

R. S. CLARK, WIFE SLAYER, IS SUICIDE

Dying Man Is Found in Room of Hotel.

FALSE NAME IS ASSUMED

Attempt to Evade Detectives Is Unsuccessful.

FINANCES ARE INVOLVED

Flight Believed Contemplated to Avoid Prosecution; Remorse Follows Murder.

CLARK LEAVES FAREWELL NOTE TO FATHER.

"Dad: I tried—honestly I did. God forgive me, and I know you and mother will."

"RUSSELL"

This is the farewell note which Russell S. Clark, slayer of his young wife, who committed suicide yesterday, left to his father, Matt Clark, Portland broker.

This note, written with a hand which trembled, on a postcard, was received in the mail yesterday by Mr. Clark. The postcard was mailed at postoffice station E. 223 Oak street, at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and was evidently penned and mailed by the young man just before he went to his room at the Oregon hotel. It was at this same station that the postcard addressed to Chief Jenkins, in which young Clark told of committing suicide, was mailed at 2:30 o'clock that afternoon.

This is believed to be the final message written or spoken by the young man, as his father remained at his bedside at St. Vincent's hospital yesterday afternoon until he died, and he did not regain consciousness from the time he was first discovered until he had breathed his last.

Russell S. Clark, youthful automobile dealer who shot and killed his wife, Frances Clark, at their country home near Gresham some time Monday morning, was found dying with a bullet wound in his right temple in a room on the third floor of the Oregon hotel at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He died at St. Vincent's hospital at 3:20 P. M.

A .35-caliber automatic revolver, lying on the floor beside the bed and an empty two-ounce chloroform bottle standing on a table near the head of the bed was found when Deputy Sheriff Christofferson and Beckman broke open the door to Clark's room. Inmates from the emergency hospital bandaged the wound and Clark was taken to St. Vincent's hospital by the Ambulance Service company. The coroner later took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue.

Conclusive evidence that the tragic murder and suicide was the result of young Clark's involved financial condition, for which he faced arrest and prosecution, was brought to light when F. E. Manchester, of the Clark-Manchester company, disclosed a fraudulent business deal through which young Clark had netted the firm of McCarran, Dates & Lively out of between \$4000 and \$7000. Other business ventures in which young Clark was interested also were in a sorry condition, according to Mr. Manchester, who spent all day yesterday in an effort to straighten out the affairs of the young murderer and suicide.

Death Note Written.

Events leading up to a solution of the double tragedy moved swiftly yesterday morning, starting at 3 o'clock when Chief of Police Jenkins received the following postcard in the morning mail:

"I have killed myself on King's Heights. CLARK."

With a squad of police and detectives under Chief Jenkins and a dozen deputy sheriffs and a Criminal Deputy Christofferson a thorough search of the woods and underbrush throughout Kings Heights, was instituted shortly after 8 o'clock.

At about 9:30 o'clock Motorcycle Sergeant Gouldstone came across an empty chloroform bottle and two Turkish towels in the woods on Kings Heights, southwest of Westover Terrace. The chloroform bottle carried the label of the Nau drug store, Sixty and Alder streets, while the Turkish towels still had the price mark on them, showing they had been purchased at the Olds, Wortman & King store. Police investigation at the Nau drug store developed that Russell Clark, the murderer and suicide, had purchased the poison there at about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. He was remembered by a woman clerk, who said the young man had a charge account at the store and she knew him personally.

The point where the bottle and towels were found the marks of

AMERICANS ESCAPE MASSACRE BY TURKS

3000 DESTITUTE REFUGEES RETIRE TO ISLAHIE.

Ten Relief Workers and Six Missionaries From United States Are Included in List.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American commission for relief in the near east today received a message dated February 15 from its offices at Adana, Asiatic Turkey, which was construed to mean that all the Americans have escaped from Marash (northeast of Adana and north of Aleppo) southward to Islahie, which is on the railroad. The message says:

"Information this morning is that the personnel of 2000 refugees retired to Islahie with Colonel Normand. There was extreme destitution and many were sick or wounded. There is no information from Aintab or Hadjin. The situation is serious."

Major D. G. Arnold of Providence, R. I., managing director of the American commission stationed at Aintab in the near east, said today that there were ten American relief workers and six American missionaries at the headquarters of the American board college at Marash. Among the relief workers are Paul V. Snyder of Plainville, Tex., and Evelyn Trostle of McPherson, Kan.

The missionaries, all of whom are under the American board of missions, Boston, are James K. Lyman, Ellen O. Blakely, Bessie Hardy, Agnes Salmond, Inez Lied and Kate E. Ainslee.

Americans belonging to the American commission stationed at Aintab are Sylvia Eddy of Simsbury, Conn.; Frank W. Peers of Topeka, Kan.; Elizabeth D. Kelly of Cleveland, O.; and John Boyd, Ray Travis and Loreta Bigley.

The missionaries there under the Boston board are Dr. John A. Merrill, Dr. Leving Shepard and wife, Dr. Caroline Hamilton, Elizabeth Frobridge, Lucille Foreman, Constance Barker and Louise M. Clarke.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED

Explosion Causes Death of Mrs. H. W. Chapman, of Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Frances Chapman, wife of H. W. Chapman, a local merchant, was fatally burned this morning following an explosion of coal gas in the cook stove. She was 65 years old. The flames blew over the stove, attracted by cries of help and smoke, about 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Chapman ran to the stairway, where he saw his wife standing, her clothing and hair burned away. She was given immediate medical attention but the injuries were too serious and she died three hours later. Her regained consciousness shortly before her death and said the accident happened when she attempted to accelerate the fire by poking at the smoldering coal.

Mrs. Chapman leaves a husband and the following eight children: W. J. Chapman, Jr., Lane; George, George Howard, Mrs. W. R. Sherwood, Mrs. Eva Mowers and Alvin Chapman, of Hood River; Mrs. Jonas Woods, Iowa; and Mrs. Ruth Ray, of Toppenish, Wash.

LANE GETS \$50,000 PLACE

Retiring Secretary to Be Executive of Big Oil Companies.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 17.—Franklin J. Lane, retiring secretary of the interior, will become an executive of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport company and the Mexican Petroleum company when he relinquishes his official position. Mr. Lane's salary will be approximately \$50,000 annually, or four times that of a cabinet officer, according to well-authenticated statements.

Mr. Lane will have offices in New York, but will frequently visit Los Angeles, where the companies named maintain extensive offices. His duties will be those of legal adviser and vice-president.

AUTO MISSIONARY NEAR

Baptists to Pursue Borneo Heathen in Modern Fashion.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Baptist missionaries in Borneo soon will pursue the elusive savage through the underbrush in a flivver, if the Baptist church succeeds in raising the \$100,000 it has set out to collect for church purposes. Professor A. T. Small of the University of Chicago announced today.

SUFFRAGE IS REJECTED

Maryland Turns Down National Amendment, 36 to 64.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 17.—The rejection of the federal woman suffrage amendment by the house of delegates was made certain today. A ratification resolution was defeated, 36 to 64.

U. S. MAY SHELVE VERSAILLES PACT

Supreme Council Warned by President.

ADRIATIC DEAL DISAPPROVED

American and Anglo-French Treaty Also Is Involved.

ACTION HELD NO THREAT

Statement Merely Intends to Make Plain This Nation's Position on Italian Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The allied supreme council has been informed by President Wilson, it was disclosed today, that if the proposed Adriatic settlement to which the American government is not a party is put into effect, the United States might have to consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from senate consideration.

The president's communication was not in the nature of a threat in the common sense of the term, it was said, but was merely a statement of a situation in which the United States might find itself if asked to subscribe to agreements in which it had no hand in the making and to which it was opposed.

The explanation was made in official quarters that the league of nations was to be the instrument for enforcing various agreements as to boundaries and the like and that if the United States became a party to the treaty of Versailles, it thus would be subscribing to the enforcement of agreements to which it had not given either its approval or consent.

It was explained further that the Anglo-French-American treaty and the treaty of Versailles were considered inseparable insofar as this question was concerned and that if a situation arose where the president would have to consider withdrawing the latter, he also would have to consider withdrawing the former.

An early announcement at the White House characterized as an "absolute falsehood" the statement by Pertinax in the Echo de Paris that President Wilson's communication contained a postscript bearing a threat to withdraw the treaty from the senate.

At first, too, the president's communication was referred to as a "memorandum" and was described as containing only eight or ten lines. It subsequently was disclosed, however, that the communication was in the form of a note and that it covered two or three pages. This note, it was explained, was prepared from a memorandum to Secretary Lansing which the president dictated and sent to the state department.

Blame Officially Misplaced. In some official quarters it was suggested today that the foreign press by describing the president's note as a threat was endeavoring to place the blame for the situation which has arisen on America instead of on the supreme council, "where it belongs."

While the American notes are withheld, it is known that they establish (Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

PUBLIC MUST BEAR HIGHER COAL PRICE

UTILITIES COMPANIES PASS ON 14 PER CENT INCREASE.

Senate Committee Hears Consumer Must Pay Biggest Part of Added Cost of Black Fuel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The public was pictured as the victim of the recent 14 per cent increase in wages given coal miners in testimony today by representatives of public utilities associations before the coal strike settlement commission and the senate commerce sub-committee investigating the fuel situation.

M. H. Aylesworth, executive manager of the National Electric Light association, told the commission the public had been led to believe that the wage increase would not be passed on to the consumers, but when the operators added the increase to the price charged the public utilities, it was inevitable that the advance should be reflected in rates. He declared that the utilities, under state or municipal regulation, were allowed several months to adjust to normal conditions, but they freely criticized the railroad administration's exercise of this function. Confiscation of coal loaded for utilities, they said, was being practiced in a "high-handed" fashion, forcing the purchase of high-priced spot coal.

Edward Chase of the Burwind-White Coal company of Philadelphia, asserted that the navy was commandeering coal and in such a way as to "demoralize" the industry.

George Wellcut, Washington, representing the national committee on gas and electric sections announced that rates, electric and traction companies would ask an upward revision of rates unless relief was afforded from the fuel price increase.

Public utilities corporations, besides their contracts with coal operators, must charge consumers the 14 per cent wage advance recently granted bituminous coal miners.

Frank Bergan, representing the public service corporation of New Jersey, today told a senate interstate commerce sub-committee. The increase amounts to about 30 cents a ton, and 90 per cent of the total increase now being paid by the ultimate consumer, he said.

"The increase in cost amounts to more than \$400,000 a year," said Mr. Bergan, "and we must charge it to the consumer or go out of business. If public service corporations go out of business the public is hurt, so the public loses either way."

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT

New Vladivostok Government Urges Union With Soviet.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Revolution has broken out in Vladivostok, Nikolai, Yenishieck and Blagovestchensk and all authority is in the hands of the provisional government, whose programme is in favor of union with soviet Russia, says a soviet wireless communication from Moscow.

The dispatch adds that red troops have entered Tirapool, 73 miles north-west of Odessa.

SEATTLE NOMINATES CALDWELL, DUNCAN

FINAL MAYORALTY CHOICE TO BE MADE FROM PAIR.

Fitzgerald Eliminated From Race. Labor Candidate Wins Place in Election March 2.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Major Hugh Caldwell was high man and James Duncan, labor candidate, was second in the race for nomination for mayor at the election March 2 in the primary election held here today. At midnight the returns from 372 precincts out of 577 were in the order named out of a field of 17 who filed for the three-year term. Three are to be elected at the coming election. The vote polled, more than 77,000, was the heaviest on record in Seattle at a primary election.

Tindall, Reeves and Cohen centered their attacks on Councilmen W. D. Lane and Oliver T. Erickson, charging them with having manifested a sympathetic attitude towards radical anti-government elements during the war. Lane was unable to explain his presence, while acting as president of the city council, at a banquet given by the "reds" to Hulet M. Wells, on the eve of his departure for the federal penitentiary to serve a term for seditious conspiracy, and Erickson was put on the defensive in the campaign because he attended a meeting in the interests of so-called political prisoners. Tindall and Reeves, both ex-service men, demanded that Lane and Erickson be driven out of public life and denounced them as unfit for public service.

In return for services rendered them in the city council when their interests were concerned, practically every "jitney bus" driver carried a banner by other candidates that the jitney drivers representing a majority of their association would not display the banners of any other councilman candidates.

Erickson and Lane, by their opposition to the purchase of the street car lines, won the friendship of the jitney busmen.

Before the city took over the traction company's property, the "jitneys" and the private company were constantly at war, but when the municipality acquired control of the system and its operation the jitneys were confronted with a new proposition. The people who had patronized them began to take a larger interest in street car transportation and the element of competition was discouraged.

Lane and Erickson, however, continued to fight the jitneys.

Mayor Fitzgerald's campaign was made on the one issue—the menace of Dunhamism. He charged Duncan with attempting to wrest by force the government of Seattle last year, during the general strike, and substitute in its place a soviet form of government and submitted a bill of particulars showing exactly what Duncan and his followers first threatened to do and did accomplish as a means to justify the unlawful ends sought by them.

The councilman contest, although of equal importance to the mayoralty in view of the fact that the voters will elect a majority of the council March 2, was completely overshadowed by the triangular contest for mayor. The candidates for council were compelled to reach the voters principally through the medium of printed matter, owing to the fact that very few meetings were held at which they were invited to speak and thus

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TENDER MESSAGE IS READ IN COURT

Mrs. Hawley Tells of Hubby's Declarations.

PROMISES HELD NOT KEPT

Ring Expected When Baby Came Never Arrived.

TELEGRAMS ALSO SHOWN

Many Details of Private Life of Oregon City Couple Aired in the Divorce Court.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 17.—(Special.)—"I hereby promise to pay my wife, Marjorie Fraker Hawley, \$75 a month, beginning with October 1, 1919, and at birth of the child I promise to make my wife a present of \$1000. I promise to love, oh, so hard, and to be the sweetest boy that ever was, Willard."

This is the document that was introduced in evidence this afternoon in the trial of the divorce suit of Marjorie Hawley against Willard P. Hawley, Jr., and was brought out on cross-examination of Mrs. Hawley by Major Cassius R. Peck for the defense.

The young wife had testified that her husband had promised to give her a diamond ring after the birth of their baby.

No Ring, No Baby, Says Wife. "A ring like this one," explained Mrs. Hawley, exhibiting a sparkling gem on her finger, "but he never did it, and I exacted that promise from him before I would consent to have another child. I wanted a baby, and I told him it was customary for husbands to give their wives gifts when a baby was born, and as he had failed to keep his first promise I insisted upon having it in writing. I told him I must have my allowances, increased from \$50 to \$75 a month."

The pledge was written with a pencil on a brown paper bag, and bore no date, but the witness testified that it was executed in September, 1919, two months before the divorce proceedings were instituted.

Endearing Phrase Bobs Up. The phrase "oh, so hard" recurred several times this afternoon, once when Major Peck exhibited a little piece of paper which Mrs. Hawley had left on her husband's desk on a visit to his office, leaving it there for him to find later. She had penned the following:

"Dear Hoody. Oh, so hard. I owe you four crosses."

Mrs. Hawley said these "crosses" stood for "kisses," and that "Hoody" was Willard's nickname, bestowed by his mother.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff by Major Peck occupied the entire afternoon and was not concluded when court adjourned until tomorrow. Counsel for the defense undertook to prove that right up to the time of the filing of the suit and for some time previously Mr. and Mrs. Hawley were living happily for the most part, and introduced a sheaf of telegrams between the principals when Mr. Hawley was in California on a business trip last September. All of these

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MERGER OF 3 ROADS IS AGAIN PLANNED

JAMES J. HILL'S OLD PLAN NOW BEFORE CONGRESS.

Formation of Great Northern, N. P. and Burlington Systems Purpose of New Legislation.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—Merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads into one great transcontinental system, shortly after government control is relinquished this month, was forecast in high railroad circles here today.

The merger was actually completed by James J. Hill, when he was in control of the roads, but it was dissolved because the federal government regarded the combination as illegal. It is claimed that legislation before congress and the present government attitude would not prohibit the merger.

The three roads have a combined mileage of 27,000. It has been stated here that the reason for the merger is to take care of \$400,000,000 in Burlington bonds which fall due in 1921.

The merger is entirely dependent upon passage of legislation now before congress which would remove the legal restrictions placed by the Sherman law, a high official of the Burlington system said.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—If the protracted dry weather period is not broken by February 25 it will be necessary to ship between 150,000 and 200,000 head of cattle from the northern part of California to the ranges of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, according to an announcement here today by D. J. Searles, secretary of the California Cattlemen's association. Power companies have been advised by the weather bureau that the January snowfall at Summit, in the Sacramento watershed, was 20 inches as compared to a normal fall for the month of 78 inches, and at Tamarack in the San Joaquin valley watershed it was 24 inches, as compared with a normal fall of 137 inches.

AIR FIGHTER IS ARRESTED

Veteran Shot Down by Germans Held Under Mann Act.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 17.—Christopher G. Cole, wounded war veteran and federal deputy revenue agent in charge of prohibition enforcement, was arrested here today charged with violation of the Mann act.

He went to jail in default of \$1500 bond. Cole was shot down from an airplane by the Germans during the war.

READING REFUSES PLACE

English Press Reports Britisher Refuses U. S. Embassy.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Premier Lloyd George has offered the ambassadorship at Washington to the earl of Reading, the former ambassador there, says the Pall Mall Gazette today, but he has declined the appointment.

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RETURN OF ROADS HELD 'FINAL TRIAL'

Hoover Declares Private Ownership at Stake.

WIDE-AWAKE POLICY URGED

If Large Vision Is Lacking, Reaction Is Expected.

RATE RISE IS OPPOSED

Handicaps to Business by Failure of Transportation to Increase Considered Vital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The return of the railroads to private ownership on March 1 will mean the pining of private operation on its "final trial," in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, expressed tonight in his inaugural address as president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Hoover attacked government operation of either railroads or shipping as "experiments in socialism, necessitated by the war" in which there were many fundamental objections.

"No scheme of political appointment," Mr. Hoover said, "has ever been devised that will replace competition in its selection of ability and character. Both shipping and railroads have today the advantage of many skilled personnel, sifted out in a hard school of competition and even then the government operation of these enterprises is not proving satisfactory."

Political Pressure Discussed. "Therefore, the ultimate inefficiency that would arise from the deadening paralysis of bureaucracy has not yet had full opportunity for development. Already we can show that no government under pressure or ever-present political or sectional interests can properly conduct the risks of extension and improvement, or can be free from local pressure to conduct unwarranted services in industrial enterprises."

After referring to the handicaps imposed upon business through the failure of transportation facilities to grow with the country, Mr. Hoover continued:

"The return of the railroads to the owners places predominantly private operation upon its final trial. If instant energy, courage and large vision in the owners should prove lacking in meeting the immediate situation, we will be faced with a reaction that will drive the country to some other form of control."

"Energetic enlargement of equipment, better service, co-operation with employes and the least possible advance in rates, together with freedom from political interests, will be the scales upon which the public will weigh the results."

Turning to the question of shipping, Mr. Hoover said that while, with the railroads under the government, efficiency could be passed on to the consumers, "on the seas we will sooner or later find it translated to the national treasury."

The speaker asserted that as government officials could not engage in "hauling in fixing rates," they must take refuge in rigid regulation and fixed rates.

Fleet Problems Viewed. "The effect of our large fleet," he went on, "in the world's market, is thus to hold up rates, for so long as this great fleet in one hand holds a fixed rate, others will only barely underbid. If we hold up rates an increasing number of our ships will be idle as the private fleets grow. We shall yet be faced with the question of demobilizing a considerable part of this fleet into private hands, or frankly acknowledging that we operate for other reasons than interest on our investment."

The problem of the relationship between the employer and employe was next discussed by Mr. Hoover. He asserted that the country had until recently "greatly neglected the human element in our productivity, and that this neglect had accumulated much of the discontent and unrest throughout the universal population and had reacted in a decrease of production."

"I am daily impressed," he said, "with the fact that there is but one way out and that is to again re-establish through organized representation that personal co-operation between employer and employe in production that was a binding force when our industries were smaller—when the attitude of refusal to participate in collective bargaining with representatives of the employe's own choosing is the negation of this bridge to better relationship."

Mr. Hoover declared that he was convinced that the vast majority of American labor "fundamentally wishes to cooperate in production and that this basis of good will can be organized and the vitality of production re-created."

In a brief reference to the international situation he declared the safety of European civilization "was hanging by a slender thread" and "we were faced with a new orientation of world problems."

"We are today contemplating," he said, "maintenance of an enlarged army and navy in preparedness for further upheavals, while failing to

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