KATE O'HARA MAKES ESCAPE IN DESERT

Twin Falls Kidnapers Are Evaded in Nevada.

CAPTORS ARE ARRESTED

Socialist Lecturer Taken Out of Idaho on Way Back to Prosecute Abductors.

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 2.—Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, widely known socialist writer and lecturer, kidnaped at Twin Falls by ten men and taken across the desert into Nevada in an automobile, arrived in Pocatello tonight from Ogden, Utah, where she changed cars from Montello, Nev.

Mrs. O'Hare, attired in a light green summer dress, with no hat and no personal possessions, stated that she escaped her captors when about one-quarter of a mile from Montello. The escape was effected when the first of the three automobiles in the party had a puncture and the gasoline supply in the second was exhausted.

Mrs. O'Hare Slips Away.

During the excitement over the accident Mrs. O'Hare slipped out of the rear car and made her way across the desert to Montello, where she secured the assistance of the marshal, who arrested nine of the captors while they were repairing the puncture and searching for gasoline.

On arriving in Pocatello, Mrs. O'Hare found that her daughter had arrived from Twin Falls intent upon filling her mother's lecture engagement, but found that the doors of the hall in which they were to appear had been locked. The owners of the hall stated that the Twin Falls incident was sufficient to warrant the closing.

Will Prosecute Captors.

Mrs. O'Hare stated that she was tired of lecturing and that she would try to cancel her remaining engagements, devoting her time to preferring charges against her captors, already in custody.

"Certain members of the party," declares Mrs. O'Hare, "stated that if I dared return to Twin Falls I would be killed. They again reiterated the threat to the marshal of Montello."

Mrs. O'Hare planned to remain in Pocatello tomorrow, later returning to Twin Falls. At a late hour this evening she had not received an answer to her wire to Governor Davis demanding protection.

CAPTORS RETURN TO IDAHO

Kidnaping Party Is Escorted Home by Nevada Peace Officer.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 2.—Ten men, alleged kidnapers of Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, arrived here today with Deputy Sheriff Robinson of Montello, Nev. The Nevada officer declared he had no warrant for any member of the party. There were no charges here against them, according to Sheriff Shearman, and no arrests had been made at a late hour tonight.

Mrs. O'Hare told the Nevada officer, he said, that she had been well treated and that her abductors had conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner.

H. H. Freidheim, sponsor here for Mrs. O'Hare, from whose residence she was yesterday taken by the kidnapers, today announced receipt of a telegram from Mrs. O'Hare at Montello in which she reported the arrest of ten members of the "mob," stated that she had called upon Governor Davis of Idaho for protection and that charges against her abductors would be preferred here, either by herself or by her daughter Kathleen in event her return was delayed.

It was not anticipated by authorities here that Mrs. O'Hare will return to Twin Falls for any purpose other than to prefer charges against her abductors. The situation today is apparently calm.

Sheriff Shearman today received a telegram from Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the national socialist party, Chicago, declaring that "a million socialist citizens are awaiting to see you observe your oath of office to maintain law and order in your county. You can prove your Americanism only by the immediate arrest of the criminals, irrespective of their influence or prominence. We demand that you do your best."

SPEECH BRINGS INDICTMENT

Mrs. O'Hare Arrested at Devils Lake, N. D.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2.—Mrs. O'Hare was arrested at Devil's Lake, N. D., July 29, 1917, on a federal bench warrant charging violation of the act of July 15, 1917, in obstructing enlistments.

The indictment was returned largely on the face of evidence from an address she made at Bowman, N. D., a short time before, and charged that in it she referred to the volunteers in the United States army as "only fit for volunteers" and condemned American women who did not resist the taking of their sons into the army.

ADDRESS MADE AT FULTON

Mrs. O'Hare Appears at Orderly Meeting at Rohse's Park.

Kate Richards O'Hare was speaker of the day at a socialist meeting held in Rohse's park, Fulton, Sunday, June 26. The meeting is understood to have been conducted in an orderly manner and caused no complaint to be made to the police.

Mrs. O'Hare spoke on crimes and criminals and discussed the modern methods of punishment and dealings with criminals. She spoke for almost three hours before a crowd of several hundred persons.

The meeting was advertised in the Labor Press and by placards about the city.

WOMAN ASKS PROTECTION

Demand Made on Governor Davis by Abducted Woman.

BOISE, Idaho, July 2.—The following telegram sent by Kate Richards O'Hare from Montello, Nev., was received at Governor Davis' office today:

"Kidnaped from my room in Twin Falls and forcibly carried to Montello, Nev. Ten members of mob now under arrest by marshal of Montello. Threatened with personal violence if I returned to Twin Falls to prefer charges. I demand protection of you to enable me to return in safety to prefer charges. Wire me at Pocatello whether or not I will be protected in bringing criminals to justice."

The governor, who was en route to Seattle, directed his secretary, F. W. Brown, over the long-distance telephone from eastern Oregon to send the following reply:

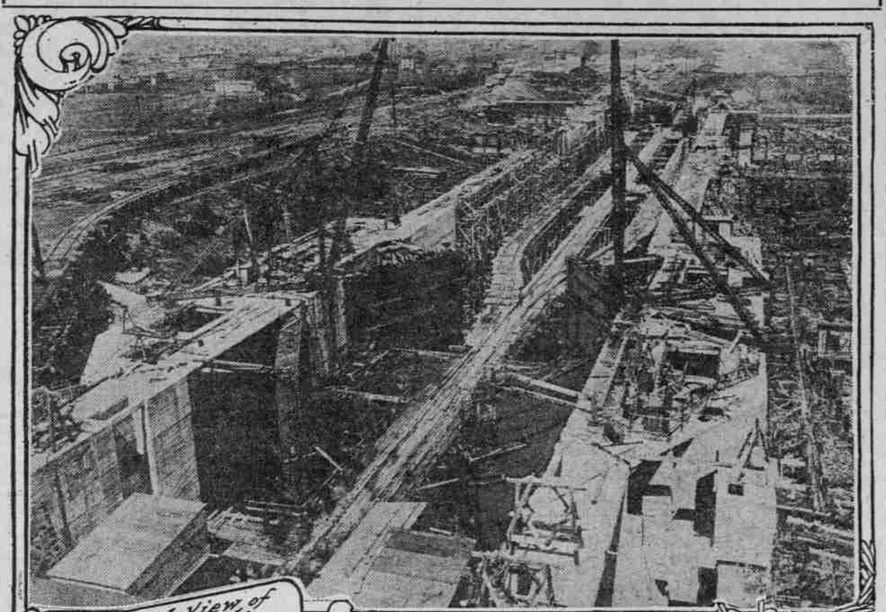
"Governor Davis out of state, but received your Montello wire over telephone. Instructs me to tell you that the state of Idaho and its peace officers always protects citizens within the state whose purposes are lawful. He also instructs me to state it is his personal view that those who wish to rise to the ideals of good citizenship are careful not to be a party in the exciting of passions which may have the effect of disturbing the peace of any community."

Bronson Beats "Bitter Root Kid."

MISSOULA, Mont., July 2.—"Muff" Bronson, lightweight of Portland, Or., outpointed the "Bitter Root Kid" of Missoula in a ten-round bout here tonight, in the opinion of newspaper men. They are lightweights.

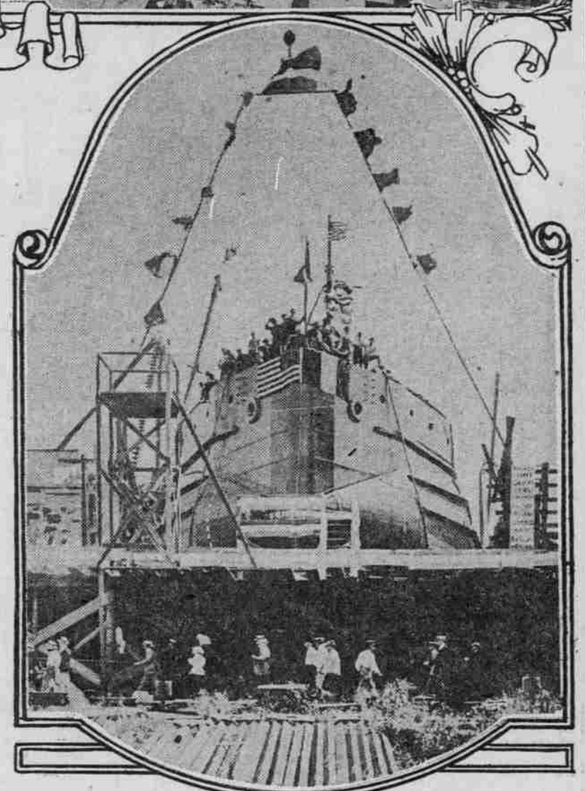
COMPLETION OF INDUSTRIAL CANAL MARKS GREAT PROGRESSIVE STEP IN ENGINEERING

Stupendous Difficulties Overcome in Cutting Through Buried Forests and Carrying Off Drainage by Building a River Under a River—Distance to New Orleans Shortened.



General View of The Lock Site.

PHOTOS FROM THE GILLIAMS SERVICE, N.Y.



French Steamer Gauchy, First Ship Launched Into New Orleans Industrial Canal.

DELEGATES from 26 states and representatives of 28 foreign countries the other day assembled in New Orleans to take part in the dedication of one of the most difficult and daring engineering feats ever accomplished in this country. It is known as the Industrial canal, and when opened in October next it will contribute probably as much to the prosperity of the country as the Panama canal adds to our military security. As a feat of difficult engineering, with the exception of the latter canal, it beats anything heretofore attempted by American engineers.

The waterway will cut the distance from New Orleans to the gulf by 50 miles. It will enable the people of the great central valley of the United States to send their products out through the gulf with no regard for tides or other delays, and with the certainty that the markets will be increased by the greater tendency to ship goods by water.

Of course there are longer canals than the one now under construction at New Orleans, but the latter, for sheer magnitude, rivals the Panama canal. It runs from the Mississippi to a point two miles below the city, five and one-half miles north to Lake Pontchartrain, then east into Lake Borone and the Gulf of Mexico.

Deltas Always Troublesome.

The lock at the Mississippi end will accommodate a ship 74 feet wide, 700 feet long, and drawing 30 feet at extreme low water. Compare these figures with the pride of New York, the Erie canal, and one will see the difference in construction. Although the Erie canal is 387 miles long, boats are limited to a length of 98 feet, width 17 feet 5 inches, draught 6 feet, and height above water line, 11 feet 6 inches. The extent of the depth of the Erie canal is 12 feet. The only inland canal which can compare with the new waterway is the Cape Cod ship canal, which is from 25 to 30 feet in depth.

Ever since De Soto discovered the Mississippi river and La Salle sailed down to its mouth, colonists and settlers have been troubled with the deltas that enter into the Gulf of Mexico. These make an impressive appearance on the map, but are in reality full of mudflats, and make the passage of a respectably sized boat difficult, if not impossible. When the new canal is completed navigators will be able to ignore the deltas entirely.

Nowhere has man won a greater triumph over unspeakable odds than in the building of the canal. It has been dredged through buried forests 18,000 years old. An underground river has been created and a lock has been built where it was thought by some of the best and most reliable engineers of this country as impossible.

Project Long Broached.

Ever since New Orleans was settled the project of a canal was broached, but so much stood in the way, the great impetus which made it possible did not come until the entrance of the United States into the world war, when New Orleans brought out its Industrial canal project to help the country build the famous "bridge of boats," after the project of a canal had been abandoned temporarily because of lack of funds and engineering difficulties.

Ships could not be built on the Mississippi river. The 20-foot range in the water level would require the ways to make a long slope into the current, a work of prohibitive expense, and as nearly impossible from an engineering standpoint as anything can be.

When the federal government approved the canal as a war-time measure, the digging began, and it is remarkable to see the number of obstacles to the successful completion which presented themselves, but all of which were surmounted.

A great force of men began to throw up by hand the levees that were to serve as banks for the turning basin, the lock and the other portions of the canal.

One dredge was sent around Lake Pontchartrain to commence boring in from that end. This could not be done on the river end because the Mississippi is too mighty a giant to risk such liberties. The 2000-foot cut would have to be done last of all, when the rest of the canal and the lock were finished and the new levees that would protect the city against its overflow were solidly set.

The problem was further complicated by the Florida walk drainage system and the railway lines that crossed the site of the canal.

River Built Under a River.

For the railways, the dock board had to build 'run-around" tracks, to be used while their lines were cut to enable the dredging to be made and the bridges constructed. For the drainage the plans called for the construction of an inverted siphon passing under the canal, a river under a river, so to speak. In the meantime, however, the drainage canal had to be blocked off with two cofferdams.

Additional railroad tracks, too, had to be built for getting supplies on the job by truck; the trolley line had to be extended for the transportation of labor.

Now the canal, even before it was fully constructed, began its war service. A New Orleans shipbuilding company received an award of a $15,000,000 contract from the emergency fleet corporation to build eight ships of 9600 tons each. This was the largest shipbuilding contract that had ever been given to the south. Picking the site at the Lake Pontchartrain end of the canal, the company began to erect its shipyard. As the canal assumed shape, the ships were completed, and the fact that the ships had a 25-foot draft made it neecssary to alter the plans until the canal was made 30 feet in depth, second only to the Panama canal.

An interesting phase of the dredging was the use to which the dredged material was put. As the dredges did their excavation work they deposited the material on the site of the shipyard and raised the elevation several feet, so the buildings were only the usual height above the ground. Both sides of the canal also were raised by excavation material.

No rock problem was encountered in dredging the canal, but a novel situation quite as difficult did develop.

Louisiana is what geologists call a region of subsidence. The Gulf of Mexico formerly reached to where Cairo, Ill., now is. Washings from the land during the slow-moving centuries pushed the shore line ever outward; the humus of decaying vegetation raised the ground surface still higher. This section of Louisiana, built by the silt of the Mississippi, was, of course, the most recent formation.

Twenty thousand years ago, say the geologists, there were great forests where Louisiana now is. As the subsoil packed more solidly, the wilderness in time sank beneath the waters. The Mississippi built up its sandbars again, storms shaped them above the waves, marsh grass raised the surface with its humus, and another forest grew. This, in turn, sank, and so the process was repeated time after time.

At different depths below the surface of the ground the remains of these forests are found today, the wood perfectly preserved by the dampness. And through this tangled mass the dredges had to fight their way. It was a task too great for the ordinary type of suction dredge, even with the strength of 1000 horses behind it. When they met these giant stumps and trunks they just stopped. A. B. Wood of the sewerage and water department had already designed and patented a centrifugal pump impeller adapted to the handling of sewerage containing trash. He designed a special impeller along similar lines.

MAN REPORTED DROWNED

POLICE, HOWEVER, DOUBT THAT CANOER LOST LIFE.

Craft Upsets on River, and One Occupant Is Rescued, but Disappears Suddenly.

Efforts to recover the body of a man believed drowned last night just below the steel bridge and opposite the Globe mills were futile. Conflicting stories were told witnesses of the accident. Police and members of the harbor patrol and the police doubt the story of the drowning.

According to Roy Wilkes, 442 San Rafael street and Walter Johnson, 282 Margin street, two boys whose story was corroborated by a number of adults, two men were in the canoe which overturned. A boat from a vessel docked nearby was put out and one man was picked up. He disappeared without telling what had happened or who was with him and the police believed that if he was not alone he would have reported the accident and told who his compahion was. The witnesses said that the second man started to swim toward the shore but gave out and went down. Municipal Grappler Brady worked upwards of two hours trying to find the body, but was unsuccessful.

The capsized canoe was picked up by the police and examined, but could not be identified. It apparently is a privately owned boat as there are no markings on it to aid identification. The paddle had a special metal tip and the canoe was fitted with a dry cell electric lighting apparatus.

OLD IDEALS SWAY EUROPEAN THOUGHT

Officials Said to Think Pact Was Forced From Country.

FRANCE ALSO BLAMED

English and Continental Ideals Held Such as Prevent Facing of New Problems.

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

Germany's Foremost Publicist.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

BERLIN, July 2.—(Special by Wireless.)—Viscount Hayashi, ambassador at the court of St. James, who, having a better knowledge of Europe than any other Japanese accompanying Crown Prince Hirohito on his tour, has doubtless read in the English papers that Germany officially has declared in Pekin that she would not consider herself bound by the treaty of Versailles unless compelled.

Directly after this he hears that a papal bull reviving the old bishopric of Meissen arrived at its destination too late on account of a strike of police employes.

"What in thunder is the connection between these two facts?" demands my astonished reader, angrily.

They are symptoms, showing that Europe still is under the sway of old ideas, is under the sway of force, and does not yet understand her changed position, duties and tasks, and therefore is quite incapable to do deeds which tomorrow may require.

Treaty Held Forced.

It is true not merely of a dozen diplomatists of the old school, but it is a fact that nearly all of official Germany maintains the fiction that the treaty of peace was extorted and will be obeyed only under constraint. This is being taught in the United States. Although they know that every peace treaty is "extorted," they refuse to recognize the Versailles conditions as a part of German law and in the same breath complain that German territory still is occupied and that allied sanctions have not been removed.

How can a business prosper whose proprietor, instead of drawing a balance sheet and breaking with the past, continues to build on illusions and speculations?

The Roman pope, who 50 years ago was proclaimed infallible, can no longer forward a message of consecration to its destination on time simply because the employes of a tiny province strike for higher wages. And such a sign does not teach blind Europeans that this is a new world.

Britons Humor French.

England's miners struck for months, cleverly imitating the credit operations of capitalists and thus fighting their adversary with his own weapons. England has a terrible struggle with Ireland. England's markets are at a standstill. England faces unrest in Egypt. And England, to keep the French in good humor, must forego what seemed, humanly speaking, the greatest benefit of the war, namely, the driving of the Turk out of Europe.

France believes that fear and distrust can be the policy of a great nation and that the wrong done her by a fallen nation can be atoned only be requiring the successors to a bankrupt firm to take gold from the air or enslave a whole people until their children and grandchildren shall be filled with the deepest hate against those demanding this tribute.

While the big entente is getting looser, the little entente is growing tighter. Pious Hungarian Catholics using Stephan's crown as a mystic political talisman, are inciting their own and Slovak priests to undermine the Czech state now ruled by Dr. Masaryk, a free-thinker and as able a statesman as Europe boasts today.

Everywhere cunning alliances are being prepared and concluded, providing that nobody considers the present situation on the continent as final. Everyone is counting upon new wars.

Unrest, discontent, trouble, intrigue have been the principal topics of the European press in recent months.

Must not the Japanese who reads them rub his little yellow hands with pleasure?

Shaken Europe was so unaltered in 1917 that the Japanese readily obtained the secret treaty of London which allowed them to refuse to restore to China the rich province of Shantung. In such a Europe war-like Mongol ambitions always will find an opportunity.

Treaty Small Factor.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is but a small factor. Great Britain is a small insular continent with enormous outside belongings, and her interests are not entirely identical with Europe. The extraordinary giant empire, more of a "colossus with clay feet" than was even czarist Russia, realizes the value of American friendship and the dangers of American enmity. This empire knows that regardless of the treaty and its famous supplementary clause, it could not remain neutral in the event of a Japanese-American conflict without imperiling the empire's continuance and the world's good opinion on which it is based.

That such a conflict, which could only happen through Japanese provocation, is possible, is due largely to European division which is the fruit of England's balance of power doctrine.

The United States alone can close the abyss. Otto Kahn, the New York financier, has in his new book advocated American investments in Europe. The best Europeans must answer that such investments would profit both parties, not only in bringing about a united Europe where old frontier quarrels would be banished, but a Europe united in economic and cultural interests.

Realities Must Be Faced.

American refusal of help to the old intriguing Europe will close the arsenal where Europe's enemies get their weapons, and will force a realization on Europeans of their real condition, needs and duties.

Germany, which spends 7,000,000 marks at a race course on Hamburg derby day must not beg alms.

The Europe that desires to hold its own against pan-America, pan-Britain, pan-Mongol and pan-Russia cannot indulge in the luxury of internal strife about frontiers and national rights.

If Europe is to have a small place in this gigantic union, this future league of races, she must contribute more than a bundle of torn and patched states.

Viscount Hayashi still smiles. How long will he continue to do so?

CAMPERS INVADE WILDS

Cold Falls to Deter Crowds; Party to Climb Mount Hood.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 2.—(Special.)—The abnormal chill of the atmosphere which last night sent mid-Columbia householders to storage closets for more blankets, has apparently had little effect on recreation parties. Resort centers and forest nooks here and in Klickitat county around Mount Adams were the goals today for hundreds of motorists. The recreationists were prepared for the worst, and running boards and tonneaus carried tarpaulins and tents.

The precipitation of a single heavy shower here last night reached a tenth of an inch. The rain was insufficient to cause damage to cherries. Snow storms prevailed at Cloud Cap inn, now crowded with week-end tourists. Clear skies followed the storm and opportunity for viewing vast expanses of landscape were declared exceptionally good. Plans call for ascent of Mount Hood from the inn tomorrow.

BIG SAVING IS MADE

SPECIAL SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS PRAISED.

Congress Declared to Have Done Much Valuable Work While Waiting for Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—The special session of congress has from the first moved steadily and effectively along constructive lines, Representative Mondell of Wyoming, house leader, declared tonight in a statement reviewing its achievements to date. Its "record for efficiency and for well-planned despatch of business has never been excelled," he added.

Although the session was called primarily to consider and enact tariff and revenue legislation, he said, "much important legislation" has been enacted while those subjects were being considered. The permanent tariff bill, he said, has now been presented to the house, adding that "while other congresses have marked time during preparation of a tariff measure, this congress has labored diligently and effectively and has performed an amount of work . . . unmatched in any like period under similar circumstances."

He said there has been "accomplished a net saving of approximately $104,000,000 on the army and navy appropriation bills as compared with the same bills as they stood at the close of the last congress."

He referred to enactment of the peace resolution, the emergency tariff and anti-dumping bill, the budget bill, legislation to enable telephone companies after the period of wartime control "to organize along sound lines," the immigration restriction bill and cable legislation as measures already adopted.

Bills to regulate the packing industry, for consolidating soldier relief agencies, for amending the Volstead act to ban medical beer and to regulate trading in grain futures were also pointed to as about to become laws.

Discussing the permanent tariff bill he said:

"I am of the opinion that the measure as it will be presented to the house Wednesday will have more general and united support and commendation in congress and in the country than any tariff bill since the civil war.

"It will be taken up promptly and considered in the house and upon its passage the committee on ways and means will proceed immediately to the preparation of a bill to relieve the country of a considerable portion of the war tax burden."

At the Theaters.

Heilig.

THE ONLY persons who should see "Over the Hill" at the Heilig are those who have mothers. It is a motion picture production which is the greatest sermon the screen ever told, cloaked in an intensely human story and presented with a skill that makes it thoroughly pleasing entertainment.

Evidence of the appeal of the picture was shown by its effect on the capacity audience at the opening show last night. There must be something to a picture when the quiet of a theater is broken by unshamed sniffles of women and frequent nose-blowing by men, unrestrained applause of the sort that greets a home-run hitter as he steps to the plate, and a salvo of hisses when the villain appears. Mothers all over the United States will be made happy by the lesson taught the Heilig audience last night, and the audiences who saw the film in New York during the last 40 weeks or in Los Angeles the last two months. Anyone who can see "Over the Hill" and its theme of beautiful mother-love without feeling a tug at the heart-strings would laugh at a G. A. R. veteran or make fun of an orphan asylum.

"Over the Hill" shows the possibilities of the motion picture at its best. It shines like a friendly bonfire in the forests of a misplaced custard pie, sex stuff and stupidity. The delicate task of presenting a story of mother-love without falling into the extremes of over-abundance of tears or Pollyanna trimmings has been carried out brilliantly.

The story is laid in a small New England village, in the household of Dad and Ma Benton and their six lively youngsters. With the passing years, the children leave the old home. Only one of the six treats mother as that wonderful being should be treated. The one who remembers is Johnny, the so-called "wild Indian" and "black sheep" of the family. He saves her from a broken heart after she has trudged the weary trail that leads over the hill to the poorhouse. Johnny's return is the climax of a plot in which pathos mingles with wholesome comedy aided by the sort of subtitles that nearly everyone reads aloud.

No names which flash in electric lights or big type are found in the cast, but every last player in that cast can act, and fits perfectly in the role assigned. First honors go to Mrs. Mary Carr, who plays "Ma" Benton as a mother has never before been played in pictures. Noel Tearle is so good as the hypocritical son, Isaac, that spectators can hardly wait until he receives a first-class beating at the hands of Johnny. Four of Mrs. Carr's own children appear with her in the picture and show talent.

FIELDS OF GRAIN BURNED

7000 Acres Are Reported Swept by $200,000 Fire.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 2.—Five fires in different sections of Yolo county today burned over 7000 acres of grain and pasture land and caused damage estimated at $200,000.

The drying sheds and other buildings of the Yolo Orchard company, north of here, were burned. All of the fires were reported under control at 10 o'clock tonight.

"Derby Day" Clymer Resigns.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—William ("Derby Day") Clymer has resigned as manager of the Toledo club of the American association, according to President Breanahan. Fred Luderus, veteran first baseman and former captain, will succeed Clymer.

Miss Mary E. Woolley has been president of Mount Holyoke college for 20 years.