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POINDEXTER, WOOD DEBATE ON LABOR

League of Nations Problem Also Analyzed.

TWO ISSUES CALLED "ABYSS"

General in Reply Refuses to Let Senator "Dig Pit."

HIGH PATRIOTISM URGED

Strong Foreign Policy Is Wanted and Protection of Americans Everywhere Demanded.

PIERRE S. D., March 20.—The labor situation and the league of nations were the chief problems discussed by Major-General Leonard Wood and Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, republican candidates for president, in the opening speeches of their joint debate here tonight.

Senator Poindexter, who opened the debate, declared that "an abyss existed" between General Wood and himself on these two issues. He argued that he supported the league of nations covenant and that General Wood was on record as favoring ratification of the covenant with reservations.

Senator Poindexter also declared that his "open shop" labor policy was contrary to General Wood's views.

Abyss Denied by Wood.

General Wood declared "he could not permit Senator Poindexter to dig an abyss between them because no abyss existed." General Wood did not directly state whether he favored an open shop or not, but he said: "No man should be compelled to work and no man should be prevented from working if he wants to work."

"Touching upon his attitude toward the league of nations, the general declared: 'My letter to Senator Borah leaves America free and untrammelled to accept the mandate of American public opinion. When we turn our people to war, it is going to be done under the mandate of the American people and not under the mandate of any group of foreign nations.'

Primary to Be Held Tuesday.

A state-wide primary for presidential endorsement will take place Tuesday. At the republican convention here last December General Wood was endorsed for the nomination. The convention, under the state law, was obliged to decide on a paramount issue and it chose "Americanism."

In the debate, General Wood said in part:

"The platform of America is America first, first through justice and fair dealing; government under the constitution with each department functioning within its own limits; no autocracy of wealth; no autocracy of labor; but a real democracy for both; no class domination of legislation, and untrammelled and fearless judiciary. Courts free from any taint of political influence or control.

"An intense spirit of national solidarity is needed, avoiding loose-fibered internationalism as we would death, for it means national death."

Strong Policy Urged.

Other points outlined by General Wood included:

"A strong but not quarrelsome foreign policy; tolerant, seeking peace, but protecting the interests of Americans wherever they are residing.

"A sound public school system. An adequate wage for our teaching force.

"A careful regulation of immigration with a view of keeping out undesirable and dangerous elements. Unqualified indorsement of woman's suffrage."

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NEWBERRY GUILTY; FACES PRISON TERM

TWO YEARS AND \$10,000 FINE SENATOR'S PORTION.

Brotherhood 15 Campaign Managers Share in Fate of Convicted Michigan Lawmaker.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 20.—Truman H. Newberry, junior United States senator from Michigan, was today convicted by a jury of having conspired criminally in 1918 to violate the election laws. He was sentenced by Judge Clarence W. Sessions to two years imprisonment and fined \$10,000. Released on bond pending an appeal, he at once issued a statement declaring his intention to retain his seat in the senate unless that body decides otherwise, or the supreme court upholds his conviction.

Sharing the fate of the senator were his brother, John S. Newberry, and 15 campaign managers, including Frederick Coyle, New York, and Paul H. King, Detroit. Both these men received the limit sentence with their chief.

Brother Fined \$10,000.

Charles A. Floyd, Detroit, also was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but he was fined only half as much as Newberry. The brother was fined \$5,000 and was one of four who were sentenced to Leavenworth. The highest sentence went to George S. Ladd of Starbridge, Mass., who was fined \$10,000.

Other sentences were:

William J. Mickel, two years.

Allen A. Templeton, one year and six months.

Roger M. Andrews, one year and six months.

Milton Oakman, one year and six months.

Richard H. Fletcher, one year and three months.

James E. McGregor, one year and three months.

Fred Henry, one year and three months.

Hannibal Hopkins, one year and one day.

E. V. Chilson, one year and one day.

Harry O. Turner, fined \$2,000.

B. Frank Emery, fined \$2,000.

Court Proceeds Speedy.

The trial passed into history with great velocity. The jury was ready with its verdict at 11:12 A. M. Less than half an hour later the jurors had been discharged by the court after freeing 68 of the 80 defendants.

There was a brief respite for luncheon and then the senator and his 16 associates were brought into court again. The room was crowded.

"Ordered to stand before the bar, the men ranged themselves in a crescent, the senator on the left and his brother next.

"The state of arranging the men before the bar died away into absolute stillness. In quiet tones Judge Sessions asked if any of the men wished to say anything before sentence was pronounced. They stood mute. Then the court, in even tones, read the time-honored formula of sentence.

Prison Terms Decried.

"Truman H. Newberry, in your case, it is the judgment of the court that you be confined in the penitentiary at Leavenworth for the full time and period of two years and be fined \$10,000," said the judge.

No one stirred as the audience caught the words that showed the judge had addressed against the principal defendant the heaviest sentence allowed by the law.

There was a deep breath or two of justice as the same measure of justice was meted out to King and Coyle. One or two of the defendants stirred a bit when Floyd was given a slightly less severe penalty, but each succeeding sentence to prison or heavy fine was received in stoical silence.

Other Cases Dismissed.

Immediately after the sentence had been passed Frank C. Daley, of Indianapolis, special assistant attorney-general and chief prosecutor of the famous case, wiped the slate clean by moving the dismissal of 10 of 135 respondents to the indictment who had pleaded "no contest." He also moved the discharge of Elmer E. White of Traverse City, who was given a severance because of illness, and of James Daley, a Muskegon

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WILSON UNLIKELY TO REVIVE TREATY

Campaign Issue Appears President's Desire.

SENATE OVERTURES UNLIKELY

Versailles Pact Reposes in White House Now.

FOES ARE SATISFIED

Republicans, Unconcerned, Plan to Take Initiative in Putting Document into Elections.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 20.—The treaty of Versailles now reposes in the executive offices of the White House and it is not likely to be returned to the senate again unless some recent democrat Monday moves to have it sent back for a reconsideration of the vote by which it was rejected last night.

Should this be done, which appeared improbable today, there doubtless would be enough votes to adopt the motion, there being no objection among the republican senators, except possibly the irreconcilables, to allow a few wavering democrats to waver to the other side of the question if it is their desire.

Wilson Opposes Revival.

It was said today, however, that if such a motion be made the 23 democrats who stood by the president yesterday, voting with the battalion of dead against ratification, would have orders from their chief in the White House to oppose reconsideration. The action of Senator Hitchcock in the last moments of yesterday's causing the withdrawal of a motion to reconsider, gives color to the rumor that Mr. Wilson would not permit his followers to revive the document.

The main discussion of the treaty today was directed to its effect on the campaign. Republicans were wholly unconcerned about it as a campaign issue. If they felt any emotion at all it was that of pleasant anticipation.

Campaign Material Found.

In the debates of yesterday there were so many democratic speeches delivered which either defended the treaty or said that they worked no harm to the pact that it would not be necessary to look to republican sources for campaign material.

All of Mr. Wilson's mainstays in the early months of the treaty fight had faded away long before the pact was killed in the senate yesterday. The president stood practically alone.

Taft, Franklin Lowell of Harvard, Oscar Strauss, Herbert Hoover and more than 100 others who gave much of their time in the early stages of the fight to supporting the president, had either deserted him or were calling upon the senate to ratify with the Lodge reservations.

Silence Is Significant.

There was not one person even on the democratic side who appeared anxious yesterday to defend the treaty as brought home from Europe. Not even Senator Hitchcock seemed to have his heart in it. The silence of the 23 democrats who voted against ratification with reservation yesterday because the president ordered to do it was significant.

"Some of these when the roll was called hardly answered to their names above a whisper. It was so noticeable that several times the remark was heard in the galleries that they responded as though they were ashamed of themselves.

The 21 democrats who voted with

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FASHION RULES OUT SKIMPY WAR SUITS

CLOTH TO BE USED LIBERALLY IN NEW MEN'S ATTIRE.

Designers Retain Narrow Sleeves as Compromise to Males Who Prefer "Clinging Styles."

NEW YORK, March 20.—New designs for men's spring and summer attire to be displayed at the annual fashion show and dinner of the New York Custom Cutters' club Monday night virtually eliminate the tight-fitting suit of war days. Instead, a natural-fitting coat, not so narrow and just a fraction longer, has been decreed by fashion arbiters as its substitute. The toothpick lapel also has been discarded and in its place a more modest half-peak has been decided upon.

Experts agree that the American man prefers three buttons on his coat instead of two. As a solace for any disappointment that might be felt through the loss of the "clinging styles," the narrow sleeves will be retained. The correctly dressed man also will have a ten-inch opening in the back of his coat. Slash pockets have gone, but those in the waistcoat and coat will have a slight curve.

Producers will have little change. The average man, a statement said, likes his covering for the lower limbs narrow and with cuffs, and that is the way he will get it.

Only slight changes have been made in evening dress and in the cutaway for the promenade. The very modish will get a snappy "short sack suit" with wide belt and two pleats, which the designers have stamped as "correctly biased." The solons further decree there will be no easy-of-color schemes.

The light spring overcoat will be "shapely in front with full box back and no vent." It will have the popular circular patch pockets. Light colors will predominate.

ELMA POLICE JUDGE OUSTED BY MAYOR

ACQUITTAL IN LIQUOR CASE HELD UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Party of Two Men and Two Women, Chased Amid Fusillade of Bullets, Go Free.

ABERDEEN, Wash., March 20.—(Special.)—J. H. Washington, police judge of Elma, has resigned at the demand of Mayor Crook, following the acquittal of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Hermans and Mrs. E. A. Robinson of Aberdeen and a Mr. Miller on a dry-law violation charge in Judge Washington's court. In the opinion of city officials and citizens familiar with the circumstances of the case the acquittal was unjustifiable, and Mayor Crook at once asked the resignation, which was given and accepted.

The party of four brought up for trial left Elma by automobile for Oakville Thursday night. Town officers, acting on tip that the motorists had gone to Oakville for liquor, stationed themselves on the south side of the river at the edge of town and awaited the return of the party. When the car came in sight the officers flashed a light on its occupants and ordered them to stop. Instead of complying with the order, the driver, it is alleged, put on all power and drove past. They then opened up on the car with revolvers, three shots going through different parts of the machine.

One bullet punctured the gasoline tank. Officers took up the chase and assert they saw something thrown from the speeding car. On Young street in Elma the car's gasoline supply became exhausted and all four occupants were arrested. A search of the roadside following the arrest brought to light a cask containing a small amount of liquor. This, the prosecution at the trial yesterday alleged, was the object thrown from the car during the pursuit by the officers.

TEACHERS INJECT BALLOT IN FIGHT

Use of Initiative to Gain End Is Scheme.

PLAN UNWELCOME TO SOLONS

Legislators May Take Steps to Head Off Movement.

MONEY BADLY WANTED

Provision of Funds to Put Washington's Common Schools on an Efficient Basis Demanded.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 20.—(Special.)—Late this evening it was decided that democrats and republicans will meet in a general caucus following separate caucuses in each house of the state legislature, and the question of increasing the state and county contributions to the school funds will be decided in the general caucus. It is announced also, that an attempt will be made in the general caucus to extend the programme agreed upon by the appropriation committee to the extent of amending the primary election law.

Tonight a strong sentiment prevails that the "20-20" plan proposed by the public school forces is gaining ground with members of the legislature.

Scheme Determined Upon.

It was decided today at the close of the first session of the conference of county superintendents that the caucus, unless the special session provides an adequate remedy for the school situation, a plan of providing funds to restore the common schools to an efficient basis would be submitted to the people at the general election this fall in the form of an initiative measure.

It is obvious such a course will inject into the campaign issues which will not be welcomed by the majority of the legislature and other leaders and the movement may be headed off by an agreement to pass the legislation supported by the public school authorities.

Whether the educational forces will be able to hold the advantage that is theirs this evening can be determined only by events as they develop.

New Element Enters.

A new element entered the fight today in support of the schools in their demand for adequate financial assistance when representatives of the state parent-teacher organization appeared at the conference to enlist in the legislative battle. They represent the largest and strongest woman's organization in the state.

Mrs. V. H. Miller of Tacoma, chairman of the legislative committee of the Parent-Teacher association, told the conference this afternoon that she was there to speak for 10,000 mothers who had children in the public schools of Washington and urged immediate relief for the educational system. Referring to the objection that it would increase taxes, Mrs. Miller declared: "It is a false economy that seeks to save money at the expense of the children of the state."

Governor Louis F. Hart was to have appeared at the conference this afternoon, but failed to attend. However, he sent his secretary to say that he had been called to Chehalis and would be unable to be present. A committee was appointed to wait upon the governor in an effort to arrange a meeting with the educators tomorrow.

"20-20" Plan Favored.

Sentiment at the conference seemed practically unanimous with the county superintendents and other educational workers for the "20-20" plan by which

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MILK WAR THREATENS; CUT IN PRICE IS LIKELY

DAIRYMEN ISSUE ULTIMATUM TO CITY DISTRIBUTORS.

Producers Declare Under New Rate Dealers Could Reduce From 15 to 13 Cents Quart.

By fixing a net price to Portland dealers of \$2.50 for 100 pounds of milk delivered and declaring almost unanimously for the proposed reorganization of the present association, based purely on co-operation, members of the Oregon Dairymen's league, meeting in central library hall, yesterday took a step which may lead either to the lowering of retail prices or the fiercest war this city has even seen in the business.

The producers contend that at this rate the retailers could reduce the price of milk to consumers from 15 to 13 cents a quart. The dealers yesterday were not ready to say that such a reduction would be made, even should an agreement be signed as outlined by the league.

A virtual ultimatum has been given the dealers, more familiarly known as distributors to the city population, both by the action taken at the meeting of producers yesterday afternoon and by means of a proposed contract submitted to the dealers a few days ago by the authority of the board of directors of the league.

Distributors Charge Monopoly.

This is said to provide for a virtual maximum supply of league members' product for distribution for all distributors, to which the distributors assert their emphatic displeasure on the allegation that it is monopolistic and is unfair to producers not affiliated with the league, but who desire to sell to Portland distributors.

Right now, there is no one in Portland who can say with any certainty whether an adjustment between the producers, as represented through membership in the Oregon Dairymen's league and the distributors, who are also organized, will eventually result in a lower price for the consumer of a milk war of vast proportions, with the present distributors pitted against the league as an organization not at present primarily a distributing agency, but augmented to sufficient proportions to do so for this purpose if the occasion demands.

Fight Is Promised.

Outright declarations that if a fight is necessary to "get our rights, we will fight to a finish, not by means of a strike, but by giving to the people of Portland our product gratis as long as the other fellow wants to make war," were made at the meeting yesterday afternoon by no less a person than Alma D. Katz, for two years president of the Oregon Dairymen's league, just chosen unanimously to serve a third year and directing head of the organization. His sentiments were echoed by the large assembly, filling the big hall to overflowing, when the following resolution, introduced by S. B. Hall of Gresham, was overwhelmingly adopted:

Whereas, the present wholesale price of \$2.50 per hundred pounds of milk delivered in Portland was agreed upon six months ago as being a fair and equitable price; and

Whereas, a steady increase in the price of labor and materials used in the production of milk has rendered the production of milk during this period a precarious and unprofitable business to the extent that the average dairyman is not now retaining 4 per cent on his investment and 25 cents an hour for his labor; and

And, whereas, all statistics indicate a further increase in the price of labor and dairy materials used in the production of milk; and

Whereas, the average consumer would not desire a reduction of price below the figure at which the dairyman can produce a clean, wholesome sanitary product and continue in business as a producer; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this meeting authorize our board of directors to make an agreement with the dealers, who buy our milk and sell it at retail to the public, which agreement will obtain for us a price of \$2.50 per hundred pounds, net, delivered in Portland, plus the costs of utilizing the surplus and marketing the milk, this agreement to cover a period of three months from March 21, 1920, and be it further

Resolved, that should our directors be unable to obtain such price as will protect our industry from ruin as outlined

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STORY OF OPAL IS BEWILDERING ONE

Mystery of Oregon Girl's "Fantasy" Deepens.

WHOLE COMMUNITY AROUSED

Investigators Encounter All Manner of Problems.

PICTURE EVIDENCE CITED

Photographs Seem to Disprove Content of Mystic Writer-Psychologist Probing Case.

BY ELBERT BEDE,
Editor Cottage Grove Sentinel.

"The Story of Opal," appearing in Atlantic Monthly, continues to be the most talked-of subject in Cottage Grove and the Cottage Grove country. It is only natural that this should be so, for the author spent almost her entire childhood in Cottage Grove and vicinity. The Walden referred to in that part of the diary so far published is but three miles from here and Cottage Grove is the mill town so frequently mentioned. Not only that, but all the relatives still live within a few miles of here and any affairs of theirs of such human interest as those developing from Opal's weird story are the affairs of the whole community.

Many go so far as to quote the opinion of the foster parent theory as a childish fantasy and Atlantic Monthly is being quite severely criticized for making not the least investigation as to the authenticity of this statement by the author.

Many go so far as to say that the foster parent fantasy was adopted at the suggestion of the magazine itself, others that the fantasy was invented by the author to put the story across.

Classic Words Problem.

With the matter of the percentage settled to the satisfaction of the larger number who discuss the almost endless story, the question again most serious consideration is whether Opal could have written the diary at the age at which it is presumed to have been written and if so, what explanation is there of the classic words woven in at such tender years.

"Probably never will the facts be known beyond the possibility of doubt. I will attempt to draw no conclusions, but present merely the facts, as written and, if possible, as I have been able to find them.

Fortunately for an investigation of this kind, there are in existence many pictures of the children of the Whiteley family. There are pictures showing what is undoubtedly the real Opal at the age of about 5 years, in company with the next younger daughter of the family, Opal being the oldest of four children. There are also pictures showing this same second daughter of the family with the Opal of about 5 years of age and also at the age of 12.

Picture Evidence Clear.

The embarrassment already caused the members of the family impels them to refuse for the present to permit the publication of these pictures which might prove an interesting study, but in the earliest picture the two look enough alike to be twins. In the second picture they look still more alike; in the picture taken in late girlhood, the striking resemblance is there; the picture of Opal at 20, already published in The Oregonian, could be substituted for that of Mrs. Whiteley at the same age and many who know the latter could not tell that a change of pictures had been made. In pictures taken in later life there is quite a resemblance

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