



TWO MURDERED AT ROAD HOUSE

J. N. Burgess, Highway Commissioner, Slain

GEORGE PERRINGER VICTIM

Three Masked Men Rob Patrons of Claremont Tavern. Shots Fired in Clash.

ESCAPE IS MADE IN AUTO

Occupants Forced to Lie Down on Floor as Robbers Flee; Jewelry Is Stolen.

\$7000 REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTURE OF TAVERN MURDERERS.

Immediately after hearing of the murders, Mayor Baker, acting for the city of Portland, offered a reward of \$1000 for the capture of the murderers, dead or alive, "dead preferably," the mayor stated in announcing his action. Shortly after Mayor Baker had made his announcement J. M. Keeney of the Cunningham Sheep & Land company of Pendleton, Or., offered an additional reward of \$1000, and W. L. Thompson, a banker, \$5000 more, making the price on the heads of the murderous band \$7000. Every available police officer was placed at work in a country-wide man hunt, under the personal orders of Mayor Baker. Both day and night shifts of the city's force were given instructions to take no rest until the outlaws are under arrest or killed.

BUILDING OF WOODEN SHIPS RESUMED HERE

PENINSULA PLANT, IDLE SINCE OCT. 1, IN OPERATION.

Strikers Returning to Positions at Old Scale—San Francisco Reports Similar Action.

The building of wooden ships, which has been at a standstill here since the strike of metal trades workmen was called October 1, has resumed at the Peninsula Shipbuilding company's plant. A force of about 200 workmen was engaged there Thursday and yesterday, and the number is being increased steadily as former employees of the plant return to their positions.

An invitation to all men who were on the payroll of the company October 1 to return to their old positions has been extended by F. C. Knapp, president of the company. None but former employees are being engaged at present. Men are returning to work at the old scale in effect before the strike was called.

Four vessels remain to be completed by the Peninsula company for the emergency fleet corporation. They are the steamers Coronado and Carleton, which have been launched and are now being outfitted at the plant, and two hulls still on the ways, the Cosca and Coty, which are being finished as sailing schooners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The shipyards of the San Francisco bay region will reopen Monday, November 24, after having been closed since October 1 by strike conditions, the California Metal Trades association, the organization of shipyard operators, announced here today.

Although a recent registration did not provide enough men to operate the yards at capacity, no attempt will be made to bring in workmen to the yards in places for 10 days from date of opening. It was announced. "This is to provide an opportunity for those men who have hesitated to register to report for duty," the announcement read. "If at the end of this time," it continued, "or on December 3, the places are not all filled, it is our purpose to make announcements in the daily papers of the northwest, southern California and throughout the east that positions are open in the shipyards, commercial shops and foundries in the San Francisco bay district.

Yards, shops and foundries, shortly after the reopening, will determine upon a policy of individual shipyard or shop collective bargaining.

The strike threw approximately 18,000 men out of employment in the bay district.

BOY, 3, KIDNAPED, BRUTALLY SLAIN

Unclad Skeleton Found in Woods Near Home.

NATION-WIDE SEARCH ENDS

Citizens, ex-Service Men and Police Miss Death Spot.

HUNTER FINDS CLOTHING

Stories of Kidnaping by Mistake for Rich Man's Son Cause Stir—Mother Collapses.

(Copyright by the New York World. Published by Arrangement.)

HAMMONTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—The nation-wide search for poor little Billy Dansey, the 3-year-old child who disappeared from his home here six weeks ago, came to a tragic conclusion today when his unclad skeleton was found in the woods three miles from his home. It was solved. It now appears on the basis of an investigation made tonight by local and county authorities that the child not only was kidnaped, but was brutally murdered, after being stripped of his clothing, by a degenerate of the worst type.

All the officials working on the case are convinced that the boy met his death in this way, but they admit that so much time has elapsed that it may be impossible to solve the problem fully by the capture of the murderer.

Boy's Clothing Found Nearby.

The boy's clothing was found within a radius of 50 feet of the skeleton. About 8 feet away were the blue pants he had worn when last seen at home. Further on was his familiar little gray-striped baseball cap with a peak. Near that was his small brown sweater. The rest of his clothing was missing.

It may never be determined in exactly what manner the child met his death unless the murderer is caught and induced to confess, because the decomposed condition of the body makes it impossible to find marks of violence. Animals and birds of prey had eaten most of the flesh.

There is no question that the boy met his death in his own vicinity within a comparatively short time after he disappeared.

Search Misses Death Spot.

This is more striking because of the stir created by his case throughout the country.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4.)

VANCOUVER WOMAN ACQUITTED BY JURY

MRS. BEAUREGARD FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Verdict Is Reached Following Short Deliberation; Accidental Shooting Basis of Defense.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Beauregard was acquitted of murder in the first degree by a jury here today in the superior court after a trial which began the first of the week. She was charged with killing her husband, Jules J. Beauregard, on the evening of August 22, in his pawnshop and store at 702 Main street. The evidence of the case was all in Thursday and Judge W. O. Chapman of Tacoma, who sat in the case, gave his instructions immediately afterwards.

Argument of the case began at 9 o'clock this morning when W. E. Yates, county attorney, made a plea for conviction. He was followed by Daniel E. Hardin, for the defense, who spoke 45 minutes, and Henry Crass, who spoke an hour. Mr. Yates then spoke a few minutes in rebuttal. The case was in the keeping of the jury at 12:15 o'clock. The jury went to lunch and after being locked in the jury room, did not give notice of an agreement until 5 o'clock.

Announcement was made that the jury had agreed to an acquittal. Mrs. Beauregard, accompanied by her daughter, left the courtroom a free woman, but apparently not a happy one. She shook hands with the members of the jury before leaving.

Attorneys for the defense at the beginning of the trial withdrew the plea of temporary insanity, and when Mr. Crass outlined the case, it was shown that the plea was accidental shooting, and it was on these grounds that she was acquitted.

Mrs. Beauregard sat throughout the trial without showing emotion until this morning when her attorneys were appealing to the jury's sympathy. Her daughter sat immediately behind her, and tears began to drop from her eyes first. Then Mrs. Beauregard shed tears, but remained outwardly calm.

The case had attracted much interest from the beginning and the courtroom was filled largely with women, many of whom brought their lunches and their crocheting or needlework. Many could not gain admission and were turned away. As Mrs. Beauregard was released upon \$6000 bail after she had been in jail six or seven weeks, she was not under guard at any time during the trial, and she was driven to and from her home in the family automobile.

In his appeal to the jury today Mr. Crass said that she had already suffered the tortures of hell, and that the memory of the accident would remain a scar upon her memory until death.

WHEAT EMBARGO TO BE LIFTED ON DEC. 15

WILSON SIGNS PROCLAMATION TERMINATING CONTROL.

Government to Supply Foreign Demands Not Met by Private Trade, Says Mr. Barnes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Embargoes on wheat and wheat flour will be lifted December 15. It was announced by the United States grain corporation late today.

Lifting embargoes on both exports and imports followed the action of President Wilson in Washington today in signing a proclamation completely terminating the embargo control which has been in effect for more than two years.

Control over embargoes first was exercised by the war trade board to protect the supplies of wheat and wheat flour for the allies. Later control was taken over by Julius H. Barnes, wheat director, under the wheat guarantee bill.

Discussing the lifting of the embargo Mr. Barnes said:

"This is one step in the necessary reconstruction of trade facilities broken by the war, which must function when the grain corporation terminates its three years' work. While ocean transport conditions and also international financial conditions will probably prevent free trading between merchants of the various countries for some time, it is expected that, step by step, international trade may be reknit in the usual channels. Until this is fully accomplished the grain corporation will continue to sell from its stocks of wheat and wheat flour the foreign trade that is not supplied under private business initiative.

"This release of embargo permits Canadian wheat and wheat flour to enter American markets free of duty under rulings of the customs service. It is expected that this will greatly enlarge the United States supply of spring wheat flours, which are favorites in the baking trade and which, because of the partial crop failure in the northwest this year, have been relatively in light supply.

Mr. Barnes also stated that the sales of the grain corporation from its accumulated stocks, largely in western markets, to American mills, under its advertised offer effective yesterday, have amounted to about 30,000,000 bushels.

He added that mills in all sections now are amply supplied with wheat, though some particular qualities of wheat are relatively in light supply.

Max H. Houser, second vice-president of the United States grain corporation, with headquarters in Portland, yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"The president by proclamation has removed, effective December 15, all export and import embargo restrictions on wheat and wheat flour, and thereafter wheat and wheat flour may be exported and imported without requiring the permit which formerly by the war trade board and latterly by the wheat director has been necessary."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The de-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6.)

PEOPLE MAY PASS ON TREATY ISSUE

Transfer to Political Arena Forecast.

NO COMPROMISE, SAYS LODGE

Take Reservations Into 1920 Campaign, Plea.

SENATOR CONSULTS HAYS

Attitude of Democratic Forces With Reference to Plunge Into Politics Not Yet Known.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Compromise efforts to ratify the peace treaty were thrown into the background today by developments strengthening the possibility that the whole controversy might be transferred to the political arena for a decision by the people in 1920.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and republican leader of the senate, declared in a statement that there was "no room for further compromise," and urged that the reservations of the senate majority be carried into the campaign.

There was no formal expression to determine whether a like stand would be taken ultimately by President Wilson and the administration senators, but it developed that the president's senate supporters have no definite assurances as yet that he would reopen the subject for compromise by resubmitting the treaty when the new session of congress begins December 1.

Part Political Issue Now.

The declaration of Senator Lodge reversed the position he and most other republican senators had taken toward injection of the treaty into politics and was accepted in congressional and official circles as clothed with an added significance by Senator Lodge's conference with Will H. Hays, the republican national chairman, just before the unsuccessful fight Wednesday for ratification with the majority reservations included.

The statement follows:

"I have no especial comment to make. After four months of careful consideration and discussion the reservations were presented to the senate. They were purely American in their character, designed solely to Americanize the treaty and make it safe for the United States.

"Under the president's orders the followers of the administration in the senate voted down these reservations. It was also shown by a vote that there was a decisive majority against the treaty with the reservations.

"These reservations as presented to the senate will stand. There is no room for further compromise between Americanism and the super-government presented by the league. All I ask is that we may have the opportunity to lay those reservations before the American people. To that great and final tribunal alone would I appeal.

Thorough Study Asked.

"I wish were presented these reservations into the campaign. I wish the American people to read and study them. They are not like the covenant of the league. They are simple.

"I do not see that there is one of them to which any American can object. I want the people to see them, understand them and think of them in every household, on every farm, in every shop and factory throughout the land. Then let them decide."

In his letter advising democratic senators to vote against ratification with the majority reservations, President Wilson characterized them as constituting a nullification of the treaty, and some of his senate followers are now trying to bring the possibility that he may decide to join the issue and let the majority programme stand or fall by the popular decision in the campaign.

Administration senate leaders continued to talk compromise and predicted that the republicans would modify their attitude, making it possible to clear away the whole controversy before the campaign opens. They were confronted with the fact, however, that the republican group of mild reservationists, on whom hope of a compromise was placed, had served notice that any further compromise negotiations must be conducted with the republican leader himself.

DEATH QUEST MIGHT HAVE HAPPY SEQUEL

ROMANCE BORN OF PLUNGE TO END ALL—PERHAPS.

Lonely Rancher Hears of Portland Girl's Despair, and Message Suggests Hope for Two.

When Miss Genes Brenner, pretty 17-year-old miss, 161 Irving street, attempted suicide by jumping from the Morrison-street bridge into the river Monday night her act may have marked the beginning of a romance. The news account in The Oregonian was read by J. P. Rusk, lonely rancher at Selah, Wash., route 2, who declares that he has felt like committing suicide of late himself.

"I wonder if she and I couldn't start anew together on a fifty-fifty basis," he said in a message received by The Oregonian yesterday.

When Miss Brenner was notified of the contents of the letter last night she took Mr. Rusk's name and address.

"I will write to him," she promised. "I would like to have that letter, too," she said. It was sent to her.

"I noted an item of news in yours of the 16th, saying a Miss Genes Brenner had attempted suicide by jumping from a bridge to the river," said Mr. Rusk in his letter. "Now, I feel sorry for anyone doing that, for I have recently contemplated the same thing, being driven from home and family and alone in the world with no one to care for and no one to work for. I wonder if she and I couldn't in some way start in anew on a 50-50 basis. Fortunately, I have a little money and would be glad to give her a chance. I am a rancher."

BRITISH RAP U. S. FOR KILLING PACT

Death of League Charged to "Savage Irony."

PARTY POLITICS CONDEMNED

Blighting of Allied Hopes Is Counted as Mistake.

PRESS IS DISAPPOINTED

"Peace Treaty Now Scrap of Paper," Says London News; Move to Isolate America Seen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—Cable dispatches from London received in official circles here today quote the English press in criticism of the senate's treatment of the peace treaty.

"There must be a savage irony in the death of President Wilson's league of nations at the hands of the American senate," says the Daily Express. "Europe fortunately has a more vital concern in the matter than any expressed in sardonic interest in American party politics. We will not pretend to an unquestionable confidence in the league of nations as the specific against all recurrence of war, but this pact did represent the only chance of an assurance against war, the only alternative to those feverish armaments which may keep a long peace but must provoke at last a war.

Great Powers Converted.

"The great powers were slowly converted to a kind of enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson's plan. The small powers dared not be excluded from it. Now the bottom is kicked out of it, and since the treaty depended for its sanction on the league, the peace treaty becomes a scrap of paper.

"This is the consequence of the American senate's pathetic attempt to set the clock back and to restore the United States to the isolation from which the great war dragged them. Persisted in, it may convert Europe. It cannot re-isolate America. There would arise at once the problem of a new German-American peace treaty. It is indeed, also clearly impossible for America to avoid after this a ratification of peace and league."

The Westminster Gazette writes:

"It is a grave disappointment that they began war, should do anything to blight the very sensitive plant of hope which grew out of the battle-field.

America's Experience Forecast.

"We can see in this controversy in the senate the force of two conflicting ideals, the one to bring the governments of the world into co-operation with one another with a view to the peace of the world and its better administration, the other to maintain isolation, the democratic control over individual governments by their own peoples in the sphere of foreign policy. We can see also the particular American desire for a political isolation and unfettered freedom.

"We ourselves, relying on our narrow geographical separation from Europe, went through this stage during the last war, trying to maintain once a splendid isolation, and complete parliamentary freedom. In the face of an emergency we found the isolation dangerous and ultimately impossible. We found that parliamentary freedom was rendered inoperative by the swiftness with which events moved to their climax.

"It may be that America will have to learn our lesson for herself, but we do not believe that her experience will be different.

Problem Left to Wilson.

"There are many rumors as to the action that will be taken by President Wilson. We do not know what he will do, but we do not doubt that he will have ever in mind not only the interest of his own country but of the world settlement."

The Morning Post states:

"We have raised a still smaller voice against the covenant in this country upon several grounds. The first is that it creates a dual allegiance which we take to be dangerous to the British empire. Hitherto every state within the empire has looked to his sovereign government as the supreme authority and the only protection; the covenant creates a new authority and a new guardian to which states within the empire must appeal against the authority of his majesty's government. That is objection number one.

"Objection No. 2 is that it reduces and undermines the sovereignty of our independent states. Hitherto the British nation has been a sovereign nation with all a sovereign nation's powers. The proposal is to transfer some of these powers, vital powers, to a superior government in which the British nation will be in a permanent minority.

"Our third objection is that it leads the nation to rely upon an outside power for security, whereas all history shows that a nation survives in a free state only by its own power."

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5.)

STUDENTS MAY DIG COAL

1500 Kansas Boys Volunteer Services During Strike.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—In response to a telegram from Governor Harding of Iowa asking that the governor of Kansas agree to a 50 per cent increase in wages to the striking miners pending further settlement, Governor H. A. Allen stated that he could not agree to such a proposal.

If the Kansas miners refuse to go to work on the plan being outlined to them by Governor Allen, 1500 young men of the Kansas State Agricultural college are willing to dig coal, said a telegram to the governor today.

\$27,000 THEFT CHARGED

"Beau Brummell" Bank Clerk Is Arrested at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—Ralph Deicken, whose dollar tips to barbers and expensive clothes gained him the title of the "Beau Brummell" bank clerk, was arrested today on a federal charge of embezzling from the Ritzley Farmers State bank, where he was employed as paying teller until a month ago.

Miss Jessie Conper, bookkeeper, was arrested on the same charge. Miss Conper, it is alleged, assisted Deicken in covering up his defalcations.

STUDENTS \$35,000 RICHER

First Army Educational Bonus Paid at Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—Eleven students today are said to be \$35,000 richer as a result of the payment yesterday of their first educational bonus, so long was the line at times that students were obliged to wait an hour before reaching the paymaster's window.

Almost every check was for \$20, a month's pay in the army.

FRENCH AWAIT SOLUTION

Paris Paper Expresses Hope for Treaty Ratification.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Temps today says it hopes that a solution will be found of the situation created by the failure of the United States senate to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, "because if the league of nations can live while awaiting the United States, it cannot endure without the United States."

INSURANCE FRAUD FOUND

Three New York Men Convicted on Conspiracy Charge.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—Clarence F. Birdseye, Kellogg Birdseye and George F. Montgomery, all of New York, were today convicted of conspiracy in connection with the failure of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust company, an insurance corporation.

DOESN'T SAM GET IN ON IT?



(Continued on Page 5, Column 2.)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5.)