

# DENIAL ENTERED BY MRS. HAWLEY TO ALL CHARGES

Oregon City, Feb. 27.—The trial of Mrs. Virginia Hawley, 16-year-old sister of Mrs. Virginia Nejdlinger, star witness Thursday for Mrs. Hawley, testified that Mrs. Hawley's conduct at Bar View was "very good" and that she heard no unfavorable comment on it.

Five character witnesses were called Thursday, including Major William R. Logan, Elmer Smith, Mrs. L. Moody, and Mrs. Clyde Mount. All spoke highly of Mrs. Hawley.

Mabel Swick, nursemaid for Mrs. Hawley at the beach, who testified that she had sat on the porch at the Bar View cottage until 3 o'clock one morning with a soldier, testified that a detective named Dill, representing Elmer Smith, had visited her, asking her about Mrs. Hawley's life at the beach, and took her to Portland on one occasion to meet Hawley's attorneys.

**SUBENA NOT SEVERED**  
Dill had subpoena for her as a witness for the defense, but did not serve it when he found she had nothing to say against Mrs. Hawley.

Mrs. Ruth Strawn of Portland testified that Mrs. Hawley at the dances in Bar View twice, one time particularly in evening dress, and that the plaintiff was more attractive than any other woman there because she was pretty. She declared that Mrs. Hawley did not dance with any particular man on either occasion, but with different men. Mrs. Strawn was acting as a lady and she never heard any criticism against her character or conduct.

**MEN NOT IDENTIFIED**  
James H. Snidow, surftman at Bar View, testified for the defense that he was agent of the cottage rented to Mrs. Hawley, and that, following Mrs. Hawley's departure, he found a man in the cottage which Manville Robinson had said belonged to him.

On cross-examination he said that, so far as he knew, Mrs. Hawley was a woman of good character, and that she saw a man hide in Mrs. Hawley's bedroom one evening when Hawley suddenly returned home, failed to identify either Clifford Ball or Manville Robinson as the man.

Charles E. Lucas of Parkplace told of a meeting with Claude Johnson, Bar View agent, who had been introduced to her, last, after being introduced by his wife, who was acquainted with Johnson. He said that when they started to discuss the Hawley divorce suit, Johnson had said:

"Don't talk so loud; there is a Hawley man there, and I don't want him to hear. He is listening to my life and the Hawleys are paying for it."

Mrs. Lucas, formerly Miss Lola DeLillies, testified to having been in Mrs. Hawley's company on numerous occasions in her home, and that she had heard no criticism of Mrs. Hawley's conduct, she said.

Mrs. J. M. Lewis of Thaumack, mother of J. M. Lewis, Jr., and of the girls who had previously testified, said that she was at Bar View during the summer of 1918, and that Mrs. Hawley had been there.

Mabel Alley, half-sister of Manville Robinson, declared that there had been nothing improper in Mrs. Hawley's conduct at Bar View.

Miss Rose Uptegrove of Portland, formerly of Oregon City, testified that since Mrs. Hawley's marriage they had never seen her, and that she had never heard of her.

"I've done all that I can. I asked her what her decision was and she wouldn't even talk to me."

"Yes, you have done what you can," she said her daughter retorted. "You came upstairs in your ugly and domineering way and you said, 'Now, you have had all day to think it over and what are you going to do?' I did have

# ADRIATIC ISSUE BRIGHTENS WITH ALLIES' ANSWER

Washington, Feb. 27.—The reply of the allies to President Wilson's last note on the Adriatic settlement was received at the state department today.

The allied reply received today will not be made public immediately by the state department, but probably will be given out abroad. It was also learned authoritatively that the publication of the previous Adriatic correspondence today was insisted upon by the United States over the objection of Great Britain and France. Great Britain wanted the correspondence made public next Monday and France did not desire it to be published.

After unsuccessfully trying to arrange for publication on a certain day, in France and Great Britain, as well as in this country, the state department notified these governments that the documents would be made public here without delay.

**WILSON IS INSISTENT**  
This insistence by President Wilson for immediate publication of the correspondence is understood to have been due to the fragmentary accounts of the Adriatic exchanges that had been published in the press, and his desire to present the correspondence to the American people while he had the last word in the exchanges instead of the allies.

**SETTLEMENT FORESEEN**  
It is expected that a settlement of the entire controversy by reopening of negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavia will be greatly strengthened by reports from Paris that the quick reply of the allied powers was due to the action of Premier Nitti of Italy, in agreeing to reopen negotiations with Foreign Minister Trumbitch of Jugoslavia.

It is accepted here as almost certain that a settlement of the entire controversy by reopening of negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavia must stand by the proposals made by the other allied countries.

**CORRESPONDENCE IS LONG**  
The full correspondence was made public by the state department today. It consists of joint memoranda signed on December 9 by Premier Clemenceau for France, Sir Eyre Crowe for England, and Under Secretary of State Frank L. Polk for the United States; the British and French revised proposals of January 14; the text of the cable sent on January 19 by the secretary of state, and the point of view of the British and French governments in undertaking to dispose of the Adriatic and Russian questions before ascertaining the views of the American government; the statements of the French and British prime ministers of January 23; Wilson's protest note of February 10, in which he threatened to withdraw the German treaty from the senate; the British-French attitude was reiterated in the reply of the French and British prime ministers of February 17, and Wilson's note of February 24, which brings the correspondence to date.

The whole correspondence makes about 12,500 words.

**BREEDER OF MORE WAR**  
Probably a better construction of the latest note of the United States than the official construction that in it "the United States stands pat" would be that in it President Wilson again appeals to the peoples of Europe over the heads of their premiers. The president points out that the proposed allied settlement is imposed, and contravenes the principles upon which America entered the war and has since sought to establish world peace. He declares his belief that the peace settlement can only be made by the united action of all peoples, and that he makes an appeal that no such unwise step be taken.

It would appear to be his hope that public sentiment in Great Britain and France, even more than his own persuasion, may lead the British and French premiers to reverse themselves and return to proposals which the United States will sanction.

**SAYS ITALY STUBBORN**  
No one who reads the correspondence will fail to note the striking contrast between the tone of the president's protest note of February 10 and his latest reply to the allied governments. In his protest note of February 10, the president speaks with great clarity and determination. He said:

"And then I saw a threat to consider the withdrawal of the treaty with Germany and the agreement between the United States and France if it did not appear feasible to secure acceptance of the just and generous concessions offered by the British, French and American governments to Italy in the joint memorandum of those powers of December 9, 1919, which the president has already clearly stated to be the maximum concession that the government of the United States can offer."

**AMERICA LOSES TOUCH**  
Great Britain and France, in their reply of February 17, set forth that the president's protest note of February 10 evidently had written without knowledge of new developments which had made the carrying out of the proposal of December 9, which he insisted upon, impracticable. The British and French premiers in their reply said:

"The proposal of December 9 has fallen to the ground because nobody now wants to set up the artificial state of Fiume. The proposal of January 20 is objected to by the United States, which had no representative at the conference and which cannot, therefore, be in close touch with the change of opinion and circumstances which have taken place since its plenipotentiaries returned to America. They (the British and French prime ministers) cannot help feeling that a large part of the misunderstanding is attributable to the misapprehension of reaching a common understanding. In such circumstances how does the United States government, which to the regret of the allies still has no plenipotentiaries at the conference, propose that this dispute, which prevents the reconstruction and threatens the peace of southwestern Europe and whose settlement is urgently required, should ever be closed?"

**FEAR U. S. WITHDRAWAL**  
While insisting that in the event no amicable arrangement between Italy and Jugoslavia should be reached they would have no alternative but to apply the treaty of London to the situation, the British and French prime ministers declared that they do not agree with

the present terms of the Adriatic settlement. They said:

"The governments of France and Great Britain, therefore, earnestly trust that, whatever the final view of the United States government as to the Adriatic settlement may be they will not wreck the whole machinery dealing with international disputes, withdrawing from the treaty of 1919 because their view is not adopted by the allies."

The London comment on the president's latest reply to the prime ministers of Great Britain and France was that it was "conciliatory." It certainly is far less drastic in tone than the protest note of February 10. The reply was written by Mr. Wilson. The impressions prevail here that the language of the note of February 24 may be the basis of a settlement of the Adriatic. It seems to be clear from the latest note that the president, when he wrote his protest note of February 10, was financially weary of the organization of the Adriatic, and had considerable sums of money in his possession.

Only two guns were in the hall that morning, he said—his own and the one a friend brought there by an unknown party.

Smith said that he received \$4 a day for "10 hours' work."

"You never struck on it?" asked Abel. "No, on this job, no," the witness answered.

"Your work consisted mostly of standing around talking to your fellow workers, did it not?" asked Abel.

"Trying to educate them," Smith replied.

Vanderveer's threat to withdraw from the trial unless the soldiers were withdrawn was short lived, for he announced that he would not do so, and his clients had reluctantly instructed him to continue.

"The court requested information from the state," said Judge Wilson, "and the basis has been furnished. It is apparent that there were grounds for apprehension and that there may have been justification for the bringing of the soldiers here as a precautionary measure."

"The court has interviewed Major Arthur Casey, in command of the troops, and has seen a telegram from the governor of Oregon, expressing the purpose and reason for the coming of the soldiers. Inasmuch as the soldiers were sent here without action on my part, I cannot take the responsibility at this time of requesting their removal."

"The commanding officer has said that his men are under orders not to attend the trial or to enter the courtroom, and that the only reason they are here is to be near in case of necessity. The court believes no interference can possibly result from their presence and that he can control the matter fully."

**DEFENSE ARGUES IN VAIN**  
Following the court's ruling, Vanderveer again argued the matter, but without result.

His position was that a situation had been set up threatening extreme prejudice and that he "refused to lend himself in any way to a proceeding designed to manufacture prejudice against his clients."

He demanded that the "secret" information which was the basis for the bringing of the soldiers be revealed to him. The prosecutor had told him, he said, that the nature of this information was none of his business.

He expressed his willingness that "men not in uniform may surround this place by the hundreds."

"Let the sheriff handle it," the defense attorney said. "I have no objection to protection."

"There are 75 members of the American Legion here. I know that they are armed and drilled. Why not let them handle the situation?"

Prosecutor W. H. Abel rose and objected to Vanderveer's contention that all the peace officers of the county were present in the presence of the soldiers. He said he had been assured by County Prosecutor J. E. Stewart of Grays Harbor county that the latter was in fullest accord with the prosecution of the Centralia case in the matter of having soldiers here. Sheriff Bartels was also favorably disposed, Abel averred, as were the representatives of the governor's office.

"More was understood among those present on Armistice day that a raid was attempted the hall was to be defended, Smith testified. In his statement about the men being posted across the street, the witness explained, he had no particular building in mind.

**"HOODLUMS AND SOLDIERS"**  
The raiders were characterized by Smith as "hoodlums and soldiers."

Testimony of this defendant was at first limited to evidence regarding the alleged plot made by Centralia business interests to put the I. W. W. out of business, but later it was enlarged to cover practically all the events of which he had knowledge.

Mr. Miller, one of the owners of the Roderick hotel and lessor of the hall to the I. W. W., had told him, he asserted, of a meeting of the American Legion, which was held in the hall, and which was the subject of a pamphlet counteracting this sentiment was drawn up by the I. W. W. of Centralia and circulated over the city on October 17, but the threats of violence against the hall, which were coming in, Smith contended.

The witness denied that any concerted plan of protection was conceived by the defendants and their associates in case of an attack.

**DOOR KICKED IN**  
Soldiers came up and kicked in the door as the parade was passing, Smith said. This was followed by shots. He went to the back of the hall to his desk and got out a .38 Smith & Wesson model. He stood three or four feet from Everett, he said. The latter was shooting, but Smith protested that he fired no shots. His gun was found next day in a hiding place which was discovered by Chief of Police Hughes. The gun had not been discharged, the witness claimed.

There was no discussion of plans to murder anyone or to shoot down the parade, Smith replied to questions of the prosecutor; in fact, was talked of except plans for defense of the hall.

At the Sunday night meeting before Armistice day, Smith said, Wesley

# ERAT HAD SAID HE WAS IN FAVOR OF DEFENDING THE HALL AND WOULD DEFEND IT

Eratt had said he was in favor of defending the hall and would defend it. In regard to the conversation between the witness and Elmer Smith, the defendant attorney, Britt denied much of what had already been testified to regarding this occurrence by Loren Roberts and T. N. Morgan. No whispered conversation was held between the two, he asserted.

**HEARD TALK OF RAID**  
Elmer Smith did not say that he was going back to his office and defend it, the witness explained. Elmer had said the afternoon of Armistice day, when he visited the hall, that he had been planning for a raid that day, Britt asserted. In reply he had said that the hall will be defended in case a raid was made. Elmer Smith had previously advised the defendants of their right of self-defense, he declared.

For several nights previous to the raid, because of fears of an onslaught that might occur at any time, the witness said, Loren Roberts, Ole Hansen, Wesley Everett and himself had slept in the hall with arms. Britt had purchased a gun, he said, because he was financially weary of the organization of the hall, and had considerable sums of money in his possession.

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# EXPERT FINDS ROBERTS INSANE NOW, BUT SANE DAY OF CRIME

Montesano, Wash., Feb. 27.—The defendant Loren Roberts, one of the 10 accused in the Centralia murder case, is insane, Dr. Arthur P. Calhoun, alienist of Seattle, employed to examine Roberts for the defense, testified this afternoon.

Evidence by the alienist and the state made on evidence to support the defense in alleging that a plot was concocted in Centralia to drive out the I. W. W. element were outstanding features of the afternoon's work. It was the first full day that the trial has had in a week, and the most was made of it. The testimony of the alienist was the last to be given in support of the defense's contention that Roberts is insane. After Loren Roberts is sane at the present time, Dr. Calhoun's opinion, but he was sane at the time of the shooting. The last conclusion was admitted under cross examination by the prosecution.

**ROBERTS WANTS TO FIGHT**  
Dr. Calhoun said that he was a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, and that he had examined Roberts, a brother of Warren O. Grimm. He examined Roberts four times, the last visit to the prisoner being paid at noon yesterday.

On this occasion, it was testified, Roberts ordered the specialist to peel off his coat and have it out, as he was tired of being accused of insanity.

"Roberts' bitterness towards Vanderveer increased, Smith said, after the latter had entered the plea of insanity in his case."

**LOREN IS 21**  
Loren was 21 years old on December 4, he said. The family home is near Grand Round, which in turn is about six miles northwest of Centralia. He went to school, he said, until about three years ago, when the illness of his father caused him to get work. The father died last winter of tuberculosis. Loren did average work in school, she testified. Later the prosecution entered a plea of insanity against Roberts from the eighth grade, showing that he had made excellent grades in school. Her father was 75 years old when he died, she said, and Loren's mother was 65. "What was his condition just before he died?" asked Vanderveer. "My father had lost his mind."

**LENACY IN FAMILY**  
Of two first cousins, the witness stated, one was in the asylum, another was insane by "spells." She was subjected to sick headaches and nervousness, Mrs. Roberts said, and Loren's sister was very nervous also "fidgety," as she described it.

Roberts dreamed much, wanted to be alone good days and his thoughts were far away, said Mrs. Roberts. "Occurrences since his confinement in jail were narrated, when he would not talk to his mother, and when he had spells of forgetfulness."

Roberts had told her she said, that "they" meaning some of the state officers had "threatened to 'mob' and hang him, and had given him so many minutes to tell him a story."

**HEARD STRANGE SOUNDS**  
Strange sounds had kept him awake at night, she asserted, and he had frequently reiterated his belief that the man in brown clothes trying the case for the defendants was not Vanderveer. Roberts had always brought his money home, she replied in answer to queries of Prosecutor Abel in cross-examination, and there had been nothing peculiar or out of the way about his conduct in the week prior to Armistice day.

"There was nothing about his mental condition that made you uneasy over his having a gun?" asked Abel. "There was nothing," the witness replied.

She said he came home the night of November 2, the night after the shooting, remaining there until he was taken away when he went away. In his confession, Roberts said that he was in hiding on that day.

"He was afraid because all the I. W. W. were being run down then," said Mrs. Roberts.

"Did he know that he was wanted then?"

"I don't think he did."

**ADVISED SURRENDER**  
The night following the "hide out," she continued, he went to Centralia, accompanied by the witness, who had advised him in this procedure.

She advised her son to deliver himself to the authorities, she testified.

"Why?"

"Because he was an I. W. W."

The witness denied the query that she had advised Loren to go and tell the truth to the authorities.

On cross-examination Mrs. Roberts did not remember "much" on many questions.

"Until it was suggested to you by his attorney, you never thought of him as being insane?" suggested Abel.

"Yes, sir," she replied quickly. "Long before."

Mrs. Roberts said that her husband had been an expert shot and that his brother was also excellent with a gun. Loren, however, she declared, was not considered a good shot.

# Expenses of Street Cleaning Bureau Decrease \$90,000

Despite a vast increase in five years in street area covered by the street cleaning bureau, as well as advances in the cost of labor, Portland streets were cleaned for approximately \$90,000 less in 1919 than in 1914, according to the annual report of Alex Donaldson, superintendent of the street cleaning bureau, which was filed this morning with Commissioner Bigelow.

The report shows it cost \$225,500.41 to clean the streets last year as against \$321,278.61 expended in 1914. "Commissoner Bigelow feels that the record is especially meritorious in the face of increased costs of labor and supplies."

**Johnson Applies for Mexican Citizenship**  
Alex Prieta, Mexico, Feb. 27.—(I. N. S.)—Jack Johnson, former heavyweight ring champion has filed an application in Mexico City for Mexican citizenship papers, according to advices received here.

**LAST TIMES TONIGHT**

**LIBERTY**

**NORMA**

**TALMADGE**

**"A DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS"**

**OTHER ATTRACTIONS**

**NEW SHOW TOMORROW**

**MARY PICKFORD**

**IN "HEART O' THE HILLS"**

**"Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets"**

**E. W. Brown**

# Divoli

A NEW SHOW SATURDAY

A Fascinating Fantasy of Complexed Kisses

LEW CODY

The IN BELOVED CHEATER

Italian Accused of Threatening Life of Wife Is Arrested

Alleged to have illustrated his threats on the life of his wife, Bessie, with a long knife and an equally vicious looking gun, James Carboni, 35, Italian, Thursday night got himself into a lot of trouble. As a result he is held at the city jail in default of \$2000 bail on charges of threatening to commit a felony.

**Foster Will Reopen C. B. & Q. Office Here**

R. W. Foster, former general agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad on this city, has returned to Portland and will open an office for the C. B. & Q. here in a few days, according to an announcement received by local railroad officials. Offices of several other railroads will likewise be opened here during the next few weeks, it is believed. These officials will not change the plan of maintaining the consolidated ticket office, which will continue to handle all ticket sales.

Imported Pompano Olive Oil is fine for babies and growing children.—Adv.

**SATURDAY SPECIAL**

At 25c—(I Give Her That! Never Knew Love Like You! When Harvest Moon is Shining! "Happy Butterflies!" "Salome" (Same on Disc) Break My Heart! At 15c—Heart! (Ernest Ball) In the Afterglow. Also Instruction Books specially priced.

**Sipman Wolfe & Co**

MUSICAL HALL—THE SWEETEST

**LAST TIMES TODAY**

**"THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME"**

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