INSPECTOR HYDE INVOLVES POLICE IN STAMPS CASE

Corrupt practices within the Portland police department, and especially in the detective bureau, were charged on the witness stand in the federal court this morning by Police Inspector W. H. Hyde. Hyde testified in the War Saving Stamp case in which are being tried Robert La Salle, former police inspector; Fred Peterson, ex-convict, and Angello H. Rossi, Dave Stein, W. E. Smith and W. E. Brenner, merchants.

Hyde, whose daily routine was to visit pawnshops and look for stolen property, admitted that he failed to make a return on the large number of stamps he found in the store of George Randolph in the Morgan building. "My suspicions were aroused at so large a number of stamps," he said, "especially when they had no mucilage on the back of them." Hyde added that he did not make a report of the sale to his superior officer, as is required by police regulations, because his brother officer, La Salle, had sold the stamps to Randolph, and because he thought La Salle was able to solve his own difficulty. Hyde also said he was informed by Randolph that the stamps were "no good."

HYDE DENIES KNOWLEDGE

Hyde told the jury this morning he knew nothing of the robbery of stamps from six Willamette valley banks and that he paid but little attention to property received in pawnshops here from other cities, unless directed to look for it. He visited about 150 pawnshops each day. He stated that under present police regulations it was possible for pawnbrokers to withhold reports from the police, and for that reason he relied upon the honesty of the merchants whose stores he was supposed to inspect.

Foreman P. A. Young of the last grand jury took the stand and told of the anxiety of Rossi, Brenner and La Salle to testify before them. One attorney for the defense endeavored to obtain testimony about secret proceedings within the grand jury room, but Judge Wolverton would not allow Young to answer the questions. He also tried to get information concerning a letter of censure, which the grand jury is said to have sent former secret service agents Walters and Glover, but was unsuccessful. Assistant United States Attorney John Veatch charged the lawyer with attempting to use this trial to gather information to be used in a prospective later trial. It is generally known among federal employes that Glover has taken exception to published accounts concerning the activities of his office.

NO REPORT MADE

Under instructions from La Salle, Randolph said during Wednesday's session he violated the city ordinance by not posting the sales in his books as is required by law. "If I had followed La Salle's instructions there would not have been any entry there at all," he told the court. Randolph said Hyde told him he didn't have to report War Saving Stamp transactions to the police department, although he was required to report the purchase of all other government securities.

Randolph told of buying stamps from La Salle on March 11, and 148 stamps on March 17 and that he made a third purchase of $1400 worth a few days later from a man who said La Salle had sent him with the stamps. Randolph did not get this man's name, but booked the stamps to La Salle's account under date of March 17.

Upon the advice of a friend Mrs. Randolph is said to have burned the entire package, so as to destroy all evidence.

Rossi was promised immunity by Secret Service Agents Walters and Glover, according to testimony offered by Special Agent Bryon, if he would reveal the names of the persons actually engaged in the alleged conspiracy. Rossi is said to have been shielded until Bryon got into the case.

PARSONS PLACES PEACE OVER PARTY

(Continued From Page One)

arbitration for war, Governor Cox said: 'I favor arbitration!' Where Senator Harding stands, nobody knows.

UNITED FOR DECLARATION

"That is the reason I left the Republican party.' I waited, waited, waited, for something from Senator Harding indicating that he would enter the league. I wrote him a letter. I got my answer at Des Moines when he said: 'It is not interpretations, it is rejection I am seeking.'

"Taft, Hughes, Root and Wickersham go to the people of the United States and tell them they will get a league under Harding. Johnson and Borah go to the people of the United States and tell them there will be no league under Harding. The candidate then trims and straddles. He is trying to fool somebody—who, nobody knows."

Mr. Parsons told the audience of war days in Europe. He read letters he received from parents of dead soldiers, grieved beyond description by the death of their gallant sons, but glad that the end of war was in sight. He told of regiments that went to the front and of the radio messages that came back of how the first message would say "There are 50 of us"; the next would tell of 15, the next of five, and then—no more messages. He told how 1800 soldiers went into battle and of how 164 was the average coming out, and of how the betting was even that every man would be killed—not wounded, but killed.

WHY DID WE FIGHT!

"There were no youths left in France when we went over, and no youths left in England, in fact, no youths left in Europe," Parsons told his huge audience. "And were they really fighting to end war, or were they not?"

Mr. Parsons said in part:

What the future has in store for us we little know. This we do know, however, the United States has had six wars in 124 years since the declaration of independence in 1776, four of them with European nations. We have had a war every 23½ years. In 1890, while a student at Yale, Professor Sumner, a predecessor of Professor Fisher of our party, in the chair of political economy at Yale, startled us by saying, "We will have a war soon. We have one about every 30 years." It was a time of profound peace. There was not a sign of war on the horizon. The army of the United States numbered only 25,000. Yet within eight years we had the war with Spain and within 28 years we were fighting in Europe and sending 2,000,000 men 3000 miles across the sea to give their lives, if needed, to win.

War is certain again unless civilization stirs itself to a great step forward and substitutes by enforced agreement other methods of settling international disputes. The covenant for the League of Nations is the product of the experience and wisdom of all mankind. Forty-three nations of the world are members of the league. Outside are Russia, Turkey, Mexico and the United States. We who claim to be a great peace-loving nation have not yet joined. Our partaking ended the world war; it was our spokesman who formulated the principles that became part of the terms of the Armistice, included in which was the idea of a League of Nations; yet, now we hesitate to join.

NOW IS TIME TO ACT

If we—I refer to us of this generation—are going to do anything, we must do it now. You and I will do it now or never. It is what is close to us that concerns us. Many give alms to the crippled beggars they pass on the street who give nothing to relieve the starvation of millions in Europe and Asia. War is still close to us. Not as close as it was. The exalted days of 1918 are no more. Yet we still are near enough to be readily reminded and made sensible of its horrors. When the time of another national election comes around, it will be different. Many things will have intervened. War's butchery and destruction will be recorded in books, but not engraven on our hearts. So it is now and only now, while we are still close to it, that we will be concerned if ever to deal with it, to set up machinery to lessen or prevent it.

If we are going to do our part to prevent war, we must be practical and avail of what is at hand. We must go into the present league or we will get into none. The public interest will not continue keen enough to try the experiment of getting up a new one. The present league is woven into all the peace treaties.

We have the statement, moreover, of our ambassador to England, John W. Davis—a lawyer whose word no court doubts—that, "No responsible statesman in Europe who has the burden and the care of government in his hands has any thought whatever of abandoning or scrapping the present League of Nations." Senator Root, speaking in the same city a week or so later, did not gainsay it. He could not. His speech ignored the idea that any other was possible. He spent the summer in Europe working on the plans for the permanent court of international justice called for by Article XIV of the covenant for the League of Nations. Harding's new league or association of nations belongs in the realm of fiction with Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole and the newspaper story of the 100,000 airplanes that we were to have in France.

SENATORS REPUDIATED

When the Republican national convention met it did not take the position of the more than two thirds of the Republican senators who voted for ratification with reservations, as did Harding. In political parties the seductive influence of the harmony cry is all persuasive. The platform had fine words about peace. No one knew what it meant about the league. Pro-leaguers supposed it meant the league, but let the irreconcilables claimed it scrapped the league. The speech of acceptance of the candidate was awaited to tell what the platform meant. The speech was even more vague than the platform. The candidate said he was for "an association of nations cooperating in sublime accord to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force * * * If men call for more specific details I remind them that moral commitments are broad and all inclusive, and we are contemplating peoples in the concord of humanity's advancement." What that meant, I did not know. I wished to be sure. I had been for a League of Nations before we entered the war. I was for THE League of Nations after it was formed. I did not wish to cast my vote except for the league. Accordingly, On August 19, I wrote the Republican candidate as follows:

August 19, 1920.

Hon. Warren G. Harding,
Marion, Ohio.

My Dear Senator: Can a person who believes that the League of Nations offers the one practical opportunity to this generation to unite the nations in an effort to prevent war and effect disarmament, vote for you with justified expectation that you will seek to have the United States join the league, which in the senate you voted to have it do?

Very truly yours,
Herbert Parsons.

I framed the letter carefully. I did not ask him if he would seek to have the United States enter the league in the form in which the president brought it, but as he had voted for it. The answer "no" came in his speech of August 28. Later, at Des Moines, he said he was for rejection. He is still talking about an association of nations—a "wise" one, he said this week. What "wise" means, he did not say.

PERMANENT COURT

Harding is against Article X. What else is he against? He said only three days ago he did not believe in very much of the president's league. What does he believe in? Nobody knows.

What are the war-preventing provisions of the covenant, other than Article X? There are others which some advocates of peace consider ever more practical. The covenant has an agreement for the reduction of armaments, something greatly in the interest of peace and of vast economic advantage to the world. It would reduce taxation throughout the world and help to lower the cost of living. Cox is for it. Root, Taft and Hughes are for it. Borah and Johnson are against it. Where stands Harding? No one knows.

The covenant provides for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice under the League of Nations. Cox is for it. Root, Taft and Hughes are for it. Borah and Johnson are against it. Where stands Harding? No one knows.

The covenant requires members of the league to submit disputes between them to arbitration, or to inquiry by the council; it contains their agreement in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council, and not to resort to war against a member of the league which carries out the award or follows the recommendations of the report upon the inquiry. Cox is for this. Root, Taft and Hughes are for this. Borah and Johnson are against it. Where stands Harding? No one knows.

POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY

The covenant provides that no treaty is valid unless made public and filed with the secretariat of the league, thus putting an end to secret treaties. Cox is for this provision. Root, Taft and Hughes are for this provision. Borah and Johnson are against it. Where stands Harding? No one knows.

The covenant provides for an economic boycott of the nation that violates it. Cox is for this provision. Root, Taft and Hughes are for this. Borah and Johnson are against it. Where stands Harding? No one knows.

Why is Harding not definite? The answer is a simple, political one. There is an irrepressible conflict within the Republican party. Root, Taft and Hughes are for going into the present league, modified as to Article X. Borah and Johnson are against going into the present league. Harding wants the votes of both elements. He wants the votes of large elements who want the league "scrapped" and are voting for him to have it "scrapped." He also wishes to secure that splendid moral vote in the Republican party which is for the league. The only way for him to do it is to face both ways, be consistently indefinite and trust that each side will think he is in for its view.

Each of the opposite sides in the Republican party is building up a cause in the event that Harding is elected. Borah and Johnson are campaigning for Harding and have been decorated by him with public expressions of appreciation. Root, Taft and Hughes joined with others in a letter to show how Harding was for the present league—called by them "the proposed league." Harding said a kind word for them as "notable and influential friends of"—"the league"?—"the proposed league"?—oh, no—of "an association of nations."

The pro-leaguers in order to have a claim to influence in the event of Harding's election must prove they got him votes. They are, therefore, backing the proposition that the way to get us into the league is to vote for Harding—vote for Harding, who says he is not for "going in," so as to get us in! They should have told us to fight with Germany so as to defeat German autocracy and to fight against the democracies of the world so as to save democracy.

Harding is fooling someone. He is fooling Root, Taft and Hughes and people who are pro-league, or he is fooling Johnson and Borah and the people who want the league scrapped.

On this great issue don't give him a chance to fool you. Don't vote for a question mark. Vote for Cox, who is for "going in."

Falling Limb Kills Worker at Burley

Burley, Or., Oct. 28.—Ed Richardson, timber faller, employed by the Dodson Lumber company, was instantly killed Tuesday when a large limb fell upon him and crushed his head. Little is known of the deceased as he had been at work here only two hours when killed. He was about 45 years old and letters indicated he might have come from Vancouver, Wash.

WHITTLESEY PUTS LEAGUE ABOVE PARTY

(Continued From Page One.)

mangled and dying, without blankets, without food, without bandages or medical attention, and he said:

"I have come out of that with no sickening sentimentality about war. When you have seen brave men die, as I have seen them die, you will say, as I say, that you will do everything in your power to stamp out war.

"I feel only hatred and contempt for a system under which nations settle their disputes by slaughtering men. I believe that if America does not enter the League of Nations and make that system impossible, we must prepare for war on a larger scale than ever before.

"I have no sympathy for the sentimental woman who says, 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier,' and who does nothing to prepare for peace.

TAFT INDORSED LEAGUE

"Before the league issue became distorted by partisan politics, President Taft said, 'I believe we must enter the league. It does not give us all that we want. I wish it had more teeth in it.'

"America does not want to enter the league, sneaking in by the back door like a pettifogging lawyer. I would rather fight and die for the league than to live like those old cynical and dishonored senators who are trying to keep us out of it.

"We have here the first genuine experiment in the history of the world for bringing about permanent peace. Without it there can be no disarmament. If we do not join, Europe cannot disarm, and I say to you as a soldier, if you can gain control of the armaments you have a stranglehold on war.

"As an independent voter, who is not a member of the Democratic party, I believe that the League of Nations is a practical issue which must be judged by one practical test only: Will it reduce or increase the likelihood of war? The means which it provides for preventing war—the reduction of armaments, the use of an economic boycott against an offending nation, compulsory arbitration and its other varied safeguards, are constructive, powerful and, in my opinion, effective means of producing permanent peace.

"As a soldier, the first of these instrumentalities, the reduction of armaments, appeals to me as the most practical and forceful weapon that society has ever grasped for combating war.

43 NATIONS JOIN

"A commission has already been appointed by the league to report on the means of commencing this reduction of armaments among members of the league. Forty-three nations of the world are already pledged to this endeavor. And, unless America joins honestly and immediately in this great effort, how can the members of the league risk the kind of experiment in disarmament which they are now genuinely seeking? We must either back this cause sincerely, or we inevitably damage and delay it.

"Will this league prevent war? President Taft, Senator Root and other brilliant leaders of the Republican party know that it will prevent war, and they have outspokenly indorsed the League of Nations.

"But today, in this political campaign, they criticize Article X, which, they cunningly say, may involve us in quarrels abroad with which we have no concern. I ask you ex-service men to note the evasiveness of this position. Governor Cox has said plainly that he will accept this league with any reservations and amendments to Article X that the senate may desire. Senator Harding has announced definitely that he is unalterably opposed to the league with or without reservations.

SOLDIERS, NOT POLITICIANS

"Senator Root and the Republican supporters of the league mean simply this: 'We know that this league is necessary but we hope that we can bring it about through the Republican party in spite of opposition within the party; and we are willing, for party purposes, to jeopardize the peace of the world and to subject this great experiment in the history of mankind to the risk of destruction.' These former advocates of the League of Nations are supporting the Republican party, which bids for votes among my friends in the East on the ground that the Republican party will bring us into the league—the Republican party which in the next breath bids for votes in the West on the ground that the league means war.

"I ask you ex-service men who fought in France, whether you would trust an officer who could not tell you what army he was fighting for? Would you have trusted men to lead you in battle who put their own selfish advantage above the success of the army? You and I fought in this war, not as Republicans or Democrats; we fought as Americans. And in this great world struggle for peace we will not tolerate trickery and partisanship that seek to debase America's honor for the benefit of a political party."

POWER TRUST OUT TO CRUSH CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued From Page One)

vate holdings, the value of which would be immensely enhanced by irrigation.

It was planned, under one contemplated project, to build an immense diversion canal from Keno, 15 miles below Klamath Falls, lead the water of Klamath lake around to the upper portion of Shasta valley and there let it drop over a precipice through an electric plant there to be installed, and, after use through this plant, to distribute it over the Shasta valley for irrigation purposes. The elevation at Keno is about 4000 feet; that of the upper end of the Shasta valley from 2200 to 2500 feet.

TO RUIN SOLDIERS' LANDS

It was also planned, under another project, to lead the water from the regulating dam across the thirsty lands of Klamath county and into Siskiyou and Modoc counties for use there.

The construction of the regulating dam would have raised the level of Klamath lake from two to three feet, resulting in the submergence of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of the most fertile land in Klamath county—land that is now open to entry and sought by veterans of the World war for homes.

Chamberlain protested against the Lane permit, but it was granted by Lane nevertheless. He renewed his protest before John Barton Payne, Lane's successor as secretary of the interior, even after the work on the regulating dam was well under way, and Payne ordered the work stopped. Soon after that Montaville Flowers was sent from Oklahoma into Oregon and directed by his employers to stay here throughout the campaign to wage ceaseless war on Chamberlain.

DIRECTORATES INTERLOCK

J. D. Grant is the son of the Grant who organized Grant-Murphy & Co. of San Francisco and who left an immense fortune when he died. J. D. Grant is a member of the board of directors of the Bank of California and one or two of the other large banks of California. He is a member of the board of directors of Pacific Gas & Electric company. He was a member of the board of directors of Northern California Electric company. He is president and a member of the board of directors of California-Oregon Power company.

John D. McKee is vice president of Mercantile National bank of San Francisco, vice president of Mercantile Trust company of San Francisco, a member of the board of directors of Pacific Gas & Electric company. He was a member of the board of directors of Northern California Electric company. He is vice president of California-Oregon Power company. Both Grant and McKee are closely allied with the Fleishhakers of San Francisco and the Northwestern Electric company of Portland.

FINANCIAL POWERS ANGERED

When Senator George E. Chamberlain stepped between the plans and projects of the California-Oregon Power company and its allies on the one hand and the best interests and welfare of Oregon citizens, Oregon war veterans and Oregon development on the other, he put himself in the path of a financial juggernaut. It is seeking to crush him and is asking Oregon people to repudiate him because he fought for Oregon and Oregon's advancement.

Over 2 Billion Gold In Federal Coffers

Washington, Oct. 28.—(I. N. S.)—Uncle Sam's stock of gold amounts to $2,194,000,000, and of this huge sum there is held in the vaults as an absolute guarantee against panic $1,196,000,000, labeled as the gold settlement fund, it was shown by figures compiled today at the treasury department. The United States now holds about one third of the world's monetary stock of gold.

Gold bullion worth $1,899,000,000 and gold coin amounting to $294,000,000 is listed in the treasury assets.

Snow Falls in Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 28.—(I. N. S.)—A light snow, the first of the winter season, began falling here at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon.

THOUSANDS ATTEND MACSWINEY BURIAL

By William L. Mallabar

London, Oct. 28.—(I. N. S.)—Amidst heartrending scenes of emotion funeral services were conducted today at St. Georges Roman Catholic cathedral, Southwark, for the late Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, who died in the seventy-fourth day of his hunger strike at Brixton jail. Early in the morning numerous workers, mostly clerks, postal employes, telegraphers and telephone operators who had visited the church for devotional services, joined in a dirge for the repose of the soul of the dead patriot.

More than 10,000 persons filed past the coffin before the doors of the cathedral closed at 10 o'clock.

A dramatic incident occurred in the cathedral just before Archbishop Mannix of Australia opened the services. Four men, who had made their way to the altar, threw off their long cloaks and stood before the catafalque attired in uniforms of the Sinn Fein army with swords in their belts.

A second funeral service will be held at Dublin, when the body arrives there en route for Cork, where it will be buried on Sunday beside the Sinn Fein volunteers who "fell in action."

MacSwiney's body will lie in state at Dublin for 24 hours. It will be taken to Cork on Saturday.

Albany to Have Mass

Albany, Or., Oct. 28.—A requiem mass will be sung at St. Marys church in Albany, November 2, for the repose of the soul of Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, according to Msgr. A. Lane, pastor of the Albany parish.

3-Mills Tax Levy Debate Hot; Gavel Stops Free-for-All

Although the debate upon the charter amendment reauthorizing the three-mill tax levy, which was held at the Chamber of Commerce at noon today, was originally scheduled to be between Jay Stevens, former fire marshal of Portland, and Herbert Gordon, candidate for mayor, the argument resolved itself into a near free-for-all, only stopped by the chairman's gavel.

Stevens, arguing passage of the measure, declared that Portlanders cannot afford to weigh dollars with human lives. He said that the Elton Court fire was an example of what might reoccur in the future if insufficient men were employed to offset the fire hazard. He contended that passage of the measure was necessary to keep a sufficient force employed in both the fire and police departments.

Gordon cited figures to support his contention that the city could be run with less expenditure. Following the rebuttals a general discussion took place in which City Attorney La Roche and others were called upon to straighten out the tangles.

FIERY REPUBLICAN SPEAKER FOR COX

(Continued From Page One)

ond, what is the alternative if we do not go in?

"The supreme purpose back of our president's labors at Paris was, we all know, to secure some sort of international combination which would prevent war. That was the identical purpose back of the League to Enforce Peace.

"The provision for time for discussion before an act of war is committed, for an economic boycott, for the use of arms as a final resort were all part of the plan to enforce peace and actually proposed by that league before the president went to Paris."

Mrs. Shoonmaker asserted that the opposition to the league had rather been centered upon the details of how these provisions should be enforced. Quoting Article X, against which, she said, most of the attacks had been leveled, she pointed out that territorial integrity was guaranteed only against external aggression.