

PERSHING SCORES UN-AMERICANISM BEFORE BIG CROWD

Auditorium Audience Gets First-hand View of Famous Warrior and Hears Him Flay Slackers.

More than 7000 persons at the Auditorium Sunday night heard General John J. Pershing commend preparedness, flay un-Americanism, and promise to visit Portland, if possible, during the next Rose Festival.

They cheered when he demanded deprecation for foreigners who choose not to learn the English language, and they shouted approval when he declared that American youths should have military training.

Direct, exact, unemotional, Pershing for 23 minutes expressed the opinions gained through two years' service as commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"Preparedness for war to me means the same thing as insurance on a house," he said.

"Wars come to us whether we want them or not. We should give our young men a certain amount of military training, so that they may not have to face the duties of war when they are called."

"We had to send divisions into battles overseas without as much training as we wanted. I hope never again will it be the lot of a commander to do that."

"PREPAREDNESS IS URGED" "Nor should we stop with the training of our young men. We should organize transportation, commerce and industry, so that they would be ready for war."

"Society has not yet reached the place where there will be no more wars, Pershing believes. He told a newspaper man before the meeting that preparedness should block any move that may come time involve America. It was this belief that prompted his expression at the Auditorium on preparedness."

"America's boys have returned from overseas willing and eager to assume the obligations of citizenship," the general said. "No one can be more willing than these ex-service men to maintain the integrity of our government and the principles upon which it was founded."

"Through the American Legion they will perpetuate and transmit to posterity the ideals for which they fought. They are to carry on a propaganda against un-Americanism."

"RADICALISM IS DENOUNCED" "We have in America a situation that is hard to meet," Pershing said, approaching a plea for the extermination of radicalism.

"Aliens have been permitted to segregate themselves away from Americans. Agitators thereby gain footholds. They conduct an organized propaganda against American institutions."

"Are we going to stand by and permit that sort of thing?" "No!" for answer. "I think not," Pershing commented.

"We should educate these people. They should be given sufficient time to learn the English language and principles of American government; if they don't, deport them!"

"We often hear that the laboring people are stained with this taint. It is not so. The laboring people stood behind the government during the war, and they will do so again if necessary."

"Big ovations and receptions all along his itinerary, Pershing does not believe, are for himself and party alone."

"I do not consider this reception for myself and staff alone," he said at the Auditorium, "but for the fine young manhood that forms the great American army in Europe which I had the honor to command."

Pershing was introduced by Major W. S. Gilbert of Astoria, senior chaplain in the First army. E. F. Mayor George L. Baker introduced Major Gilbert. "It was a little girl who touched the

hearings of the great general. "His father, sir, died on the second day in the Argonne forest. Major Baker said as he brought forward a 9-year-old Jean Abercrombie, daughter of Captain Charles H. Abercrombie. "She wants to present these Columbia roses to her daddy's grave there."

Jean, dressed in white, was almost hidden behind the big bouquet. Shyly she approached the general and gave him the flowers.

He gave the flowers to his aide and took the little girl in his arms. His face twitched slightly with emotion and then he drew her close, kissed her and whispered his thanks to her mother. Then he escorted her down from the platform.

The touching bit brought cheers from the audience. The audience numbered 7222, according to an announcement of Hal M. White, manager of The Auditorium.

ROSE CITY CAPTURED BY "BLACK JACK"

(Continued From Page One)

National Guard was standing at strict attention. Police Lieutenant Fred West, captain in A. A. of the Rose City, at the head of a platoon of patrolmen, ex-service men every one. The guard of honor, composed of soldiers, sailors and marines from Portland recruiting camp, was ordered to escort its chief through Portland's cheering thousands.

"Fine bunch of men," he said. "The old tenth" Here Sergeant Joseph White, retired, and recently returned from overseas duty, bowed his way toward Pershing, followed by the rest of the platoon.

Resplendent was the old negro soldier with the campaign ribbons and medals of many "gass" service on his breast. "General, he said, "I was in the Tenth cavalry when you were a first lieutenant."

"That so?" said Pershing, as he enthusiastically clasped the other's hand. "Where?"

"White served under Pershing in Fort Grant." "He was formerly a member of Company H, Ninth U. S. cavalry, and also of the Tenth cavalry. He was Pershing's orderly when the young lieutenant was in active assignment in the regular army. Sergeant White was with him also at the University of Nebraska but retired after 17 years' service."

"You are a good man for me to meet General Pershing again," said White. Then he stepped into his motor car, the first of the procession behind an escort of guardsmen, soldiers and Boy Scouts. From windows came cries of "Attaboy!" Women waved handkerchiefs; boys followed shouting "Attaboy!"

But, though he responded wholeheartedly, enthusiastically, none pleased him more than the young boy who stood on Morrison street between Third and Fourth streets. When Pershing's car was opposite, he broke through the lines, climbed up on the running-board next to the general, and handed him a box of candy.

"Oh, general, this is the happiest moment of my life," he stammered. "For answer, Pershing took off his cap and kissed her."

More than 3000 ex-service men and women, veterans from three American wars, were waiting at the Army when the former A. E. F. commander stepped to the front of the speakers' balcony. His 20 minute talk bristled with pleas for true American citizenship.

"We should educate children and grownups in American principles. We should teach foreigners the English language. And if within a reasonable time they show no inclination to learn, there is a remedy commonly known as deportation."

The crowd yelled its approval for 15 seconds. He paid a tribute to Oregon's soldiers. "The men who came from this part of Oregon were second to none," he declared. "I need point only to the 91st division, to prove how valiantly the American soldier fought."

TALKS WITH THOUSANDS After the Army meeting, he met nearly every person who heard his speech. He kept up a running fire of questions and salutations.

"I hope you will get well soon." "Is there anything I can do for you?" "Where were you wounded?" "How long have you been in the hospital?" he asked wounded soldiers who took his hand.

Veterans of the Spanish-American and the Civil wars he especially congratulated. "The town keeps up its reputation for good looking girls," he commented after several Portland and young women had shaken his hand.

Outside the Multnomah hotel, where he rested briefly before going to Vancouver, he saw a young woman run toward him to take a Kodak picture. "Get it!" he smilingly asked.

With Colonel Francis J. Koester, commander of Vancouver barracks, the general motored to the Washington post, more for the exercise than anything else. Vancouver barracks was not on his inspection schedule.

TIRES FELLOW OFFICERS His chauffeur was W. J. Stephenson of Portland, formerly a sergeant, first class, in the army, and chauffeur overseas for Major General Mason M. Patrick, A. E. F., air service commander.

He walked for an hour around the army post in Hillsboro, and met several of the officers who accompanied him. They did not know that Pershing sometimes walks 10 miles at a brisk pace, and never feels the effect. Then he came back to town and went to his private car for a brief rest.

"I am touring the country inspecting the big cantonments built in wartime to determine their disposition," he said, parrying queries of newspaper men. "I am a soldier. Any comment on national issues must be made by those in authority."

Pershing left for Seattle late at night. There he will inspect the coast defenses and jump to Camp Lewis.

From Seattle, his itinerary will take him to Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, El Paso, San Antonio, Memphis. His party, including officers—18 persons in all—left Washington on December 3. They will return there by the end of February.

Three Die of Sleeping Sickness Spokane, Wash., Jan. 19.—(U. P.)—The third death from sleeping sickness has occurred here. Charles Hariman, a member, died Sunday night. He had been in bed for several days.

Next Saturday CONSTANCE TALMADGE "A Virtuous Vamp"

PERSHING PRAISES WESTERN PATRIOTS

Army Commander Finds Best Type of Americanism Here; Warrior Guest at Banquet.

"There has been a deeper and more sincere brand of patriotism shown with each move I have made westward and now that I'm nearly as far west as I can go, I can truthfully say that in Portland I have found the most sincere patriotism yet brought to my notice in this country."

Prefacing his speech with this remark, General John J. Pershing spoke before about 500 people at the banquet given in his honor in the main dining room of the Chamber of Commerce Sunday evening.

Embraced in a setting of the national colors with an accompaniment of musical selections played by an orchestra directed by George E. Jeffery, the banquet was probably one of the most brilliant affairs ever held in the chamber's rooms.

After a day filled with plenty of exercise, Pershing ate heartily and then just as heartily expressed his pleasure in being on the Pacific coast once more and at the same time being in Portland. He was introduced by H. B. Van Duzer, president of the Chamber of Commerce, with the following words:

"It must have been apparent to the general that, as he passed through the various functions this afternoon, the warmest of feelings were expressed. Oregonians were not entirely because he represented the command of the American army, but because of the man who rose in the time of his country's need and delivered the goods."

As Pershing arose to give his address, a small body of former University of Nebraska students, with whom he was associated in the time of his country's need and delivered the goods, gave the yell of their college days.

OREGON WAR WORK LAUDED "It is with pleasure that I make the assertion," said Pershing, "that the people of Portland and Oregon did more than their share in the successful conclusion of the war."

"You not only more than supported and pushed over the top every Liberty loan and war auxiliary fund drive, but you did many things that it was impossible for other places to do. I speak of your products and war shipbuilding. By far the greatest contribution, however, was patriotism."

"I sincerely hope that the state of preparedness with which we entered the war will be a lesson to Americans everywhere. In the next war we probably will not have friendly allies to hold the line while we prepare. I believe in four to six months, this service not placing any obligation on the individual unless congress calls him to the country's defense."

WELLS OF OFFENSIVE "I would not advocate the German type of militarism, but a commonsense type of intensified training so that the country would be prepared for emergency."

"There were so many phases to the war that it is hard to select any particular phase to discuss, but as I have experienced a greater freedom with each move westward, I can say that I speak with greater freedom about the final campaign of the war."

Pershing then told how the selection of the Argonne salient came about; of the 47 days offensive on a front, in which America's best troops were pitted against 44 divisions of the best soldiers of the German army, concluding with the capture of Sedan.

"We started the offensive September 26, we reached Sedan, we severed the German line of communication and then Germany sued for peace. The rest you know."

"These courtesies I accept in the name of the American boys who formed the greatest army to my knowledge, and which I had the honor to command."

Two Are Wounded During Fight at West St. Helens

St. Helens, Jan. 19.—Two men were wounded during an altercation in a poolroom in West St. Helens Sunday night, according to reports from the city.

Edward Franklin was arrested Sunday night at Fifth and Burnside streets by Lieutenant Van Overn and is being held in the city jail for the St. Helens authorities. He gave his nationality as Finnish.

Farmer Indicted on Syndicalism Charge

Dallas, Or., Jan. 19.—William Gath, Polk county farmer charged with criminal syndicalism, was indicted by grand jury. Indictments were also returned against two members of a carnival company charged with conducting a "ringside" show at Independence last fall.

Why Drink Coffee at an advanced price when you can have INSTANT POSTUM with its pleasing flavor? No Raise in Price No Harmful Ingredient

Flu Epidemic Gains Headway in Chicago; 600 Nurses Called

Chicago, Jan. 19.—(U. S. S.)—Spread of the influenza epidemic in Chicago was unchecked today. The health department reported a total of 1789 new cases in the last 48 hours from five deaths.

An emergency force of 600 nurses has been arranged for by the health authorities. 50 of them coming from Detroit. The health department also announced that the efficacy of several "flu" vaccines is being tested.

Late Overseas Man Took Conspicuous Part in Great War

Deputy Sheriff George Huriburt returned from Spokane Sunday where he had been to attend the funeral of his nephew, Thomas A. Sill, Sheriff Thomas Huriburt was unable to make the trip. The boy, who was not quite 25 years old, served through the war with the Sixth Marines, and it was pneumonia, contracted while in France, which caused his death.

He was in the drive on the last day of the war and had the satisfaction of firing one of the last shots aimed in the direction of the Germans. After the armistice he was ordered to Brest for return to America, but contradictory orders sent them on a forced march into Germany. He was in the line at the Meuse-Argonne battles.

Young Sill enlisted in the marines in 1917 and was first sent to Mare Island. On June 9, 1918, he arrived in France, and fought until the armistice was signed. He was in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne battles.

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Measures Passed at Legislative Session

State House, Salem, Jan. 19.—Ninety-seven bills were passed by both houses of the state legislature during the extraordinary session, which ended early Sunday morning. They included 44 senate bills and 53 house bills. Nine measures are referred to the people at the special election to be held May 21. The complete list of measures passed follows:

Measures to Be Referred Following are the constitutional amendments and other measures to be submitted to the voters of this state at the special election May 21:

H. J. R. 7, by Burdick—Relating to debts and liabilities of counties. Enabling counties to find their debts.

S. J. R. 8, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 9, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 10, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 11, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 12, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 13, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 14, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

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S. J. R. 17, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 18, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 19, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 20, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 21, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 22, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

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S. J. R. 24, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 25, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 26, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 27, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 28, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

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S. J. R. 30, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 31, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 32, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 33, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 34, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 35, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 36, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 37, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 38, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 39, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 40, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

S. J. R. 41, by committee on Judiciary—Relating to the office of the clerk of the court.

O. & C. LAID CASE CONVICTION UPHELD

W. F. Hallowell Must Serve Prison Term for Using Mails to Defraud.

Washington, Jan. 19.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The supreme court today by refusing to review the case, allowed decisions of lower courts to stand holding W. F. Hallowell of Seattle, Wash., guilty of using the mails to defraud by falsely representing land propositions. He must serve 13 months at McNeil Island penitentiary.

The case of W. F. Hallowell, Seattle attorney, has been in court since June 8, 1915, when Hallowell and others, including W. F. Lick, were indicted by the federal grand jury here for fraud in connection with the disposition of Oregon & California railroad lands. Hallowell and his companions were tried for misuse of the United States mails, which they employed extensively in securing applications for O. & C. lands.

Hallowell and Lick were found guilty by a jury in Federal Judge Bean's court at Portland late in 1917. Lick was sentenced to serve three months in the Multnomah county jail and after his appeal failed he was committed by order of Judge Bean on January 4, 1918. He served his time. Hallowell's appeal went to the United States supreme court, which today refused to review it, upholding the local court. George L. Young, codefendant, was fined \$500 for his part in the alleged mail frauds. W. J. Earl and Gottlieb Miller were found not guilty and cases against C. W. Chapman, Robert Greer and E. F. Cooper, jointly charged with Hallowell and Lick, were dismissed.

Hallowell will be required to serve the sentence of 13 months at McNeil island, as originally specified by Judge Bean.

Declaring that passage of the "straight ticket" measure by the emergency session of the legislature is an "abuse by the legislature of its political power," the City club of Portland this afternoon forwarded to Governor Olcott its request that he veto the measure. The sentiment was contained in the following resolution telegraphed to the governor by H. Ashley Ely, president:

"Whereas, the state legislature in special session has passed senate bill 63, providing a straight ticket ballot; and

"Whereas, said bill will discourage the independent voter, file no public need, in the legislature of its political power; and

"Whereas, the governor, through his veto power, has the ability to kill said bill, therefore be it resolved by the City club of Portland that it is its deliberate judgment that said bill is vicious and should be vetoed by the governor of the state of Oregon; and that a copy of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to said governor."

Commenting on Admiral Sims' statement before the senate naval affairs committee, the newspaper declared if congress insisted upon an investigation, "we ought to have some interesting disclosures."

"Pershing, that fine soldier, gave us the first blow when he declared America won the war. Now Admiral Sims hits us in a different fashion by revealing the spirit in which some Americans went into the fight."

"I will let every American thank God it was the Germans they fought and still let them think they won the war."

Telephone Company Elects Freewater, Jan. 19.—The State Line Telephone company elected officers, as follows: President, Henry Effert; vice president, C. C. Malden; secretary, treasurer, George Calhoun; directors, Fuller, Plackey and H. A. Megy. A levy of \$20 was assessed to keep the line in repair.

INQUIRY INTO SIMS CHARGE NOW ORDERED

(Continued From Page One)

action is concerned, that the "organization" ward heeler and precinct worker of the old order so long dead in Oregon politics would again be able to hand his little square cards to illiterate voters to reach into the voting booth to guide the people of "persuadable" voters north of Burnside street in Portland, and in every other like section of the state.

An interesting sidelight in the history of the bill is that it made its appearance after a midnight session of the judiciary committee of the senate, and on the same evening the republican state central committee for the republican nomination for the United States senatorship, made his appearance at the fact that Jack Day, chairman of the republican county committee of Multnomah county, came to Salem to see the bill safely through both houses. Day and Mrs. McMATH both had been scheduled to take the trip to San Francisco with the rest of the delegation of party leaders to attend the Western conference called in that city by National Chairman Hays.

Day did not go, at the last moment announcing that "important" business prevented his making the trip. Mrs. McMATH made no announcement, but did not go.

The straight ballot bill came into the senate judiciary committee late Friday night. It was railroaded through the senate Monday morning and again jammed through the house during the closing hours of the session. Contrary to the rules both of house and senate, the printed bills required to be on the desks of all members before consideration by the house and senate rules, were not ready when the measure came up for final action. It was voted on, as a matter of course, under the whip of the organization.

The same bill, to all practical intents and purposes, had been introduced in nearly every session of the legislature since the enactment of the direct pri-

Divorce Suit Is Filed Lebanon, Jan. 19.—Mrs. S. M. Hansard has filed suit against Brown Hansard for a divorce, charging cruelty.

At the request of his mother, Mrs. Isabella Sill, he was discharged November 10, 1919, and went to his home in Spokane, where he died last Wednesday.

FLU EPIDEMIC GAINS HEADWAY IN CHICAGO; 600 NURSES CALLED

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