

SHARP DEBATE ON PORTLAND CENSOR BOARD ORDINANCE

Judge Stevenson Attacks Validity
of Act Creating Censorship,
While the Mayor Defends It.

Judge John H. Stevenson, formerly of the municipal court, doubted the constitutionality of the ordinance creating the Portland censor board. Mayor Baker declared the first complaint against the censor board during his administration came six weeks ago and he does not believe the board needs defense.

Millie R. Trumbull, a member of the censor board said that during the last year but four subjects had been "killed" and but 14 cuts of films had been made. A. C. Raleigh, manager of the Columbia theatre, averred that condemnation of the motion picture men was always based on isolated instances and doubted if Mayor Baker, in an assertion that the most lurid and morbid billboarding of motion pictures was used to attract crowds, knew what he was talking about.

Thus the debate on motion picture censorship, primarily between the mayor and Judge Stevenson, proceeded along its contentious course before a large and intensely interested audience at the Oregon Civic League luncheon in the Benson hotel, Saturday afternoon.

MODIFY SHORT, UGLY WORK

Slightly apart from the subject of the debate, but also slightly sensational, was the passing of the short and ugly word modified into "untruth" out of deference to the polite audience, between the mayor and Dan Kellaher, formerly a city commissioner.

Kellaher contended that a reverse Joshua trick had been played upon him and that last year's "Dir" had been used merely as an excuse for closing the motion picture theatres when the real purpose was to prevent his candidacy for a city commission-ship being advertised on local screens.

"It eliminated me," he observed.

"When you say the theatres were closed to defeat you, you speak an untruth," retorted the mayor, who, but a moment before had ascribed to motion picture support his own election as the city's chief executive.

BETTER OFF OUT OF OFFICE

"I wanted to be elected, but I would be better off mentally, physically and financially had I not been," said the mayor.

At the beginning it appeared the debate was to be a failure, for the mayor sat down when he had stated that the motion picture board needs no defense. But Judge Stevenson woke things up by declaring that motion picture censorship is as much against the constitution as abridgement of the freedom of the press and speech.

"We are getting to be a government of commissions, supervisors, inspectors and censors," he submitted.

Then he asked, why not censorship of newspapers, the dramatic stage, even of the circus in order to impart dignity to the capers of the clown. He said responsibility for protecting the purity of youth rests upon parents, not upon the censor board and added that there is no constitutional authority for giving a set of individuals the right to eradicate features that some one doesn't like or to abridge the right of trial by jury in the confiscation of eliminated films.

FAVORS FEDERAL CENSORS

Mayor Baker, in rebuttal, advocated a federal board of censors, created by act of congress. "If you don't have censorship," he added, "then keep children under 16 from the movie houses; you can let the old birds go to the devil."

"Pictures along the snow line of moral quality can be condemned by the local censor board," said Judge Stevenson. "The board even censors weekly news films. Had a board of censorship passed upon Mark Twain's books, 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Huckleberry Finn,' those works would never have appeared."

TO CALL MANS MEETING

Mrs. M. L. H. Hadden announced that in the near future a mass meeting to declare support of the censor board will be held in the library, and Mrs. Trumbull proposes that The Auditorium be utilized when not otherwise required, as a municipal motion picture house, in order to divert to the municipal treasury some part of the vast sums now being paid to private interests for this form of amusement.

The mayor chided what he referred to as the motion picture "trust" that "has obtained control of the theatres in Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco and Portland."

AT MONTESANO



PHOTO BY G. R. GARDNER

The family and a friend of Warren O. Grimm, one of the men for whose death the I. W. W. are now on trial at Montesano, photographed while in attendance at the trial. At the top is Miss Eva Knight, county auditor of Lewis county. Below, in order, are Miss Mary Grimm, Mrs. Hubert Grimm and Mrs. Verna Grimm, the last the widow of Warren Grimm.

Song Organizer Gives Spirited Talk to Clubs

"Community service is the common denominator of society, and community is one of the greatest elements in citizenship building," declared Walter Jenkins, organizer of the newly formed Community Service in an address Saturday afternoon before the Portland Federation of Women's Organizations at its regular meeting held in Hotel Portland.

"One hundred of Portland's prominent men and women have gotten behind this movement for organized community service in Portland, their aim being to make Portland a city of friends, to organize friendship in a great citywide 'get together' movement," declared Mrs. Austin Norman Palmer of the New York city Federation of Women's clubs spoke briefly. Mrs. A. C. Newell, chairman of the legislative committee, reported on the passage of the dance hall bill inaugurated and drawn by the federation, and also read a digest of the Smith-Townner bill.

Miss Zulema Kostomarov, chairman of the program committee announced that the next meeting of the federation will be held at Central library.

Mate Princelings With Money

Geneva, Feb. 14.—(I. N. S.)—Marriages are being arranged between two sons of the ex-king of the Hellenes and heiresses of humble birth who are at present residing in the Canton of Vaud. The two princesses are Prince George, the eldest, who was not allowed by the Allies to succeed to the throne, and Prince Paul. They accompanied Constantine to Switzerland in exile.

WILFUL ATTEMPT TO GET STRANGLE HOLD INTIMATED

Pacific Phone Concern Charged
With Trying to Stifle Competition
of Long Distance Line.

Wilful attempt to stifle competition of the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone company is charged to the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company in a petition filed Saturday in United States district court by Jay Bowerman, secretary of the Northwestern.

Granting Bowerman's request that present unlawful practices be stopped, Federal Judge Bean issued a temporary restraining order preventing discontinuance of the telegraphic circuits now leased by the Pacific to the Federal Telephone company, and ordering the officers of the Pacific to show cause in federal court on February 23 why Bowerman's prayer be not permanently granted.

VIOLATIONS ARE ALLEGED

The Pacific company has in several ways violated decrees of the United States district court providing for free and actual competition between the two lines, Bowerman's petition recites.

"The United States district court on March 11, 1919, decreed that the Pacific Telephone company, by leasing to the Sunbelt and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph companies sell the bonds and stocks held by their companies and issued by the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone company," Bowerman declared Saturday night.

"F. W. Crosby of San Francisco was allowed by the court to purchase the bonds and stocks under agreement that he would maintain a competitive telephone system within the Northwestern's field."

"Consolidation of these Home plants with the Pacific system was permitted under express condition that there should be instituted at each of these points a system of questioning long distance calls. Thus, a person could ask the telephone operator for either Northwestern or Pacific long distance service, as he chose."

Here the petition asserts that the Pacific company has failed and refused to carry out the agreement to provide adequate trunk lines between the several Pacific exchanges and the toll board of the Northwestern company.

SAYS CALLS ARE DELAYED

The Pacific company is also charged with purposely delaying Northwestern long distance calls originating on its lines in Portland, with the view of forcing customers to use only the Pacific system. Similar charges are brought against present arrangements between the companies at Albany and Oregon City.

"By other acts the Pacific company and its officers have diverted to themselves a large amount of business originating at Albany and Oregon City from patrons heretofore transacting such business over the lines of the Northwestern, and which, except for such wrongful interference on the part of the Pacific company and the said representatives, would have been transacted over the lines of the Northwestern company."

WOULD 'FORFEIT' CONTRACT

Bowerman also charges that the Pacific company is willing to forfeit a \$100,000 contract with the Federal Telephone company to prevent the Northwestern company from deriving the benefits of a \$10,000 contract with the Federal.

At the beginning of the war, the petition points out, the Federal Telephone company leased telegraph circuits from the Northwestern covering the Seattle-Portland territory. The Federal had used wireless from Portland to California.

When the government seized all wireless plants as part of the war program the Federal Telephone company leased from the Pacific company telegraph circuits covering the Portland-California district. Later, it is charged, the Pacific, under threat to quit the Portland-California contract, forced the Federal to use almost exclusively Pacific lines between here and Seattle.

ALLEGED PLAN SCOTED

Now that the Northwestern has once again signed a \$10,000 contract with the Federal for Seattle-Portland service, Bowerman openly charges the Pacific with willingness to sacrifice its \$100,000 contract to prevent fulfillment of the Northwestern's \$10,000 contract.

This is done, the Northwestern secretary believes, with the aim of bankrupting his concern, and enabling the Pacific to absorb it and stifle competition.

"The Pacific got away with the Home Telephone and Telegraph company deal. Perhaps they are trying to work the same trick with the Northwestern," Bowerman said.

He asks in his petition that they be punished for contempt of court by violating previous decrees.

LOCATION OF RED GUNMEN SCORES POINT

(Continued From Page One)

with the calling of Mrs. Warren O. Grimm to the witness stand. The woman who suffered perhaps most of any as a result of the unfortunate happenings at Centralia, was pretty and smiling as she left her baby with relatives in the little family group of the prisoners, walked past the row of defendants and faced attorneys, jury and a courtroom packed with spectators.

She answered the few questions of Special Prosecutor Cunningham bravely and alertly.

Her lips quivered a bit as she examined the torn vest worn by her husband the afternoon of the parade.

"Do you know whether or not at the time he left you that there were holes in this vest which are disclosed here?" asked Cunningham, indicating the two bullet marks, one on the left, the other on the right side of the garment.

"No, sir, I am quite sure they were not there," she answered.

Mrs. Grimm testified that at present she is living with her parents in Spokane. She is the mother of an infant son.

VEST IS IDENTIFIED

She viewed the parade from the office of a Dr. Bell in Centralia, "quite a ways from Second street," Grimm, on leaving home, she said, wore the vest under his

uniform blouse and outside the army overcoat.

The vest was identified by Mrs. Grimm and offered as evidence. After he left her in the physician's office, Mrs. Grimm next saw her husband in the parade.

"When was the next time you saw him?"

"At the hospital," she replied. "I was in the office waiting for him to come back, when I received a phone call to come to the hospital. I had heard he was shooting up to that time."

Her husband was conscious, she said, until the end. The customary question as to death in Centralia, Lewis county, Washington, ended the questioning.

"I have no questions," said Vanderveer.

The first witness of the afternoon was H. P. McDowell, one of the proprietors of the garage across the street from the Avalon, and in the next block south of the I. W. W. hall. McDowell said that he was 10 feet from the front of the garage when the shooting started.

COULD NOT SEE ASSAILANT

Shots attracted his attention, and in a moment he saw a man pass the place, handling the gun, nor even his hands, because a lace curtain intervened.

Nor did he observe the flashing of the gun, as testified to by other witnesses from the garage. He noticed the weapon being used to push the curtain aside, and saw it withdrawn.

It was a long rifle, with a magazine the length of the barrel, similar to the 38-S Winchester that still awaits complete identification in the court room.

"It looked to me like a Winchester," McDowell said. "I have one, and have owned several of them. At any rate it was a magazine rifle with the magazine the length of the barrel."

WEAPON IS DESCRIBED

McDowell also said positively that the barrel was octagon shaped.

Vanderveer developed on cross-examination that the witness was about 90 feet from the window.

"You could tell from that distance whether it was a round or octagon barrel," asked the attorney.

"You bet your life," responded the witness. He added that the gun showed up well against the white curtain and this detail was to be noted.

"You are sure it wasn't your imagination?" asked Vanderveer.

"No chance," replied McDowell.

Paul Charbonneau, manager of the Arnold rooming house, across the street from the I. W. W. hall and a little to the north, told of O. C. ("Commodore") Bland and another man being in his establishment at the time of the shooting. He pointed out Bland among the prisoners.

"I went upstairs and met them in the room," said Charbonneau. "I asked

them if anyone was hurt here. He walked from the window to the foot of the bed, picked up a gun and they walked out. That was the last I saw of them."

RIFLE FOUND IN ROOM

He added that his wife found one rifle shell and a box of revolver shells in the room afterwards.

Some glass was broken when the shooting was going on, and fearing, he informed Vanderveer in cross examination, that it had been broken by a shot and that someone was hurt, went to the room.

Vanderveer asked him if he saw soldiers rush the hall before any shots were fired.

"Not that I could see," Charbonneau replied. He testified that he found no empty shells, smelled no powder smoke and heard no shots in the building. In fact there was no indication that shots were fired from there, the witness asserted.

"Most of the shots came from the direction of the hall," Charbonneau concluded.

The corroborative testimony in relation to the Roberts statement was next given by Claude A. Baucou, salesman, who roomed in the Queen Lodging house, at the corner of Third street and Tower avenue, almost a block north of the hall, was summoned.

SAW MAN BEFORE SHOOTING

He said that Wesley Everest (the man who was lynched the night of the shooting) roomed there. A short time before the parade came along, Bert Bland and Loren Roberts, whom he selected from among the prisoners, were in Everest's room. Baucou said he was in the hall and met them leaving Everest's room.

"The man on the end (indicating Bland) was carrying a coat over his arm and looked as though he had something underneath," the witness declared.

On cross-examination Baucou said that Everest had the corner room on the third floor, overlooking both Third st. and Tower ave.

John Earl Watt, the man most seriously injured of those recovering after being shot at Centralia, was next to go on the stand.

He was the third man in the third platoon of the Centralia contingent in the parade, and indicated on the big exhibit map that when the procession paused, he stood almost directly in front of the I. W. W. hall.

JOKES AS SHOTS CAME

He was joking with Sergeant J. E. Moran, who was in charge of the platoon in the parade and awaiting, he believed, for the men behind to catch up, when the shooting started.

The first shots apparently came from the East, the witness declared, but when the volley came, someone in front shouted and the ranks broke.

He ran first towards the I. W. W. hall, but gaining the sidewalk, turned south to the corner of Second street, and as the bullets whistled by, started west toward Second.

It was nearly to the middle of the half block between street and alley when shot, the bullet dropping

WITNESSES FOR STATE



PHOTO BY G. R. GARDNER

Persons figuring in I. W. W. trial at Montesano. Above, left to right—R. F. Gardner, who visited the I. W. W. hall in Centralia with Elmer Smith an hour before the shooting; Guy C. Seace, American Legion member, who marched in last platoon of parade; Lieutenant Frank Van Gilder. Below, left to right—Tom Morgan, who turned state's evidence; Charles Griffith, superintendent of schools at Port Angeles, who identified Eugene Barnett.

him at once, face downward, and sprawled half on the sidewalk and across the curb.

His army blouse, cut almost in two about the left sleeve and shoulder, as it was taken from him at the hospital, was introduced in evidence. It bears the chevrons of a corporal, has the motor transport corps emblem and one overseas service stripe of gold.

BULLET STEEL JACKETED

It has two bullet holes, one in front and one in back, and on cross-examination Watt said that the bullet, which passed entirely through him, was apparently a steel-jacketed one, for it tore only a small wound in his body.

On cross-examination the witness said that while Lieutenant A. E. Cornier, whom Vanderveer charges with being one of the leaders in the plan to attack the I. W. W. hall, held up his hand and halted the procession. He did nothing else.

"I saw no one break ranks ahead of me and I saw no attack on the hall,"

WORK BEGINS FOR STRIKING PARADE OF ROSE FESTIVAL

General Committee Named to Arrange All Details for Floral Display at Shrine Convention.

Plans for the Rose Festival floral parade which will be held Thursday afternoon, June 24, as the great feature of this year's festival, were started Saturday noon at a luncheon at the Multnomah hotel with the appointment of a committee to handle various angles of the parade.

The general committee which was appointed by Winthrop Hammond and H. R. Blauvelt, includes Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett, Mrs. Guy W. Talbot, Mrs. Fred S. Morris, Mrs. Jefferson Meyers, Mrs. G. J. Frankel, Cameron Squires, Ira F. Powers, Arthur H. Devers, O. W. Mielke, W. C. Culbertson, C. A. Bissell, Natt McDougall, Charles E. Cochran, M. O. Wilkins, C. Henri Labbe, George Rossmann and Nelson G. Pike.

Owing to the fact that close to 75,000 visitors are expected in the city for the Shrine convention, Hammond and Blauvelt are determined to utilize the opportunity to present the floral attractiveness of Portland, according to their announcement on Saturday. It is the wish of the committee to make the parade unusual in striking entries, combined with beautiful roses and foliage of all kinds.

Frank V. Smith has been appointed grand marshal of the parade. A subcommittee, composed of Mrs. Guy W. Talbot, H. R. Blauvelt and Cameron Squires will formulate rules governing entries for the parade.

Pecan Tree Cargo

Houston, Texas, Feb. 14.—(U. P.)—Harris county pecan trees formed part of the cargo of the Teresa, when it sailed recently from Galveston for Genoa, Italy.

Watt said. He had heard of no plans for an attack on the hall and would have taken no part in it had it been planned.

Watt said that he was a shingle weaver and had at one time belonged to the union. He believed in the unionistic principles if they were not carried too far.

WHEN—YOU ARE THOROUGHLY CONVINCED That You Have Been Misled by Catchy Ads

WHEN
WHEN
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AND
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AND

—you have worn yourself tired and weary and your patience is sorely tried;

—you have hunted down all of the so-called "WAS \$600 NOW \$115 PIANO BARGAINS";

—you have attended the many "BONA FIDE" factory sales (in which you find an imaginary factory);

—you are awakened to the shady tricks and methods used by certain dealers in cheap "STENCIL PIANOS";

—you are disappointed in finding the \$600 bargain at \$65 is only an old WORN-OUT SQUARE PIANO;

—you are thoroughly convinced that GOOD STANDARD PIANOS cost GOOD MONEY ANYWHERE;

—you realize that the "WOULD-BE" factory owner who has, in reality, very little worthy merchandise to sell, but instead lots of CATCHY ADVERTISING;

—in which you are given all kinds of (PROMISED) extras, "free music lessons," "free trials for a year," "no interest" and at NOTHING DOWN and NOTHING A MONTH, ETC., ETC.;

—in which you are almost made to believe you can get "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING,"

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