

PORTLAND BANKER SEES PROSPERITY FOR SIX MONTHS

Business in the Northwest will continue active for another six months in spite of the deplorable handicap of the railroads and the foreign exchange effect on exports, but after that production will overtake consumption and resultant lower wages, lower profits and lower prices will be with us. Meanwhile the peace treaty must be signed.

Such is the theory brought back to Portland by A. L. Mills, president of the First National bank, who has just completed an extensive trip and study in the East. The result of his study he presented in an address at the Rotary club at noon today.

The problems of international finance, trade, and commerce have not been solved and no rapid strides toward their solution are being made, Mills declared. Still, he is recovering its exchange basis throughout the world and unless American takes prompt action our dollar exchange will be but an American war dream. Italy is in the midst of severe trials and Germany and Austria are well high public charges, the speaker said.

"Before the war, in 1913, our imports from Germany amounted, roughly, to \$177,000,000 and our exports to Germany \$428,000,000, a big balance in our favor. We certainly wish our trade relations with Germany restored to a safe basis."

"Great Britain is talking milder peace terms to the end that she may market profitably more and more of her goods in Germany."

"The wealth of the United States has increased greatly since August, 1914. From a debtor nation we have become the creditor nation of the world. \$10,000,000,000 has been loaned our allies; but when, if ever, the debt will be collected in full from the nearly bankrupt nations of Europe is a matter of doubt. We have perhaps a third of the gold supply of the world and yet unless our foreign trade and merchant marine are carefully fostered, unless our finances are wisely administered, unless our present scheme of taxation is justly and scientifically revised, unless our transportation systems are put in a sound condition so that we can stand economically and efficiently, we run the risk of losing the commanding position we now occupy in the world and again have to play second fiddle to Great Britain in world finance and commerce."

SUBSIDY IS NECESSARY
"Our shipbuilders must be encouraged by subsidies if necessary—and our navigation laws revised, to the end that American built, American owned and operated ships may compete with Great Britain for the carrying trade of the world."

"The peace treaty, with proper reservations, must be passed that we may become an active participant in the adjustment of world conditions."

"Encouragement should be given the international conference that an adequate and comprehensive plan of world finance and commerce may be speedily adopted. It may become necessary for

the United States to forgive the interest due from our foreign debtors for some years to come—indeed perhaps to cancel part of the principal. We may be required to advance further sums to Europe, not as a nation but through a syndicate of the leading banks, in order that normal trade relations may be restored and the United States retain control of the world's finances."

FEDERAL RESERVE BEST

"Our federal reserve system, the best in the world and functioning satisfactorily through the war, needs a wise administrative adjustment. There has been great expansion—it must be curtailed, but the pressure must be put on gradually and not suddenly, lest we put in jeopardy the business of the country. In order to check speculation and reduce the inflation, the federal reserve board recently has raised materially in rate of interest. This will tend to make further raises if the present ones do not accomplish the purpose. The effect of these increased rates has not been felt yet to any extent by the business community. Until sufficient time elapses to judge the full effect of the present increase of interest rates, no further reserve of the federal reserve banks continue to decline."

CUT EASTERN ORDERS

"Speculation has been squeezed out of Wall street, though speculation in commodities and no rapid strides toward their solution are being made, Mills declared. Still, he is recovering its exchange basis throughout the world and unless American takes prompt action our dollar exchange will be but an American war dream. Italy is in the midst of severe trials and Germany and Austria are well high public charges, the speaker said."

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700 ARE KILLED DURING REBELLION AT VLADIVOSTOK

Seattle, Wash., March 2.—(U. P.)—Seven hundred people were killed during a revolution in Vladivostok harbor witnessed by the crew of the Seattle steamer Delight on the night of January 2, according to word brought back here by B. Blockum, mate.

The Delight, bearing marks of machine gun bullets as evidence of the battle, was at anchor in Seattle harbor today after a voyage of four months and 14 days out here.

Blockum says the uprising, led by an unknown radical, was sprung at an unexpected moment. Shipping in the harbor was bombarded by a Russian torpedo boat after the radical had been forced to take refuge on one of the vessels.

The fighting continued practically all night. In the morning the revolutionaries, or what remained of them, were lined up on the docks and shot.

The Delight carried rifles to Vladivostok after a long voyage and had returned by placing them on the ground that they were to be used against brother workmen in Russia. The vessel returned with a cargo of silks valued at \$750,000.

W. W. hall, on the sidewalk, when Grimm was shot? demanded Abel. "I do not know," he replied.

On this statement, it is said, the jury charged were based. Van Gilder testified he stood at the head of the Centralia contingent with Grimm when the volley burst forth, and that Grimm had not moved out of his tracks when he staggered from a bullet that came apparently from the southeast.

Elmer Smith, brother of Attorney Elmer Smith and investigator of the defense, accompanied Vanderveer to the sheriff's office and told the prisoner he would obtain the ball money.

VANDERVEER DECLINES
Vanderveer declined to post the money, saying if he did he would be open to the suspicion that he was in the charge that the witness had been "framed."

According to the prosecutors, Jay Cook's proposed arrest is based on his saying that the head of the prosecution stopped directly in front of the I. W. W. hall, instead of 100 feet farther south, at the intersection of Second street and Tower avenue. He is also accused of misstatement, it is said, in the positive assertion that the man whom he saw wounded back of the Ax Billy place, at the intersection of the intersection, and whom prosecution witnesses have identified as Grimm, came from a point north of the intersection and in the direction of the I. W. W. hall.

CHARGES ARE HURLED
Charges and counter-charges of framing were hurled from both sides this morning in the examination of Bray. After his set to with Sheriff Berry, Vanderveer exclaimed bitterly that it was a "grand stand" frame up on the part of the prosecution, and that the burden of such actions, among which he included the bringing of the soldiers, was almost more than he could bear.

Vanderveer asked the witness if investigators for the prosecution had not been on his trail recently and Bray replied that Frank S. Van Gilder and Fred Argent, who have been securing statements from witnesses on both sides, had visited him yesterday.

VAN GILDER IS GLAD
Asked about this occurrence by the prosecution, Bray admitted he had told the investigators to get their information from Vanderveer. Then Vanderveer asked the witness about it again and Bray responded that Van Gilder, in commenting on the lad's illness (he was sick in bed with the mumps) had observed to him that he was glad for a man of his kind to be in the hall, for he meant one less witness for the defense.

When Cook took the stand after the exculpatory of Bray, he said that he was standing at Second street and Tower avenue as the parade came. He told of seeing soldiers start from the ranks when the Centralia contingent paused, "about one third back" from the front rank, and start for the hall.

MAN KICKED DOOR
The man, advance raised his foot and kicked the door. The sound of the crash was followed by shots. A short time later he saw a man who had been shot staggering down the sidewalk from the north, his hands clasped over his stomach. The witness ran across the street to the rear of the Ax Billy place and was followed by the wounded man. The latter unfurnished his clothing and disclosed a wound in his body.

This description fits exactly with the state's testimony as to Grimm's actions after reaching the rear of the Ax Billy place.

Cook was positive that the head of the parade stopped almost in a line in front of the I. W. W. hall and he was also certain in his statements as to the actions of the wounded man.

As shots were fired from the hall, the soldiers who had followed the leader, Cook swore, "broke back."

BROTHER TESTIFIES
Ray Cook, his brother, who said he was employed as a boom man for a lumber company at Centralia, was called to the witness stand just before the noon recess. He did not hesitate to testify, as he spent considerable time familiarizing himself with the map of the Centralia area and the miniature models of the buildings about the scene of the shooting.

directly with testimony given by the prosecution's witnesses to the effect that Grimm, after being shot, ran across Second street to the rear of the building on the southwest corner of the intersection.

BERT BLAND SAYS HE FIRED INTO RANKS OF PARADERS
Montesano, Wash., March 2.—From a point 120 feet away from the I. W. W. hall, on the afternoon of November 11, Bert Bland, one of the 10 men being tried here on charges of murder in connection with the Armistice day tragedies, shot upon the service men in "self defense" of the hall.

Yesterday afternoon—the afternoon of day crammed full of startling statements and new revelations—Bland told of shooting from the hill. Throughout the trial his attorney has maintained that any shooting that was done was in self-defense.

In a graphic recital that coincided in almost every detail with the confessions of Loren Roberts, introduced in evidence last week, Bland, told in detail, almost cold bloodedly, that he was transpired on Seminary ridge that afternoon when the ex-soldiers were parading on the streets of the city below.

ALL BLAME SOLDIERS
Previously, his brother, O. C. (Commander) Bland, had told of his preparations to shoot into the groups of service men from a station in the Arnold hotel, across the street from the I. W. W. hall, and that he had fired only because his hand was cut in thrusting the muzzle of a rifle through the window glass.

Witnesses after witness for the defense yesterday told of a rush made by ex-service men on the I. W. W. hall, but not one of them linked up Warren O. Grimm with this rush, and it is for the defense of the Grims that these defendants are facing charges of murder.

It was evident yesterday afternoon that the defense is nearly through. It was said that with Grimm when he was ordered for today, but unless Vanderveer is permitted to introduce evidence on the meetings held by the Centralia business interests to consider ways and means of dealing with the I. W. W. situation, his case, insofar as direct testimony is concerned, is believed to be nearly ended. It was predicted from many sources last night that the defense will conclude its case before the week is over.

As court closed yesterday afternoon Superior Judge John M. Wilson denied to the jurors their request for night session during my service. The job, the money spent, and the difficulty in getting reestablished. And I want to say I can take any readjustment without a pang of conscience, for I know it belongs to me rightfully, and that it isn't a grab or anything else."

Otherspeakers pointed out that while men and women were serving in the army or navy, their families were kept in the home, and that the shipyard and munition workers—why can't they help us?" demanded Franklin F. Korell.

William B. Follett of Eugene, state commander of the American Legion, said that he had been in the line of duty for 24 years, and that he had been in the line of duty for 24 years, and that he had been in the line of duty for 24 years.

STALLING TACTICS SCORED
"They have been 'stalling' and 'sparring' over my pay readjustment. We must show them that we mean business," Peck said. He was answered by a mighty yell of approval. "It is quite plain congress does not intend to do anything in the way of beneficial soldier legislation unless forced to do so," Follett declared.

Follett pointed out in his speech that all of the four measures favored by Portland are of no use to the soldier unless they would result in a home-owning citizenry.

Among other speakers in favor of endorsing the measure were W. F. Bent, Canadian and American army veteran who attacked slackers and profiteers in alternate high and humorous vein; Thomas Sweeney, J. J. Crossley, William Bryan, T. R. Mahoney and Richard Deich, in behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

PLANNED FOR SHOOTING
On the witness stand yesterday afternoon Bland was a spectacular figure. Broad-shouldered, with a rugged, handsome countenance and an abundance of curly hair, he was dressed in a suit of the most composed of any of the defendants who have yet appeared on the stand. He was dressed in a gray work shirt and newly laundered overalls.

Bland said that he was 24 years old and had lived about Centralia two years. He had worked in logging camps, but for a number of days previous to the eleventh was idle. During these days, he said, he heard talk of a raid on the streets, in the hall and out in the logging camps. In the week previous he had hunted with Eugene Barnett near Kopiah.

After the Sunday night meeting, when the raid was also discussed, Barnett and he stayed together at the Avalon. Parting from the former on the following day, Bland said he did not see him again until he was locked in the county jail at Chehalis, more than a week later.

"In the hall that night 'most everybody discussed the raid," said Bland, continuing the story of the night. Roberts, Ole Hanson and he discussed their manner of procedure, he related. "We discussed whether we would be best off to go outside the hall," said Bland.

They first decided to go to the Queen rooming house, at the extreme north end of the block in the I. W. W. hall is located and on the opposite side of the street. They inspected Wesley Everett's room on Tuesday morning. However, after he had given them permission to use it, Bland said, and they looked out the window, it was the general verdict that the point was undesirable. It would have been too easy for the soldiers to surround it if they wanted to, Bland declared.

It was next decided to go to Seminary ridge. Roberts went downtown, while Bland and Hanson went to the hill by way of the ravine to the north. They heard command.

"We had been there 15 minutes, about, when Roberts came," said Bland. After waiting about 45 minutes, the parade came along. Bland told of seeing a man on horseback at the intersection of Second street and Tower avenue who halted, turned back and disappeared behind the building.

made of the big rifle that alone of all weapons in the prosecution's arsenal has been explained. It was not followed up. Vanderveer did not produce the gun for Bland's inspection, and the prosecution did not ask a question about it in cross-examination.

OVERCOAT IDENTIFIED
Referring to the overcoat that Commander Bland said he had worn to the hall that morning, concealing his rifle under it, Bert Bland said he took it up on the hill.

"Where did you get it?" asked Prosecutor C. D. Cunningham.
"In room 10 of the Avalon," the witness responded.
"Who took it there?" asked Cunningham.
"The man whom you call 'John Doe' Davis."

"Wasn't that man known as Jack Davis?"
"I don't know—I never saw the man before," Bland answered.
The overcoat was carried to the hall to conceal his rifle, Bland said. On the hill the three men were in a line as they fired the witness in the middle and Hanson on the north. The firing was done from a crater-like hole where a stump had been blasted.

When the departing secretary of the interior, however, characterizes official Washington as "a combination of political chaos, drawing room and civil service bureau, containing statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen," he expresses himself as an imposter. Yet he has started a good many officials still in service would like to exercise. For there are two kinds of men in the government—those who realize present methods are inadequate and inefficient and those who don't want to realize it because it might disturb personal or party aspirations.

IMPROVE THE PERSONNEL
Lane is ineligible for the presidency. He happens to have been born in Canada. He can't go higher in the land of politics. He is retiring to private business. He carries with him no grudges, no resentments, no bitterness or disappointments. What he says therefore can't be taken as personal, but only as impersonal. Yet he has started something that may get to be personal before this presidential year is out. For his statement may arouse public attention to conditions of the public service today and start people thinking about better types of men for the next electoral contests.

If Lane had been disposed to be personal, indeed, he might have put his finger on the misdeeds of the trouble, presidential politics. The government is seeping with it. Here is the situation in a nutshell:

In the department of justice is a presidential candidate, A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general. He may be giving little thought to it, as the business of his office demands attention, but his subordinates are working tooth and nail for the support of delegates to the Democratic national convention.

TIMIDITY IS PREVALENT
In the war department are many friends of General Leonard Wood, who are by no means asleep at the switch. Moreover, there are officers in the war department eager to keep up old terms with the Republican congress, who literally fear investigations and are therefore proceeding with a superabundance of caution in matters of claims which are holding up the bills of legitimate business interests. "Everyone seems to be afraid of everyone," was Lane's way of expressing the broad principle of excessive timidity in public service.

In the treasury department, Secretary Houston is not himself a candidate. But his department is honeycombed with politics. There are big organizations, federal office holders who can have a great deal to do with the getting of delegates to the Democratic national convention. Many friends of former Secretary McAdoo are still in the treasury department and, of course, they are playing the presidential game just as hard as the friends of any other candidate in the other departments.

BURLESON PLAYS GAME
In the postoffice department is the master politician, Albert Sidney Burleson, whose idea of public service is to show a surplus at the end of the year for the postoffice department, no matter how many railway mail trains are cut off or how much this affects rural or suburban mail service. As for presidential politics, Burleson has enough power to make or break would-be candidates.

In the White House itself the atmosphere of politics is scarcely less disguised, though admittedly it doesn't turn so much upon whether or not Wilson will be a candidate for a third term as upon his desire to retain leadership of the Democratic party during the next few months while the treaty fight is on. The selection of Bainbridge Colby to be secretary of state was a bid for the support of independent voters that of Edward T. Meredith to be secretary of agriculture was an approach to the discontented farmer, with whom Meredith is not at all unpopular.

CANDIDATES IN CONGRESS
But it isn't all in the executive departments.

Fire completely destroyed the home of J. V. Halas, 1550 Corbett street, about 6:30 o'clock Monday night.

While Mrs. Halas and her two children, three and five years of age, were eating dinner, they heard a crackling noise in a small closet. When Mrs. Halas opened the door she was greeted with a sheet of flames that burned her hands and badly singed her hair. Mrs. Halas tried to extinguish the fire with water, but it gradually gained and she was forced to snatch up her two babies and run from the house. She saved only a trunk.

Engines 5, 10 and 22 and truck 2 answered the alarm, but they could not get any water to the house, as it was on a hill several blocks from a street hydrant.

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The three went east for 15 minutes. At that time, Bland said, they thought they were surrounded, but shortly before midnight the three started on. Early next morning, along the tracks of a logging railway, they separated. Bland striking north to the northwest, Hanson going in an unknown direction and Roberts to return to his home.

Reverting to the morning of the shooting, Bland said that "John Doe" Davis, who was in the former's rooms in the Avalon, while examining a pistol, shot a hole in the mirror.

Davis had asked Bland if the latter had any objection to his coming into the room, and the latter had replied that he had none.

In this room, Bland said, Davis had a gun. It was a Winchester, 28-55 caliber.
"Can you identify this gun?" asked Vanderveer.
"Yes," Bland answered.
"Is this the one here?"
"It is,"

LANE DECLARES POLITICS ABSORB NATION'S VITALS

By David Lawrence
(Copyright, 1920.)
Washington, March 2.—Franklin Lane's farewell address, written to President Wilson, but in reality intended for the American people, is being variously interpreted as a criticism of the Wilson administration in which he served seven years, but mostly as an indictment of the public service itself in which he spent 20 years under Republican as well as Democratic administrations.

When the departing secretary of the interior, however, characterizes official Washington as "a combination of political chaos, drawing room and civil service bureau, containing statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen," he expresses himself as an imposter. Yet he has started a good many officials still in service would like to exercise. For there are two kinds of men in the government—those who realize present methods are inadequate and inefficient and those who don't want to realize it because it might disturb personal or party aspirations.

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ORCHESTRA MATINEE
2:30 TO 4:30
NEW SHOW TOMORROW

partments by any means. The supply of presidential candidates is even greater in congress. There are the active and passive kind. Senator Poindexter, Republican of Washington, is away speaking most of the time in the promotion of his own candidacy for president. Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, is another presidential candidate active in the race. So is Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio.

In this class should be included, too, Senator Sutherland, Republican, of West Virginia. Senator Pomerene, Democrat, has withdrawn from the race. Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, leader of the president's forces in the senate, is a receptive candidate. His friends are working hard for him. Other Democrat and Republican senators are buying themselves in the interests of candidates to whose booms they are more or less tightly attached. Some are working for Democratic aspirants, others for Republican. Senator Nelson and Cummins, a friendly to the Johnson boom.

Senator Lodge has expressed no preference, but upon him falls the duty of keeping the Republican party together. He has the difficult job of keeping the Borah-Johnson wing friendly to terms with the Penrose-Knox-Brandeggs combination, and then again holding in hand the Middle West Progressives like Lennox, who are in the senate, and plenty more of it in the house of representatives.

"The self protective sense," remarks Lane, "is developed abnormally—ability is not lacking, but it is pressed to the point of paralysis because of an unwillingness on the part of the great body of public servants to take responsibility."

Politics is the answer. Franklin Lane uncovered some vital truths in his Swan Song. People familiar with Washington life looked upon his own statement as confirmation of the points he made. He would have dared to issue it and remain a member of the Wilson cabinet.

Descriptions
"A Beethoven string quartet is truly, as someone has said, a scraping of horses' tails on cats' bowels, and may be exhaustively described in such terms; but the application of this description in no way precludes the simultaneous applicability of an entirely different description."

—William James.
To describe goods, service or ideas accurately, interestingly and convincingly is the highest art of advertising.

Any message delivered to an entire nation warrants the best effort of writer and artist.

The publisher whose vast machinery carries the message to millions, realizes the importance to his advertisers and consequently to himself of advising the employment of the best advertising brains.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale through accredited advertising agencies

Butterick—Publisher
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine
Two dollar the year, each

Why Not a Player Piano Now?
Our March Clearance Sale of Pianos and Player Pianos Begins Today

These used pianos are in many respects better than new pianos as now-manufactured.

Hobart M. Cable, fine tone.....\$245
Palmer, plain case.....285
Johnston, walnut case.....295
Andrew Kohler, like new, mahogany case 375
Chickering & Sons.....287
Hazelton Bros., extra good value.....425

These used and new player pianos all guaranteed and in best playing condition.

Second-hand Eilers Bungalow (music rolls and bench).....\$385
Dull Mahogany Bungalow Player (metal tube, automatic tracker).....450
Solo-Concerto, mahogany (not a scratch) 575
Hobart M. Cable (like new, with large selection of music rolls).....675

The new spring stock of Hobart M. Cable and Strohber high-grade pianos and player pianos is now on display.

We accept Liberty Bonds as partial payments. We give reasonable terms.

Foley & Van Dyke
106 Fifth Street, Between Washington and Stark
PIANOS—PHONOGRAPHS—RECORDS

OREGON CHAIR CO. SOLD TO COMPETITOR

(Continued From Page One.)
Oregon Chair company, W. H. Beharrell, general executive of the Heywood company in the Pacific Northwest, will become treasurer, C. E. Chenery, secretary, and R. M. Davison, general manager of the former regime, will continue as general manager of the factory.

The factory will discontinue the finishing of furniture, sending its output "in the white" to various assembling branches of the company, including the one in this city.

Beharrell is probably the best known and most popular man in the furniture trade of the Pacific Northwest, having grown up almost from infancy in that occupation. He started as a boy in his teens with the old Oregon Furniture Manufacturing company, rising in that company to be its president. Soon after Heywood Brothers established their branch here, Beharrell became manager. Some five years ago the Portland branch was disassociated from the San Francisco branch, Beharrell being made the general executive of the company in the Pacific Northwest.

Davison entered the furniture manufacturing business about 10 years ago when he took charge of the selling end of the late A. J. Kingley, head of the company, progressed, causing increasing absence from business. Davison gradually took over the entire management of the company. His success since Kingley's death has been conspicuous.

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