

RESERVATIONS IN SEATTLE WELCOME

Reds Flaunt Badges in Face of President.

RELEASE OF I. W. W. DEMANDED

Papers Declare City Is Not Friendly to Treaty.

CROWDS CHEER WILDLY

Enthusiastic Welcome Is Given in Spite of Hostility of Small Element That Is Noisy.

BY JOHN W. KELLY.
SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 13.—(Staff Correspondence.)—There was a fly in the ointment of President Wilson's reception in Seattle today. It consisted of an under-current of unrest and unfriendliness on the part of organized labor. Flaunted again in the face of the president were the broadsides in Seattle papers attacking the league of nations, while pinned on the coats of members of labor unions were badges with the legend "Release political prisoners."

To Mr. Wilson, nevertheless, was accorded a welcome such as becomes a president of the United States. His day was truly strenuous. He spoke in the forenoon at Tacoma, paraded the principal thoroughfares of Seattle, reviewed under smiling skies the Pacific fleet which rides at anchor in all its gray-painted majesty in Puget sound, attended a dinner in the evening and delivered his main speech of the day at the arena tonight. Through it all he remained smiling, well groomed and well-watched.

Views in Seattle Changed.
Three years ago Mr. Wilson received a majority of 11,099 votes over Hughes in Seattle and carried the state by 16,000, this giving him Washington's seven electoral votes. One of the afternoon papers today, in welcoming the president, boldly asserts that Seattle was 100 per cent with Mr. Wilson during the war, but is not 100 per cent with him today on the league of nations; while the mouthpiece of labor asserts that northwestern labor elected Wilson and then proceeds to criticize him sharply.

As he stood in a high-powered motor car sweeping through the streets with Mrs. Wilson's hand upreared against his back for his support, the president could not have noted those badges "Release Political Prisoners." He probably considered them as saying "Welcome to our city." Bristly acknowledging cheers and waving flags, Mr. Wilson could not note details, and as for what the papers are shouting at him, he probably has no time for reading and so misses these hostile remarks. Yet the remarks are there, and labor is determined to be heard. So a committee will meet the president tomorrow afternoon.

Unfairness Is Charged.
These men and women wearing the badges are mostly well dressed. They have suits which must have cost better than \$50, their shoes are high-priced and their shirts are silk—not all are so arrayed, but scores of them are. "Labor," explained one, "has no use for Wilson because he has not treated labor fair. Most of the labor men would not cross the street to see him. We are through with him. This will be his last term."

Asked what was meant by "political prisoners," the speaker replied it meant (Concluded on Page 2, Column 2.)

LENINE PEACE OFFER TO BRITAIN REPORTED

LABOR PRESS CHARGES NEWS MAY BE SUPPRESSED.

Terms Are Said to Be on Way From Russia in Hands of English Journalist.

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LONDON, Sept. 12.—(Special Cable.)—Report persists here that the bolsheviks have made new peace overtures to the British government. In this connection "the nation" will say tomorrow:

"There is some reason to believe that Lenine has made fresh overtures of peace to the British government. There is a further rumor that attempts have been made to intercept it. So it may be well for the public to keep both ears open."

The Daily Herald, labor daily, says: "In well-informed quarters in London it is generally believed that the soviet government has made a fresh peace offer to the entente, and Lenine is said to have given these terms to a British journalist now en route home. It asserts that the British journalist would appear to be Professor Good, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. Will the government try to suppress and deny the news of proposals made to William Bullitt last March?"

At Glasgow today with hardly a dissenting voice the trades union labor congress demanded the withdrawal of troops from Russia.

EDITORIAL WRITERS QUIT

Yakima News Men Object to Policy of Paper and Resign.

YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—As a result of disagreement over the editorial policy of the paper, the editorial and news force of the Yakima Daily American resigned last night.

MONDAY IS A HALF-HOLIDAY.

Elaborate Decorations Arranged at Portland Hotel, Where Headquarters Will Be Maintained.

SECRET SERVICE PREPARED

Elaborate Decorations Arranged at Portland Hotel, Where Headquarters Will Be Maintained.

FLIGHT RECORDS BROKEN

Aviator Makes Trip From Portland to Eugene in 45 Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday issued by the weather bureau today were:

FOOD IN SALEM CHEAPEST

Prices Lower Than in Almost Any Other of 50 Larger Cities.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Comparative prices of 50 of the larger cities of the United States, as compiled by a Salem newspaper, show that it costs less to eat here than in almost any section of the country.

WAR RISK ACT AMENDED

Double Compensation for Disabled Is Provided by House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Increases practically doubling the monthly compensation originally provided by the war risk insurance act to disabled soldiers and sailors and members of their families, were passed unanimously today by the house.

Other amendments to the act seek to liberalize its provisions and to eliminate red tape in administering the law.

ROYAL WELCOME IS READY FOR WILSON

President to Arrive at 9 o'Clock Tomorrow.

ALL BUSINESS IS SUSPENDED

7000 to Hear Speech and Many More Will See Chief.

MICK TURNED OUT AGAIN

Champion Stowaway, 14, Falls in His Fourth Effort to Be American.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Mike Gilghoolie is on his way back to Belgium today on the transport Henderson. Thus ends the fourth attempt of the war's champion stowaway to be an American.

MONDAY IS A HALF-HOLIDAY.

In honor of the visit to Portland of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, Monday morning, September 15, is hereby declared a half-holiday in the city of Portland.

It is respectfully requested that all business houses close during the morning and that all business houses and residences in the city display the American flag and decorate with the national colors as elaborately as possible. Special emphasis should be placed on decorating of streets over which the presidential party passes from 9 A. M. to 12:30 noon.

GEORGE L. BAKER, Mayor.

President Wilson's first official visit to Portland, to be made tomorrow, was the topic of the hour yesterday. Nearly 7000 Oregon residents have tickets to hear the president speak at the public auditorium tomorrow night, while thousands of others must be content to catch a glimpse of him during the parade on both downtown and east side streets leading to the Columbia river highway.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the president and his party are complete, from 9 o'clock in the morning, when he will be received by a party of 11 prominent men and women, until 11 P. M., when his special train is to carry him on his way to California.

Critics May Get New Volley.

Interest abounds in the president's address in Portland, for tomorrow the peace treaty is scheduled to be placed before the senate by the foreign relations committee, where it has been discussed and revised during the time that the president has been on his tour. That President Wilson will have something of importance to say in connection with the peace treaty which has not yet been voiced in his other speeches is felt certain.

Portland will enjoy a half-holiday tomorrow morning. Schools will be closed all day and the city hall will be closed until 1 o'clock. Many business houses will close their doors until the noon hour, giving employees an opportunity to see President Wilson and his party during the parade.

Secret Service Prepared.

A veritable host of secret service operatives from the Pacific bureau will be stationed everywhere in the city tomorrow, to provide ample protection to the nation's chief executive. In addition will be national guardsmen to patrol the lines of march, deputy sheriffs to augment the secret service forces, and uniformed police officers to maintain perfect order.

On the president's special train will (Concluded on Page 16, Column 2.)

MEXICANS TAKEN OUT OF JAIL AND HANGED

ARMED PUEBLO MOB HOLDS UP POLICE STATION.

Two Bodies Found Dangling From Bridge Girder; Victims Accused of Killing Policeman.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 13.—Two Mexicans were taken from the city jail tonight by a mob of armed citizens, driven in an automobile to the Fourth-street bridge near the city limits and hanged. The bodies were found 45 minutes after 11 P. M. by a patrolman, the lynching followed arrest of two Mexicans charged with the murder early today of Patrolman Jeff Evans. The two men, Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortiz, section hands, were arrested today. Reports that the men had been transferred to the county jail and that two other Mexicans had been hanged proved erroneous.

NEW FORCE WILL BE ULT UP

Gompers in Statement Blames City Commissioner.

ONE MORE DEAD ON LIST

Guardian Kills Man Who Resists Arrest, Two Hurt; State Troops Continue Patrol.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Police Commissioner Curtis shut the doors of the police department in the face of the striking policemen today. He announced he would not reinstate the men who had abandoned their posts. At evening roll call he made it known that the 19 officers and members of the union whom he had suspended had been finally discharged and that he would proceed at once to build up a new force.

The commissioner's action followed the strikers' acceptance of the suggestion of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that they return to work without demanding immediate union recognition, but with- out relinquishing any claim. It found support in an opinion by Attorney-General Bruce Wymann, who held that striking police officers had made their places vacant and that the commissioner could fill them.

Governor Coolidge, at a conference with President John F. McInnis of the policeman's union and other labor leaders, said he would be guided by the opinion of the attorney-general.

Guard's Shot Is Fatal.

Raymond Galt, of Dorchester, was shot and killed when he resisted a state guard. In the excitement that followed and while the guards were dispersing the crowds, another shot was fired, wounding Mrs. Mary Jacques of Dorchester in the knee.

James McCourt, a bystander, was accidentally shot in the ankle during an attack on a volunteer policeman in the south end district this morning. The volunteer, Robert P. Nolan, fired the shot. Two men were arrested charged with assault.

State guard troops continued to patrol the streets in conjunction with volunteer policemen and loyal members of the regular force.

Conference Is Declined.

Police Commissioner Curtis this afternoon declined to confer with labor leaders, including President McInnis of the striking policemen's union.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, placed the entire blame for the Boston police strike on Edwin Curtis, police commissioner, in a statement here tonight.

"I suppose he is willing to assume the responsibility for the consequences of his action," said Gompers.

DENIKINE ROUTS REDS

Nine Thousand Men, 100 Machine Guns Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The war office announces a decisive victory over the bolshevik forces at Essaritsyn by General Denikine, in which 9000 prisoners, 11 guns and 100 machine guns were taken. Three bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

BOSTON TO FIGHT POLICE TO FINISH

Reinstatement Refused to Men on Strike.

FIFTY BIG OIL TANKS IN SHEET OF FLAMES

LONG ISLAND CITY STANDARD PLANT ABLAZE.

Explosions Threatened; More Than 1000 in Danger; Conflagration Is Still Raging.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—All 50 oil tanks of the Standard Oil company at its Long Island City plant are in flames at 6 o'clock this evening, more than three hours after the start of the fire. Fighting the flames vigorously but with little hope of getting them under control are 475 firemen attached to 32 engine companies. Six Standard Oil fireboats and three municipal boats are pumping water into the fire.

Caught by a back draught, the flames shot many hundreds of feet into the air and in the rush of more than 1000 firemen, newspaper men and workmen to find safety, scores were knocked down and trampled under foot.

The plant covers many acres.

GERMAN WAR HERO DIES

Iron Cross Winner and Emperor's Namesake Both Loyal to U. S.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Two natives of the countries with which America was at war, both octogenarians, one once decorated with the Iron cross and the other named after the Austrian emperor, were buried here today. Both were loyal to America, their adopted country. Francis Joseph Heinrich, a native of Austria, was 82 years old. August Heinrich is a surviving son.

George Stopples, who won the Iron cross in the Franco-Prussian war, was 83 years old. He had been a resident of the United States since 1875. His widow and a sister, Mrs. Martha Stennett, survive.

HART TO SEE ROUND-UP

Reel Cowboy to See Real Ones at Pendleton Celebration.

PENDLETON, Or., Sept. 13.—(Special.)—Bill Hart, of movie fame, will be a member of the McAdoo party at the Round-Up Celebration of the report that the star of photo play cowboys was to visit the Round-Up this year was received in a wire to the directors here today.

Another noted visitor will be Captain Hardy, the only living member of the Perry expedition to Japan. He is expected to lecture here in the month which the naval recruiting service will maintain during the week.

WOMEN TO STEP ON REDS

Mrs. Pankhurst Now Militant on Subject of Bolshevism.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A prediction that the downfall of bolshevism would be brought about by women was made here today by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, noted British suffragist, who arrived here from England on the steamship Adriatic. She is to make a lecture tour through the United States and Canada.

"We women are going to put an end to bolshevism," she said, "by applying the same spirit that prompted women to turn out the munitions and stand behind the men behind the guns."

Headquarters Staff Contrasted.

To handle the entire problem of logging in France, which grew to a maximum production of 50,000,000 feet a month in October, 1918, Colonel Kelly said he was assisted at headquarters by ten officers and from 12 to 14 enlisted men. Chairman Frear stated that in the Yeon building headquarters of the spruce division it had been testified that between 140 and 150 officers were on duty.

Colonel Kelly testified that he had no receiving camp for men in France, that as soon as a new batch of recruits arrived for the forestry division they were met by an officer who conducted them immediately to sectors where la-

MEN WORK HARD IN U. S. MILLS ABROAD

Fortitude Contrasted With Spruce Conditions.

COLONEL KELLY IS WITNESS

22 at Headquarters in France; 140 in Yeon Building.

COLD IN VOSGES ENDURED

Soldiers Near Front Work 10-Hour Day at \$33 a Month and Get No Medal; Portland Probe Ends.

The deadly parallel, by which conditions in the American share of the lumber industry in France during the war were pitted against conditions in the spruce production division, was utilized by Chairman James A. Frear of Wisconsin yesterday to emphasize points in the testimony of Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Kelly of Portland, chief of all American lumber and logging operations in France, during America's participation in the hostilities. The inquiry into spruce expenditures and production in the Pacific northwest closed with his testimony.

Under his command, as major, Colonel Kelly had 34,000 men, of whom 16,000 were white and 18,000 colored. In the spruce production division, Brigadier-General Eric P. Duque commanded 28,700 men. Overseas the lumber was cut for railroad ties, for barbed wire posts, for trench supports, for every conceivable war need. Some spruce was cut for airplane purposes but was turned over to France, testified Colonel Kelly, through agreement with that government.

Men Work 10 Hours in France.

In France, testified the witness, the loggers had a 20-hour day, divided into two shifts of 10 hours each; they were housed in tents, even in the Vosges mountains and in the Alps near the Swiss border—where snow was between seven and eight feet deep in the winter; they received \$33 a month if they were privates, \$39 a month if master engineers, the highest non-commissioned grade; many camps were close to the front lines, subject to nightly bombing and occasional artillery fire; casualties from pneumonia were heavy, and there were occasional deaths from shell and small arms fire.

In the northwest, Chairman Frear brought out by reference to testimony which had been presented before his questions directed to Colonel Kelly, men in the camps had known an eight-hour day; they were housed in barracks; heavy rains were their chief hardship; they were paid from \$25 to \$10 a day; they were subject to none of the dangers of men operating in the vicinity of battle lines.

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(Concluded on Page 19, Column 1.)

CARTOONIST PERRY ILLUMINES SOME IMPORTANT NEWS EVENTS OF RECENT DAYS.

