

TEACHER SHORTAGE HITS SMALLER HIGH SCHOOLS OF STATE

Salem, Sept. 14. — Many of the smaller high schools in Oregon face the prospect of being compelled to close their doors through inability to employ teachers, according to J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction.

Jacksonville, in Jackson county, has appealed for permission to suspend for the year, with a proposal to send their high school students to Medford by wagon, paying their tuition under provisions of the high school tuition fund act. Merrill, in Josephine county, also faces the same prospect, Churchill said.

Other towns and communities are faced with the same problem. Should it become necessary to suspend these schools, Churchill said, they would not necessarily lose their rating as accredited high schools, as permission to close could be granted in an emergency.

Rural grade schools are beginning to open, and no reports have yet been made as to the teacher shortage, although the situation is expected to show a serious condition in the more remote rural districts.

A reduction in the number of members of the lower house of congress from 445, as at present constituted, to not to exceed 300 was advocated by Congressman C. N. McCarthy in an address before members of the Salem Commercial club at luncheon, Monday noon. Such a reorganization would, however, McCarthy pointed out, probably cost Oregon one of her three representatives. The present organization, he said, is too unwieldy for efficient action and tends toward the centralization of power and responsibility into the hands of a few members.

Other reforms advocated by McCarthy include the election of representatives for a four year term, election of all members of congress and the president at the same time and the elimination of the short term.

With the exception of minor differences existing between short line railroads and their employees and between railroads and smaller groups of employees, the railroad labor situation has been greatly stabilized since the recent wage award, according to R. M. Barton, chairman of the United States railroad labor board, who spent Monday in Salem on his way back to Chicago, after attending a hearing at San Francisco. Barton called on Governor Olcott while in the city and conferred with A. C. Gram, state labor commissioner, on labor problems in Oregon generally.

A report on the progress of the industrial accident commission, covering the period from the time of the investigation of the committee studying the compensation law with a view to recommending needed amendments and for the next state legislature.

Damage aggregating \$372,155 resulted from 58 fires in Oregon outside of Portland during August, according to a

GIRL WITNESS AIDS STATE IN BRAKE TRIAL

(Continued From Page One)

and Goltz of the Portland department were witnesses identifying exhibits and telling of the finding of the car. Moore told in detail how they had hired Dubinsky to take them to Oregon City, leaving Portland at about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. He told of how Brake had arranged an extra pair of license tags to disguise the car, and how these were smuggled into the car by Brake while the driver and Moore were eating at a restaurant here. He says that when they went to enter the car Brake whispered, "This is our car."

On the drive back to Portland, said Moore, he sat in the front seat with the driver and when about five miles out, Brake nudged him in the back, which was a prearranged signal to have the car stop.

MOORE HEARS GROAN
Moore claimed that he did not know exactly what Brake's plans were, but that he expected that which happened. He said that he asked the driver to stop the car a moment and when Dubinsky complied, stepped from the car and walked several feet away toward the woods. Then he heard a groan, he testified, and turned back in time to see Russell Brake lean over the rear seat and strike the driver over the head with a chain.

A leather-covered chain, such as is used in locking on spare tires, was identified by Moore as the instrument with which Dubinsky was murdered. After the murder the body was put into the rear seat and Brake drove the car back to Oregon City, where they threw the body over the railing of the suspension bridge into the Willamette river.

LICENSE PLATES CHANGED
On the return trip to Portland the boys changed the license plates. Upon their arrival in Portland, Brake sent Moore back to Oregon City on the streetcar to see if any evidence of the crime remained on the bridge railing. Moore said that he investigated, and finding no blood there, returned to Portland. On Sunday morning, he testified, Brake took a girl friend riding, and between then and Sunday night the body was kept in the car. On Monday night, said Moore, they found some people in the car when they returned to where it was parked, and they were afraid that they would be arrested, so they returned to their room at St. Johns and laid low for the rest of the week. They were arrested on the following Friday.

J. W. Davis, operator of the rooming house where the boys stayed at St. Johns, testified that he heard two men come in late on the night of the murder. Edward Griffin, manager for Oregon City, told of meeting Moore and Dubinsky on the street corner and talking to them. He did not see Brake, he said.

MUTINY REPORTED AMONG RED FLEET

Paris, Sept. 14. — (I. N. S.) — The French foreign office announced today that dispatches had been received from Copenhagen stating that an anti-Bolshevik uprising had broken out at Petrograd and that the Red fleet had mutinied.

The Copenhagen dispatches reported that the Red fleet had bombarded Kronstadt, one of the chief fortresses defending Petrograd on the sea side.

WRANGLER'S FORCES HAVE
BEEN STOPPED, SAYS SOVIET

Berlin, Sept. 14. — (I. N. S.) — The Soviet troops on the Crimean front have stopped General Wrangel's offensive, according to a claim made in a radio-gram from Moscow today. The Soviet war office stated that the Russian offensive on both sides of Brody (on the Galician front) and are marching on Lemberg. Red cavalry is reported to be driving back the Ukrainians, who have been fighting with the Poles.

MONTANA PUT DOWN FOR COX BY LAWRENCE

(Continued From Page One)

Republican party in North Dakota, the same Non-partisan league plus the labor elements in Montana seized the Democratic machinery in the state primary this year and nominated their own man for governor, B. K. Wheeler, formerly United States attorney, whose record of friendship for the radicals and I. W. W.'s during war time caused the Wilson administration to fail to reappoint him when his term expired last year.

It so happens that Governor Cox rejected Wheeler, who is now campaigning in Montana last week. Although this pleased the Non-partisan league Democrats, it made the old-line Democrats and conservative elements in the state swallow hard.

PARTY VOTE MAY SPLIT
The situation is so acute that, while the Democratic ticket of Non-partisan league has officially endorsed Governor Cox very much as the Non-partisan group in North Dakota has formally approved of Harding and Coolidge, this has very little bearing on what the rank and file will do.

For instance, while the Democratic politicians who have the party machinery wrested from their grasp the primaries may hesitate for reasons of expediency to say publicly they will support the Republican candidate for governor, which is former United States Senator Joseph Dixon, the truth is the regular Democratic vote will be split and only a part of it will go to the Non-partisan league Democrats.

Party lines are disappearing in the animosity the Democrats and Republicans cherish against the intrusion in Montana affairs of Townsleyism and other North Dakota experiments in radicalism. It's bad enough to have three crop failures in succession and it's hard to waste millions of dollars on seed which the state state retarded in its growth and development by factors which there is no human control, but when a set of persons deliberately throw a monkey wrench in the struggling wheels of an infant state like Montana, the furrowed brows of the business men, big and little, the property owner and the pioneer, are thoroughly comprehensible.

STATE TICKET UNPOPULAR

The Democratic prospect, which predominates in this state, is either lukewarm or hostile to the state ticket of Democrats foisted on the party in the primaries. For a while it looked as if the Non-partisan league would select the Republican state machinery as their prey in the primaries just as in North Dakota.

There are some Democrats who are interested in national politics who think the affiliation with the Non-partisan league absolutely assures the state to Cox. But there are others who wonder if much of the Non-partisan league vote will not go to Christensen, the labor candidate for president, or Debs.

SUPPORT OF RADICALS DIFFICULT

In Butte, after talking with some of the radicals, the writer got the impression that a large vote would be cast for both Debs and Christensen, if their names were placed on the ballot. It takes 5000 signatures to do this, something easy to get in the mining camps, but it would take connivance on the part of the Non-partisan league and labor chiefs to start such a movement, and the consequence might be fatal to the chances of Wheeler and the Non-partisan league state ticket, for the latter cannot win the state by a vote alone. They must acquire at least half of the regular Democratic vote.

Anything that savors of a desertion of the Cox national would be met by defections among those line Democrats who are holding their minds open on the subject of Wheeler's candidacy. Moreover, much of the Christensen or Debs strength is the normal Socialist vote. Probably at heart Wheeler isn't as dangerous a radical as the organization surrounding him, but his radicalism is said to be the result of resentment over the criticism leveled at him while he was United States attorney.

WHEELER DENIES ALLIANCE

In the Democratic convention at Helena a few days ago, Wheeler went out of his way to say that he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and that he hoped the people of the state would recognize a distinction between a man like Senator Dixon, who he alleged, had sought the Non-partisan league endorsement by supposed communication with Townsley in North Dakota, and a man like himself (Wheeler), who he insisted, had received the voluntary support of the Non-partisan league. The so-called flirtation between Dixon and the Non-partisan league has been indignantly denied, while Wheeler's use of the word "voluntary" has been questioned by those who admit that he didn't go to North Dakota to get Townsley's support, but effected an understanding with whom were far more important—the labor leaders of Montana—upon whose support he was relying for the creating of a farmer-labor alliance in this state that could carry out the Non-partisan league program. Of course, the radical movement is disconcerting, but Montana and North Dakota do not furnish the same opportunities for success to a radical program like that attempted by Townsley.

MONTANA ABLE TO FIGHT LEAGUE

For one thing, North Dakota is a homogeneous state, the farmer-labor bloc has an altogether different set of aims. Moreover, the big copper companies, with billions in wealth and assets are not amateurs in the game of fighting radicals. They have strange ways of taking radicals to their bosoms, and while the business interests of North Dakota have finally organized to fight the Non-partisan league, the conservatives and money power in Montana are already well equipped to handle the Non-partisan league even should it happen to get possession of the state government next autumn.

Neither the Cox nor Roosevelt trip set the state on fire with excitement politically. Criticism of the speeches and texts chosen for Montana was heard by the writer not only among Republicans, but Democrats. Some of the radicals, who are supposed to be supporting the Democratic national ticket, weren't won by Cox's boasts of the administration's failure to use the bayonet to settle labor disputes.

They are all inclined to regard Cox and Wilson as identical and they would have really shouted for the Democratic presidential nominee if he would have supported the Democratic national ticket.

SINN FEEL FOR HARDING

Also, while Governor Cox pledged himself to lead the Irish cause before the League of Nations, if he were elected, the friends of Irish freedom declined to be satisfied with that and some of them announced that Cox wouldn't do. They haven't any assurance that Harding is any more friendly to the Irish than is Cox, but around Butte many Irish Democrats say they will vote for the Republican presidential nominee.

All this is a far cry from the Democratic ranks are expected to be made up by the new votes that will be cast by former Republicans who are a part of the Non-partisan league movement and who in their anxiety to put the league in power will vote the straight Democratic ticket, presidential electors and all. Governor Cox's chances of carrying Montana unquestionably are better than those of Senator Harding.

(Tomorrow's article will deal with the political situation in Eastern Washington.)

LEADERS TO ORDER STRIKERS' RETURN

Chicago, Sept. 14. — (I. N. S.) — After a "bolt" of approximately 10,000 switchmen in the Chicago district from the decision of yesterday night to return to work, officials of the United Association of Railway Employees, the "outlaw" switchmen's union, according to John Grunau, general chairman, met today to order back to work 250,000 switchmen throughout the country and recall the additional referendum tentatively decided upon yesterday.

Deserted by the Chicago district men "outlaw" officials expressed the belief today that the backbones of the strike which has been in effect ever since the road was turned back to private ownership, has been broken. The 10,000 switchmen in the Chicago district, according to Grunau, will all be at work before nightfall.

"The men have been wanting to go back to work for some time because of industrial conditions," said Grunau in explaining the reversal of yesterday's vote.

"Recently labor has slumped and they can't get work in the lines. It is their ability to obtain other work broke the morale of the men. Hence the action of the directorate in calling off the strike all over the country."

LAW AGENTS CENSURED FOR HASTY SHOOTING

(Continued From Page One)

man who was supposed to buy the liquor; that Inspector Wood had given him a \$100 bill to make the purchase, was brought out through the testimony of Inspectors Wood and Morris. The name of the alleged "stool pigeon" was not divulged.

George Lewis, who was with Hedderly and who was arrested by Inspector Morris on a charge of violating the national prohibition law, claims that he was commanded by Inspector Morris to put up his hands. Morris thrust a revolver against his ribs and commanded "stick 'em up." He said nothing about his being under arrest. Lewis said Morris claimed that he said at the same time that he pointed his gun at Lewis. "You are under arrest." At this time Lewis was standing on the sidewalk beside an automobile which had just drawn up to the curb in front of the place of the alleged plan of the sale of the liquor. Morris had been in the building.

Inspector Wood, who was stationed across the street, said that he heard Morris' command to "stick 'em up," but the roar of the automobile engine, which started at that time, prevented his hearing more.

Smith and Higgins, who were farther away than Wood, both said that they heard Morris say "You are under arrest." On those words the keynote of the justice of the shooting seemed to hinge.

NO DEFINITE PROOF

According to the testimony, there was no definite proof that Hedderly and Lewis were attempting to sell liquor. A small bottle of whiskey was found in Hedderly's pocket, but none was found in the car. A jug of water was in the rear of the automobile, Morris said. Immediately following Morris' appearance beside the automobile, Hedderly is said to have started the motor of the car, thrown it into high gear and started off with a terrific leap. Police say it was a wonderful exhibition of daring and clever manipulation of the car. The car is said to have attained a speed of 20 to 25 miles an hour within a half block. Lewis' testimony differed from the police in respect to the speed of the car. He said that it was moving slowly when Hedderly was shot.

Morris fired four shots. He said that he took no particular aim, but shot toward the rear of the car. Smith, who was stationed at the intersection of Union avenue and East Washington streets, fired one shot. He was behind a fence and slipped after he had fired the shot. His rifle was about a half block from the car when he fired. It was his intention to hit the gasoline tank, he said.

WOMAN IS ARRESTED

Wood fired no shots. He is said to have arrested a woman whom Morris yelled at him to grab. Later he learned that she was not in the party. He released the handcuffs which he had put on her wrists and handed her loose.

The position of Morris' Smith, when they shot, seem to make it impossible that their shots could have been fatal, according to the testimony. Morris was behind the car and the right of the car. Smith was behind the car. But the man was killed. Someone fired the fatal shot. Higgins and Jackson were in front of the car and to the left of the driver. Higgins testified that the car swerved toward them and that they both fired at about the same time that Morris and Smith had shot. Higgins said that he fired twice, but that he shot no more, he said. He said that he didn't believe he hit Hedderly, because in order to do so he would have been necessary to fire through the windshield. The windshield was not broken.

JACKSON'S SHOTS UNKNOWN

Jackson was behind Higgins. How many shots he fired was not revealed at the inquest. That Hedderly received his fatal wound at the intersection of East Stark street and Union avenue seemed to be the opinion of Wood and Morris and Higgins. The car rolled down the center of the street toward East Oak street for about half a block before it stopped, according to the police. Jackson was the first to reach the car. Higgins close behind him. The engine of the car was still running and still in gear, the wheels of the car scarcely moving, causing the engine to jerk. Higgins said, Jackson turned off the motor and threw the gear lever into neutral, according to Higgins.

Hedderly was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital where he died Saturday night. He is survived by a wife and a little girl 5 years old.

Mrs. Hedderly, who was on the stand only a few minutes, said that her husband left home about 7 o'clock. She said she asked to go down town with him, but he said that he was not going on the west side of the river. He made the remark on leaving the house that "Wood is laying for me," she said, but he said nothing more about it and left.

That Wood had warned the officers who were with him that Hedderly was a dangerous man and had at one time attempted to run him down in his car was the testimony of Smith and Higgins. They had never seen Hedderly, but had heard of him from the fact that he was making illicit sales of liquor, they said. They failed to say why he had never been arrested.

Grade Teachers to Meet

An important meeting of Portland grade teachers will be held at library hall at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday.

SUSPECT ARRESTED AT BAKER HELD ON CAR THEFT CHARGE

Baker, Sept. 14. — Joe D. Martin, suspect, arrested here, has admitted, according to the police, that he is on parole from the state penitentiary at Salem where he said he was sent from Pendleton on a larceny charge. Information from Portland leads to the belief that he stole an automobile which he was driving at the time of his arrest. Martin presented a bill of sale signed by a man purporting to live in Banks, Or., which it is thought was forged.

Dr. C. E. Barton of the Baker clinic left Monday for Chicago, Cleveland, Rochester, New York and other Eastern centers to study the latest advances in surgery. Mrs. Barton accompanied him.

HAWLEYS BUY BIG TRACT OF SPRUCE

Astoria, Or., Sept. 14. — By deals which were consummated Monday the Hawley Pulp & Paper company acquired a tract comprising 10,122 acres of spruce timber in the upper Necanicum river district, the price paid being approximately \$850,000. One deed filed shows the company purchased from the Jones-Wheeler company about 800 acres for \$50,000. Other deeds show the same company purchased from John H. Smith, George Kaboth and George Shirley 1117 acres, the consideration being \$91,900.

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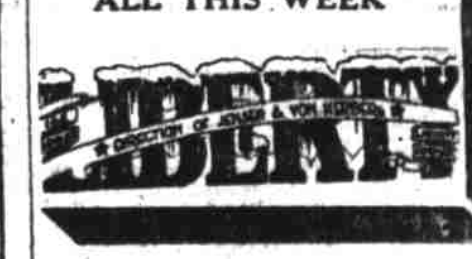
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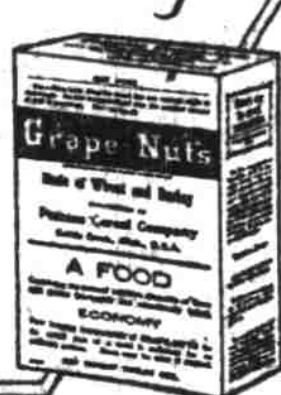
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U. S. Bonds and State Bonds \$10,200.43
Bank Premiums and Fictures \$5,750.00
Other Real Estate \$4,420.00
Cash and Due from Banks \$18,610.23

LIABILITIES
Capital Paid In \$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits \$3,037.84
Reserve \$9,977.43
Deposits 2,437,502.92

DIRECTORS
N. U. Carpenter
O. M. Clark
Joseph Supple
Joseph Paquet
A. W. Lambert

Condensed Report of Condition of Peninsula National Bank of Portland, Or.

At the Close of Business September 8, 1920

RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts \$1,055,507.96
Overdrafts \$1,237.57
U. S. Bonds and Certificates \$35,512.87
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank \$2,000.00
Rents and Securities \$45,525.25
Customs Liabilities, Letters of Credit and Acceptances \$11,150.00
Furniture and Fixtures \$13,045.94
Cash on Hand Due from Banks and U. S. Treasury \$11,359.00

Total \$2,281,681.81

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock Paid In \$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$2,911.91
National Bank Notes Outstanding \$100,000.00
Deposits \$1,813,229.30
Letters of Credit and Acceptances \$1,158.00

Total \$2,281,681.81

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