

ARMS TO BE TOPIC AT 450 MEETINGS

Effort Stated to Get Public
to Take Part.

BRIAND IN WASHINGTON

French Delegation Is Completed by
Arrival of Premier; Hughes
and Pershing in Welcome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Governor Board of the general committee on limitation of armament, created by labor and other organizations to function during the international conference at its first meeting today approved the selection of Oscar S. Straus, ex-ambassador to Turkey, as permanent chairman, and elected D. P. Kingsley of New York treasurer.

Chairman Straus said the committee's purpose would be to "marshal and focus public sentiment for disarmament in and behind the international conference" and to "support the policy of the administration in seeking a reduction of armament."

450 Meetings Stated.

Membership of the committee had been extended specifically, Mr. Straus said, to allow it to speak for religious, racial and other general associations and classes in addition to labor.

He said that 450 meetings would be held in different parts of the country on Armistice day as a first endeavor to enlist public participation in the committee work.

The French delegation was completed tonight with arrival of Premier Briand at the headquarters of the committee. He, with the other members of the party were greeted by officials representing the American government and cheered by thousands of spectators.

Secretary Hughes was the first to grasp the hand of the premier and to extend the government's welcome. General Pershing, as the ranking representative of the army, also was present and was the first to greet Briand. Chief of staff of the French army and acting military advisor to the delegates.

Other officials from the state department and army met the visitors in New York and accompanied them on the special train here.

After introductions, Premier Briand and Secretary Hughes, with their staff officials were escorted to automobiles waiting to take them to their residences. Then came the bugler's call "attention" and the squadron of cavalry presented arms.

The military band followed with the Marseillaise. Then the band broke into strains of the Star-Spangled Banner. The visitors, preceded by a cavalry squadron, then were taken to their hotel.

Other members of the delegation to arrive tonight include Rene Viviani, deputy and former premier of France; Albert Sarraut, senator and minister of colonies, both of whom are delegates.

The premier said he would rather not touch on the question involved in the conference until he has been received by President Harding.

The American delegation again met in Secretary Hughes' office.

There was reason to believe that the delegation arrived at the formula for limitation of naval armament which it will present to the conference as the American suggestion. The absence of naval experts from the session tended to strengthen this view.

No Outline to Be Made.

It may be stated authoritatively that no advance outline of the American attitude and suggestions as to ways and means of limitation of naval armament will be given formally or informally, to other delegations prior to the assembling of the international conference.

It was added, from its very nature cannot arrive at anything but unanimous conclusions and that fact makes inadvisable, in the American view, any preliminary interchange of views.

The first session of the advisory committee appointed by President Harding to assist the American delegation will be held Wednesday.

12 BANDITS LOOT TRAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

The rattle of buckshot and bullets still failed to bring a surrender.

After a consultation the robbers placed a charge of dynamite alongside the door of the mail car.

The explosion wrenched off the door. The mail clerks and the engine crew who had barricaded themselves within the car fired at the bandits, but the attackers were too far below the floor of the car to be hit.

The robbers replied by throwing two bombs into the mail car, wrecking the interior and forcing the defenders to sink down behind their barricade.

The clerks and engine crew refused to come out until the bandits had thrown a firebrand amongst the wreckage of the interior of the car.

Debris Is Set Afire.

This set the debris afire and the defenders surrendered. The bandits then forced the mail clerks to throw out the "sacks" with the red stripes on them. These are the sacks which contain the registered mail.

By this time the interior of the car was blazing fiercely and the men within were in danger of incineration. They crowded to the door and the robbers, seeing their lot, backed away, covering the men, whom they allowed to descend from the flaming car.

Still keeping the mail clerks covered, they marched the engine and fireman to the locomotive and ordered them to proceed south. As the locomotive drew away, the robbers entered their automobile and drove away.

The engine crew, as soon as they saw the lights of the automobile disappear in the west, stopped and backed up to where they had been forced to cut off the rest of the train. The burning mail coach, which did not communicate its fire to the rest of the train because of its steel construction, was cut out and the rest of the train, filled with excited passengers, was taken to the division headquarters at Champlain.

During the fight between the bandits and the mail clerks four passengers followed the locomotive down the track, barricaded themselves behind a fence and endeavored to aid those who were being fired on in the coach. Seeing that those in the mail car were being aided by some of the passengers, some of the robbers turned their attention to the helpers and fired several volleys.

Knowing, who received three bullet holes in his coat, was the only person hit.

When the passengers saw that the

train crew had surrendered they returned to their coaches.

In dynamiting the safe the desperadoes set fire to the interior of the steel mail car. After the outlaws had fired in a waiting automobile the engine crew returned to the rest of the train, cut out the flaming mail car and proceeded to Champlain, the next division point.

The all-steel train left Chicago loaded with passengers at 4:30 tonight and, crashing through Exton at high speed had gone some two miles when the fireman, turning to take a scoopful of coal, saw masked men alighting down the coal pile in the glare from the open firebox door. He stepped back hurriedly, dropping his shovel.

The noise attracted the attention of the engineer, who took his eyes from the rails a moment to ascertain what was the matter.

Stoker Hit on Head.

He saw the fireman facing the tender with his hands partly raised as though hesitating whether to leap at two armed men who were visible just beyond him.

"Get back there," he heard one of the men command the fireman. The stoker still hesitated and the foremost bandit struck him on the head with a pistol.

The fireman staggered back toward his side of the cab and the second robber advanced toward the engineer with two revolvers aimed at him.

A third robber followed. "Stop the train," shouted the masked men, while one of them covered the fireman. The engineer closed the throttle, but hesitated to apply the brakes until the robber, stepping closer, poked the barrel of his revolver into the grimy face of the driver and commanded, "Give her the air, quick!"

Safe Speedily Blown.

The engineer soon brought the train to a stop. The robbers then commanded the fireman to uncouple the mail and baggage cars, covering him constantly with their weapons. As soon as these coaches were disconnected the outlaws escorted the fireman back to the cab and ordered the engineer to proceed.

As the headlight flashed on the railing of the bridge over a creek a mile south of the hold-up, the robbers commanded the engine crew to stop. While one of the men kept the engineer and fireman guarded in the cab, the other robbers entered the mail car and, with celerity, blew open the safe, having everything in readiness for the act. All the registered mail was gathered into a bag and all the valuables in the safe were scraped together. The robbers then carried their loot to an automobile waiting in the shadow of some trees bounding the stream, waved good-bye to the trainmen and dashed away in the car.

Rest of Train Backed Up.

Released from the commanding muzzles of the bandits' pistols, the engineer and fireman, although they could see no sign of the robbers from the door of the mail car, which had been set on fire by the robbery, quickly backed up to the rest of their train.

The passengers were roaming the tracks in consternation trying to ascertain what had happened, as the robbery had required about an hour. The burning mail car was switched off the main track as quickly as possible and the locomotive and baggage car were connected to the passenger coaches. The train then proceeded to Champlain, 20 miles south, where a new engine crew picked up the train and proceeded toward New Orleans after the passengers had been reassured.

AMNESTY FOR THOUSANDS

BOLSHEVIK PRISONS IN RUSSIA ORDERED OPENED.

Edict in Celebration of Anniversary
of Revolution; Political
Prisoners Not Excluded.

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Bolshevik prisons in Russia have been ordered opened to release thousands of persons in celebration of the anniversary of the revolution, but, according to a Moscow wireless, hundreds of important political prisoners, for whose release or commutation of sentence Russians have hoped, do not come under the amnesty.

While absolute release of certain classes or great reduction in their sentences have been arranged, the decree announces that this is not applicable in the case of "those sentenced for participation in white guard plots, espionage, open armed revolt or in the case of the leaders of anti-soviet political parties or those sentenced for bandit crimes, such as Generals Maklakov and Petlura, Ukrainian leaders."

These members of the executive committee of the social revolutionists who have long been in prison will remain there. Death sentences of all persons for other offenses, whose cases have reached the appeal stage, are commuted to five years' imprisonment.

Complete release has been ordered of all persons sentenced to conditional deprivation of liberty, those sentenced to terms of under one year, deserters from the red army during the civil war, peasants and workmen participating in the Kronstadt revolt and those imprisoned for non-fulfillment of regulations, while those sentenced to longer terms for other reasons will have their imprisonment reduced from one-half to one-third, depending upon the length of the original penalty. The decree also has ordered investigation of the possibility of the readmission of all persons deported.

The prison amnesty is in addition to the amnesty granted all private soldiers who fought with Denikin, Kolchak, Wrangel or other white army commanders.

TIME ON CREDITS ADVISED

Writer Sees Only One Way to Avert
Financial Crash in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg discusses the German economic situation in the Tageblatt, and outlines a plan which he declares is the only way to save Germany from financial ruin. His plan embraces the following points:

That the United States grant the entire powers additional time on its credits and advance loans to the central powers for the purchase of raw materials.

The declaration of a ten-year moratorium on German reparations.

Arrangement of Germany's internal financial problems.

Protection of German money held in foreign countries.

Immediate reduction of the cost of occupation of German territory.

Expert examination of Germany's ability to pay and the establishment of her rights under article 234 of the peace treaty.

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FOUR STATES TODAY WILL CAST BALLOTS

Election, However, Marks
"Off Year" in Politics.

NEW JERSEY TO VOTE

New Lower House and Six Senators
to Be Chosen—Pennsylvania
Also to Cast Ballots.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Election day tomorrow marks an "off year" in national politics.

Only one state, Virginia, elects a governor and there are but few other state-wide contests. Leaders of the two major parties, however, are watching closely the results of these few state and numerous municipal elections in an effort to determine the drift of popular sentiment to aid them in preparing for the congressional elections next year.

New York elects a judge of the court of appeals, two state senators and a new assembly.

New Jersey Elects House.

New Jersey elects a new lower house and six state senators, the legislative campaign there having been based on the so-called "wet and dry" issue. Maryland voters will choose a state controller, a new lower house and approximately half the senate, while those of Pennsylvania elect a new justice of the supreme court.

Municipal elections will be held in several states, one of the most important being that in New York city, where the mayoralty incumbent, John F. Hylan, democrat, is opposed by Henry H. Curran, republican, running on a coalition ticket.

New York's mayoralty campaign came to a whirlwind close today. More than 1,500,000 voters will have the opportunity of going to the polls and casting their votes for one of eight candidates for mayor and other municipal officers.

Prophets Are Cautious.

Canny caution clung tonight to the tongues of political prophets, all candidates watching warily the way in which women voters should cast their first mayoralty ballots tomorrow.

While campaign managers of Mayor John F. Hylan, Tammany's candidate for re-election, and political advisers of Henry H. Curran, who heads the coalition ticket, were equally profuse in predictions of victory, both sides admitted that with 447,015 women entering the ring much depended on their vote.

Both Hylan and Curran continued their campaign clamorings to the zero hour.

Topics which the candidates chose for the final addresses were those on which they had thundered for many weeks of campaigning—the "3-cent fare," a programme for enlarging New York's public school system, "home rule for the city," conduct of city departments, free from graft and inefficiency and policing of the city.

Women Seek Offices.

Entered in the race with Hylan and Curran are: Magistrate Jacob Panken, socialist; Jerome de Hunt, farmer; George K. Hinds, prohibitionist; John P. Quinn, socialist labor; Joseph D. Miller, single tax, and Benjamin Gottow, workers' league (communists).

Women are running for a number of offices—including Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who, under the communist banner, is seeking the presidency of the borough of Manhattan.

Besides municipal officers, the city will elect 56 members to the state assembly and fill one vacancy in the senate.

Socialists are hopeful of capturing places in the assembly and on the board of aldermen. Their leaders predict that the party will poll 225,000 votes.

In addition to city officers, 66 as-

semblymen are to be chosen to represent the city in the state legislature and a special election will be held in the 18th state senatorial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Martin McCue.

Seven proposed amendments to the state constitution are to be acted upon. The most important of these is the proposal to give ex-soldiers preference in civil service positions.

The main battle, all observers agree, will be between Mayor Hylan and Mayor Curran. Both have conducted vigorous campaigns, in which the latter has been frequently the victor. The mayor has charged his opponent with representing the "plunderbund," "the interests" and "the traction crowd." In denial, Mayor Curran has accused the mayor of gross inefficiency.

Of all the many issues, the subject most talked about has been the 3-cent fare on the traction lines. Mayor Hylan has claimed he prevented the fare from being raised. Mayor Curran, asserting that he, too, is for the nickel fare, has charged that the fare question isn't an issue—that it is a smoke screen used by the mayor to cover up misadministration.

"Honest John" Slogan Used.

Mayor Hylan's admirers have used the slogan "Honest John, He Is Fighting for You." He was elected chief of police in 1917. He was captain of a high school football team. At the age of 15 he was a reporter on the Englewood (N. J.) Times. He worked for the way through Yale university as a clerk and waiter. After graduation he was a reporter on the New York Tribune and studied law when he had spare time. He was admitted to the bar in 1901. He entered politics in 1911 when he was elected an alderman, and served a number of terms, attaining a position as an expert financial analyst.

He was appointed a city magistrate but held his position only two months, resigning to join the Police Bureau camp when the war broke out. He was commissioned a major, assigned to the 7th division and saw active service on the Western Front in the Argonne forest. After the war he was elected president of the borough of Manhattan.

The other candidates for mayor have conducted quiet campaigns, the socialists being the most active.

BONUS IS UP IN OHIO

Other Chief Interest Centers in
Municipal Elections.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Except for a proposed amendment to the state constitution providing a bond issue of \$25,000,000 for a soldiers' bonus, chief interest in the Ohio election tomorrow appeared tonight to be centering in municipal elections.

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It Is Another "International Exposition" That the People Are Viewing Every Day at This "Gem-Set Store of the Golden West"

Even from the corners of the earth have come guests that now are within Portland's gates, and these are people who come here with knowledge and experience that makes their judgment keen. But however far they may have traveled, whatever the impressions they have gained in stores elsewhere, Lipman, Wolfe's is an institution to excite their wonder, even as much as it will hold their respect.

In the "International Exposition" at this store are many of the glories of the whole mercantile world set forth. Here is merchandise from far and near, and here is the unusual in so many forms. Lipman, Wolfe's fame is nation-wide.

This is the Portland store that sells Men's "Anglotex" clothing

—All the materials in "Anglotex" clothing are selected in England by Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s own representative and are imported directly by this institution.

—Some of the overcoats are made in England and in that masterly fashion that has placed English clothes in a class by themselves everywhere in the world.

—A chief matter of interest as regards "Anglotex" clothing is the magnificence to be seen in the variety of patterns, patterns as rich as they are distinctive.

—"Anglotex" materials are all-wool, of the finest wool, and splendidly woven. An "Anglotex" suit or overcoat unfailingly stamps its owner as a man whose appreciation of quality very definitely marks him "as a man among men."

—A special elevator carries visitors to the Men's Clothing Section that is located on the fifth floor, where selection can be made in comparative privacy, which is something else that appeals to the man of refinement.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

KORITE

Saves Painful Breaking-In
Makes new shoes comfortable.
Ask Your Dealer

DANCING

Cotillion Hall

MONDAY, BARGAIN NIGHT.

TUESDAY, PRIZE WALTZ.

FRIDAY, ARMISTICE NIGHT.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza

and as a Preventive, take Laxative

BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genu-

ine bears the signature of E. W. Grove.

(Be sure you get BROMO). 35c—Adv.

Phone your want ads to The Orego-

nian. Main 7070. Automatic 550-95.

This Difference Is Plenty!—

The difference between the Gates Super-Tread Tire and other good tires is not merely a difference in material. All good tires are made of fine rubber and fabric.

The important difference is that the Gates Super-Tread Tire has a wider and thicker rubber tread.

This difference is vital. More than 200,000 users, all over the U. S., will tell you that the wider and thicker tread gives them many extra miles at no extra cost.

INSTANT RELIEF

USE

FOX SARD

HEADACHE POWDERS