Morning Oregonian.

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CLEAN BASEBALL TRIBUNAL WANTED

People May Control Own Game in Future.

MONIED INTERESTS OPPOSED

Leaders of Sport Take Stock to Preserve Pastime.

NATIONAL SPORT IN PERIL

Men Above Question Desired to Take Charge and Purge of Evils.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Representatives of four major league baseball clubs tonight started a movement designed to "clean up baseball forever" by taking control of the game out of the hands of men financially interested and placing it under a "civilian tribunal" to be composed of men "of unquestioned public standing."

A letter was sent to every major league club and dozens of others interested, asking their approval of the plan, which was characterized as a means of "giving professional baseball to the American people, where it belongs, and taking ownership of it away from club owners and players."

Loyal Owners Back Move.

The letter was signed by William Veeck, president of the Chicago National league club; Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago American league club; Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburg club, and John McGraw, vice-president and manager of the New York National league club.

It proposed that the national commission be abolished because "in its present form it cannot be impartial," and that in its place there be a tribunal whose members would receive higher salaries than anyone now connected with baseball. General Pershing, Major-General Leonard Wood, former President William Howard Taft, Senator Hiram Johnson, Judge K. M. Landis and William G. McAdoo are some of the men proposed for the tribunal, but the letter adds that none has been approached.

Tribunal Would Rule Sport.

Salaries for members of the tribunal and its secretaries and clerks would be paid from a fund set aside from major league and world series receipts.

The tribunal would be in absolute charge of all organized baseball leagues, of the players, the managers and owners and league presidents and its decisions would be beyond appeal or dispute.

The letter declared that such a plan must be worked out immediately if baseball is to continue as the national game and points out the gambling and betting evils revealed in the past two years.

The plan was worked out by A. D. Lasker of the Chicago National league club and received full approval of President John Heydler of the National league, the letter says.

Impartial Leaders Sought.

"The national commission, baseball's supreme body consists today of presidents of the National and American leagues," the letter continues.

"Regardless of the desire of these men to be impartial, they could not be, at least subconsciously, unmindful of the special interest of the individual league they represented. It was felt, therefore, that the third member of the commission should be connected with the game. The shock just received by the baseball world, the blacklisting of three major league players and the indictments and suspension of some of the greatest stars on a world championship team, has caused the owners to look within themselves as, understandably, they might not look under ordinary circumstances.

"As a basis for proposed action, the signers of this letter have agreed to a preliminary plan and agree to put it into operation.

"The undersigners urge that the three most prominent men obtainable, in nowise connected with baseball, be obtained to act as a superior tribunal, and that, such tribunal shall have unreviewable authority over presidents of all leagues, club owners, players and every other person, act or thing connected with baseball.

"The more knowledge of control of baseball by such men would insure that the public interests would be first served and that, therefore, all existing evils would disappear.

High Salaries Favored.

"It is proposed to appropriate the necessary expenses for this tribunal from the world series and major league receipts. Paying these men higher salaries than anyone connected with baseball receives, would emphasize their authority and automatically attract men of the type desired.

"Everyone connected with baseball would be absolutely under the control of this tribunal. If an owner committed an unethical act the tribunal could reprimand him, fine him or even revoke his franchise.

"Likewise, it would be empowered to establish a proper relationship between minor and major leagues.

"The conduct of the player on the field and the rules governing the games also will be subject to the

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FRANCE GOES LIMIT HONORING PERSHING

HIGHEST WAR DECORATION OF REPUBLIC CONFERRED.

Medaille Militaire Is Presented to American Commander by French General Fayolle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—"In the name of the American army that fought in France," General Pershing today accepted the award of the medaille militaire, the highest military decoration within the gift of the French government.

The presentation was made at Fort Myer by the French General Marie Fayolle, who commanded the first American troops on the western front.

The parade ground at the fort presented a colorful picture, the French tricolor everywhere floating in unison with the stars and stripes as General Pershing, an isolated figure in the center of the field, was approached by General Fayolle and the medal pinned on his breast after a brief address by the French officer.

"It gives me the deepest pleasure," General Fayoll declared, in presenting the medal, "to confer upon you as the commander-in-chief of the valiant American soldiers who fought in France, the highest decoration of my government."

Accepting the honor on behalf of the American army, General Pershing expressed his "deepest gratitude," adding that it was a "particular pleasure to receive the medaille militaire from the French general who commanded the first American troops to enter the fighting line in France."

LANE ILL, QUITS BUSINESS

Retirement as Oil Company Official Temporary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Franklin K. Lane, ex-secretary of the interior, has been forced to give up business temporarily because of ill health, it was learned today.

It was said at the offices of the oil company of which he is vice-president that, approaching a physical breakdown after seven years of public life, he had been ordered by his physicians to leave his desk two weeks ago. He went to Katonah, N. Y., returning here yesterday on his way to Bethel, Maine, where he has been directed to take a complet rest. His condition now, it was said, is not serious.

SEATTLE IS OUTSTRIPPED

Bank Clearings of Portland Lead by Nearly $5,000,000.

Portland bank clearings for the month of September exceeded those of Seattle by nearly $5,000,000, according to comparative figures obtained yesterday. Earlier in the month comparative figures showed that Portland was running consistently ahead of the Puget sound city and it was not considered surprising when Portland's monthly total was found to be well ahead.

The figures are: Portland bank clearings for September, 1920, $180,346,491.38; Seattle's clearings for the same period, $175,874,388.96.

AUTO HITS WAGON, 2 HURT

George Housch, 42, and Son Henry, 14, Sustain Injuries.

George Housch, 42, of 950 Prescott street, suffered an injury to his ankle, and his son Henry, 14, suffered a scalp wound last night, when their milk wagon was run down by an automobile at East Twenty-sixth and Knott streets. Both received first-aid treatment at the emergency hospital.

G. B. Nakamura, a Japanese real estate dealer, was arrested last night by Patrolman Atkinson and charged with being drunk, following a collision between Nakamura's automobile and a Vancouver street car on the Broadway bridge.

PLOT KNOWLEDGE CLAIMED

Brooklyn Loiterer Tells Police He Knows Bombers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A man giving the name of Joshua Greenspan, arrested early today for loitering in a Brooklyn building, was said by the police to have stated he knew the identity of persons responsible for the Wall street explosion.

Greenspan was sent to a hospital for observation, while members of the bomb squad and agents of the department of justice began checking up his record.

LOVERS BRAVE WEATHER

Six Couples Wed at Vancouver. Fiscal Year Shows Loss.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Though today was Friday, and unusually stormy, windy and rainy, six couples braved the elements and superstition and were married.

During September this year, 237 couples were married. The number for September, 1919, was 263. The number married here the past 12 months, ending last night, was 2788 couples.

LAWS MADE STRINGENT

Industrial Troubles at Ports Ruled by Measure.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 1.—The house passed today the bill proposing more stringent laws relating to industrial troubles at ports by a vote of 86 to 20.

This was nine votes less than the number required to give the measure the emergency clause.

SUPREME JUSTICE BENNETT RESIGNS

Attorney-General Brown Named Successor.

T. B. HANDLEY GETS POST

Corporation Commissioner to Take Attorney's Place.

OLCOTT FILLS VACANCIES

Member of Commission to Be Named by Governor Today. Age Causes Resignation.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—George M. Brown, since January 1, 1915, attorney-general of Oregon, tonight was appointed justice of the Oregon supreme court by Governor Olcott to succeed A. S. Bennett, who has resigned because of private business affairs needing his attention in Eastern Oregon. Attorney-General Brown will be succeeded by T. B. Handley, who was named corporation commissioner last May following the resignation of H. J. Schulderman. Mr. Handley's successor will be appointed by Governor Olcott tomorrow.

In presenting his resignation to Governor Olcott late this afternoon Justice Bennett said:

"I regret exceedingly to break the pleasant associations which have surrounded me on the supreme bench and to give up the very congenial work thereon. But the cares and disabilities of advancing years, together with the pressure of some private affairs, make it difficult and sometimes almost impossible satisfactorily to perform the duties of the office.

Resignation Is Tendered.

"I therefore tender my resignation as associate justice of the supreme court, to take effect on Wednesday, October 6."

Attorney-General Brown was elected to his present office in November, 1914, and entered upon his duties on January of the following year. He was re-elected to the office at the general election in 1918 and had more than two years yet to serve.

Before coming to Salem Mr. Brown had resided in Douglas county practically all of his life and still retains his legal residence at Roseburg. For 21 years he was district attorney of Douglas county, leaving that office to accept the duties of attorney-general. During his incumbency as attorney-general Mr. Brown has handled considerable important litigation for the state and practically all of his legal opinions have stood the tests of the supreme court. As a legal adviser state officials said tonight that he has no peer in the state.

Handley Ex-Deputy Attorney.

Mr. Handley resided in Tillamook before coming to Salem last May. He was deputy district attorney there for

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HARDING LEADS STRAW BALLOT ON FIFTH DAY

FAVOR OF 143 TO 53 SHOWN IN THE OREGONIAN CANVASS.

All Returns With Exception of Those in St. Johns Ferry Overwhelmingly for Senator.

THE OREGONIAN'S STRAW BALLOT YESTERDAY.

VOTING PLACE.	Harding	Cox	Debs	Christensen
St. Johns Ferry—				
Men	21	21	1	---
Women	---	3	---	---
Police Dept.—				
Men	83	22	2	1
Journal Bldg.—				
Men	20	4	1	---
Women	9	3	---	---
Total	143	53	4	1

Returns on the fifth day of The Oregonian straw ballot on the presidential candidates, being carried out in various parts of the city in an attempt to obtain a reasonable forecast of the coming elections, resulted in a total of 143 to 53 in favor of Senator Harding yesterday. Votes were taken from the day and night reliefs of the police department, the Journal building exclusive of the newspaper employes and a two-hour canvass of all passengers on the St. Johns ferry.

All returns for the day were overwhelmingly in favor of Senator Harding, with the exception of the canvass on the St. Johns ferry, where Cox nosed into the lead over the republican candidate to the tune of 24 to 21, while a single vote was cast for Eugene V. Debs.

The Debs adherent announced that he was a socialist and was voting for Debs on principle—"but I've got a $60 bet on Harding," he concluded.

The alleged "wet" proclivities of the democratic nominee were the greatest single deciding factor among the passengers of the ferry, most of whom were laborers from the nearby mills. One man, proclaimed loudly that he was for Cox.

"I was a republican until the country went dry," he announced. "But now I'm off all the parties and all the candidates except Cox. Cox seems to have leanings toward liquor so he gets my vote."

"I haven't got any use for either candidate," declared one truck driver. "Neither of them is the people's choice. It's six of one and half a dozen of the other. But I'm for Cox—he might bring the booze back again."

Fully 50 per cent of the laborers who were returning from work via the ferry declined to vote either way, many of them having failed to register. Their attitude was one of utter indifference, apparently, as to which candidate would be elected.

"What difference does it make who's elected?" asked one of these. "The system we got of electing presidents is the bunk. Whoever heard of Cox or Harding, either, before they were nominated?"

Senator Harding was an overwhelming favorite among policemen of the day relief, including the traffic bureau and officials of the municipal court. The poll for the day relief showed these results: Harding, 31; Cox, 8; Debs, 2; Christensen, 1.

Several of the patrolmen declined to announce their choice for president, thinking they might be accused of entering politics.

Another patrolman who at first de-

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EX-SENATOR CRANE SUCCUMBS SUDDENLY

NOTED REPUBLICAN LEADER DIES AT DALTON, MASS.

Outstanding Characteristic of ex-Governor Is Prominence Without Being Orator.

DALTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Winthrop Murray Crane, ex-United States senator, who ha been seriously ill for several weeks, died suddenly at his home here early today.

An outstanding characteristic of Mr. Crane, ex-Governor of Massachusetts and for two terms a United States senator from that state, was the fact that he attained eminence in public life without being an orator. Although he served eight years in the senate it was said of him that he never made what really could be called a "speech" in that body. The successor of Senator Hoar, whose wit and eloquence rang through the halls of congress, Crane's chief claim to distinction was that of silent leadership and of a party mediator.

Senator Crane on more than one occasion in the interval from 1904 to 1913, when republican differences developed and party measures were endangered, demonstrated his ability as a harmonizer and by using his persuasive powers in personal interviews with other senators, with whom he was popular, restored peace.

On one occasion the fate of an important bill appeared to depend upon the vote of one senator. His colleagues had tried in vain, by many methods, to learn the probable attitude of this man. Crane, who had been talking the matter over with a group of republican senators, remarked: "Wait a minute." He crossed the floor of the senate chamber to the recalcitrant's desk and conversed with him in low tones for a few moments. Returning to his friends, he announced with a smile: "He'll vote for the bill." "How did you find out?" was the astonished inquiry. "I asked him," was Crane's reply.

Born in Dalton, Mass., April 23, 1853, the son of Zenas M. Crane, a paper manufacturer, young Crane was educated in the public schools and at Williston seminary. He never attended college but, after leaving the seminary, entered the paper mills founded by his grandfather at Dalton and in them he maintained an interest throughout his life. For many years these mills produced the paper used by the United States government in engraving its currency, bonds and notes. Because of his interest in this industry and his desire to continue with it, Mr. Crane, at the beginning of President Roosevelt's administration, declined an invitation to enter his cabinet as secretary of the treasury.

President Roosevelt held the "silent" Massachusetts man in high esteem. Crane had been unusually successful in averting strikes and disagreements at the Dalton Mills. In 1902, when he was governor of Massachusetts, he was instrumental in adjusting by arbitration a serious strike of teamsters and freight handlers in Boston. Later, it is said, he suggested to President Roosevelt the method by which the strike of several hundred thousand coal miners in the anthracite fields was settled.

Three years as lieutenant governor and three years as governor of Massachusetts preceded Crane's entrance into the senate to fill the vacancy in 1904 caused by the death of George F. Hoar. Appointed to the senate

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CITIES ARE INCREASING IN POPULATION 71½ TIMES AS FAST AS RURAL DISTRICTS —News Item.

HARDING SCORES DRY LAW LAXITY

Condemnation Voiced in Front Porch Speech.

ADDRESS MADE TO WOMEN

Department of Public Welfare Is Advocated.

MATERNITY IS MENTIONED

Nominee Suggests Fair Sex Should Have Important Part in Federal Department.

MARION, O., Oct. 1.—In a front porch speech today outlining his programme of social justice, Senator Harding described enforcement of law as a fundamental of social progress, regardless of the private opinions of executive officials and declared particularly that "we must all condemn without qualification the failure to enforce prohibition."

A federal department of public welfare was advocated by the nominee, but he proclaimed his opposition to concentration of too much authority in Washington and asserted there was grave danger in authorizing the federal government to "take from local communities all the burdens of social conscience." The allusion to prohibition was the first to be made publicly by the candidate since his speech of acceptance and he did not follow it with a detailed discussion. In addition to law enforcement, he spoke for industrial peace, protection of maternity, humane regulation of labor conditions, promotion of public health, aid to child welfare and stabilization of employment as factors in social betterment.

League Opposition Re-stated.

The speech was delivered to a delegation of women from many parts of the country and the senator took occasion to present the league issue as it affects woman's interests and to re-state his opposition to the Versailles covenant. Reading article 10, he declared he was "not in favor of that covenant."

The crowd which heard the candidate and cheered him many times was one of the largest of the front-porch campaign.

Several special trains brought delegations of women to Marion, and most of the commercial establishments here employing women closed their doors to permit these to attend.

The visitors marched to the Harding home in martial order with bands playing and with standards bearing the names of numerous cities following in column the banners of local employes' organizations. They crowded the lawn to overflowing and at the end of the speech, women factory workers jostled shoulders with women decked in costly furs and tailored gowns in a scramble to shake the nominee's hand.

Pageant Features March.

One feature of the procession was a pageant in which 21 girls of foreign ancestry marched in the native costume of their races.

Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana acted as marshal of the parade and chairman of the front porch meeting, and Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago made the speech presenting the delegation to Senator and Mrs. Harding.

Tonight Senator Harding made public a telegram to Edward A. Ryan of Washington, D. C., who was arrested at the senator's Baltimore meeting Monday night after he had asked the nominee whether he "had agreed with Senator Johnson in his position to scrap the league of nations." Mr. Harding expressed regret that there had been an arrest and declared that he did not control any senator's attitude, but was trying to "harmonize the views of American leadership that we shall be able to adopt a policy in our world relations to which Americans will unitedly subscribe."

In his speech to the women the candidate said he was sure "the mothers and wives of America do not wish to give their sons and husbands for sacrifice at the call of an extra-constitutional body like the council of the Paris league."

U. S. Comes First.

"You have heard so much about article 10, the 'heart of the league,' that I wish to read it to you. You have also heard something about our failure to adopt it, breaking 'the heart of the world.'

"I am a pretty sympathetic man myself, but I want to tell you women of America that I would rather break the heart of the world than destroy the soul of the United States.

"I have a notion that most of you can understand the English language. You can understand article 10. That is the heart of the league. That is the mortgage of American resources, man-power and wealth, putting them at the command of a council of foreign powers, sitting around a table at the capital of the world in Geneva. And if anybody is in doubt about my position understand me now: I am not in favor of that covenant.

"You note the contract. America is not a welcher. If you do go in and don't keep your promises you have made it the colossal disappointment of all time. So I say to you, women

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TENANTS REFUSE TO BUDGE MOVING DAY

NEW YORK COURT DECISION PROTECTS RENTERS.

Landlords Put to Rout by Law and Moving Vans Are Idle as Result.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Moving day came and went with hardly so much as a ripple of excitement. No evictions were recorded. Those who moved were so few that van owners reported idle trucks, canceled orders and the poorest moving business on record.

The new rent laws did the work. The October 1, "pandemonium" and "state-of-war" prophets were wholly discredited.

The mayor's committee on rent profiteering, the municipal court justices and other sources of information were sought by tenants asking information as to their legal status, but the vast majority of apartment leaseholders seemed to have realized with deep satisfaction that it was not theirs, but the landlord's move.

The most generous estimate placed upon the number of families that moved today in this city was well under 5000.

H. A. Morgan, secretary of the Van Owners' association, said the idle vans and the countermanded orders were directly due to the new laws. The van drivers' strike, he asserted, is well in hand, as the owners have plenty of substitute teamsters and drivers, many of whom would not even have to be called upon, since the moving was less than 10 per cent of what it generally is on October 1. The orders of Chief Justice Levy of the municipal court, following a conference of 30 justices, that no warrants in holdover landlord and tenant proceedings begun before September 28, are to be issued, effectively stopped all attempts at eviction.

PONZI FACES NEW CHARGE

Use of Mails to Defraud Alleged in Federal Indictment.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The federal grand jury today indicted Charles Ponzi, promoter of the scheme by which thousands of dollars were obtained from investors on promises to pay 50 per cent profits, on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. The indictments, of which there were two of 43 counts each, were the longest returned here in years.

Ponzi now is a federal prisoner at the East Cambridge jail and is under indictment on state court charges of larceny.

POWER SCHOONER SINKS

Newark Goes Down Off California Coast—Passengers Saved.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 1.—News of the sinking Wednesday of the power schooner Newark off the Lower California coast was brought here today with the arrival of Captain A. H. Moore, six passengers and the six members of the crew.

The Newark struck a sunken reef about 18 miles south of Geronimo island. The Italian fishing boat Mardito rescued all on board before the Newark sank. The Newark was of 188 tons and valued at $20,000.

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JEWELRY PICKETS LOSE IN APPEAL

Supreme Court Holds Good Cause Lacking.

UNION RECOGNITION IS ISSUE

Wages, Hours or Conditions Declared Not Involved.

LABOR WINS IN ANOTHER

Retail Clerks' Local 1257 Is Allowed to Place Pickets at Shoe Store Entrances.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—Local union, No. 41, International Jewelry Workers' union, has no legal right to station pickets in front of the establishments of Portland jewelry firms for the purpose of compelling them to recognize the union, according to an opinion written by Justice C. A. Johns and handed down by the Oregon supreme court here today.

The opinion written by Justice Johns affirmed the findings of Judges Kavanaugh, Gatens and Stapleton, who presided at the time the case was originally heard in the circuit court for Multnomah county. Chief Justice McBride and Justices Benson, Harris and Burnett concurred in the predominating opinion, with Justices Bean and Bennett dissenting.

In this action G. Heitkemper, a corporation, and eight other jewelers operating in Portland sought to obtain an injunction order restraining the Central Labor council of Portland, Harry Anderson, William Kimsey, E. J. Stack, local union No. 41, Edward Becker and R. A. Suttiff from placing pickets in front of the stores or shops of the plaintiffs.

Picketing Is Admitted.

The defendants admitted the picketing but claimed it was peaceful and law[illegible] that it was done for the protection and furtherance of the interests of union labor, and that they had a legal right to do it, even though the plaintiffs were damaged as a result.

"The testimony did not indicate that there ever was any dispute about wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment," said Judge Johns' opinion. "Through conferences, all of these matters had been amicably settled, subject only to formal approval, but the agreement was never actually ratified, because the defendants insisted that the plaintiffs recognize their union. This the defendants refused to do. The recognition of the union was the only real dispute between the parties in the case.

"The defendants relied upon chapter 346, laws of 1919, known as the 'picketing act,' and under the facts shown to exist, that law does not embrace or legalize picketing a place of business and destroying its patronage where the only purpose is to compel recognition of a labor union.

Authority Held Lacking.

"Distinguished counsel have not cited, and after diligent search we have not found any authority which would justify or sustain picketing, even though it be peaceable, where the controversy is not between employer and employe and there is no dispute growing out of employment but the purpose of the picketing is to induce the employer to recognize the union. As we analyze the authorities, the legal right peacefully to picket is largely dependent upon the purpose and intent, and the method and manner in which the picketing is done."

The court held that the primary purpose of calling the strike, placing the plaintiffs on the unfair list and picketing their places of business was to obtain the recognition of the defendant local union No. 41. Under such a state of facts the court declared the damages were not incidental to the legal right of the defendants.

Neither Side to Recover.

Since this action was a test case, the predominating opinion modified the decree of the lower courts as to costs, and neither side will recover.

In another case, brought by George L. Greenfield, doing business under the title of "Wright's Shoe Shop" and "Greenfield's," to enjoin the Portland Central Labor council, D. E. Nicker-

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TODAY IS LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER!

At 8 o'clock tonight registration books at the courthouse will close finally, and citizens whose names are not on the records will not be able to vote at the general election in November.

Only those need register who have not voted for two years or who have moved from the precincts in which they formerly voted.

Registration totals for all parties to date are as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Republicans	45,860	30,359	76,019
Democrats	15,108	10,996	26,104
Other parties	3,029	2,069	5,098
Grand total			107,212