HARVARD MAN'S FREE SPEECH BOOK CAUSES INQUIRY

By Norman Hapgood
Staff Correspondent Universal Service

Washington, May 16.—What is in some ways the most astounding of all our recent interferences with freedom is now being attempted. It strikes at a scholarly explanation of the principles that we are supposed to hold sacred. It involves the repute of the most distinguished university in America.

Zachariah Chaffee, professor in the Harvard law school, wrote a book called "Freedom of Speech." He set forth in expert fashion what were the principles of freedom as they existed before the war mania struck us and the red mania that was its legitimate offspring.

It then analyzed the acts passed, in the years since the spring of 1917, for the suppression of opinion and the behavior of courts, juries and prosecuting officials under those acts. The book was praised by critics of the most diverse sorts as a much needed contribution in a period of lethargy and oppression.

AUSTIN FOX FIGURES

Now the standpatters have organized to get Professor Chaffee out of Harvard if they can. A leading part is taken by Austin Fox, who was employed to try to keep Mr. Brandeis off the supreme court. In that violent contest Mr. Fox and his friends would have succeeded had it not been for the determination of Woodrow Wilson.

These people have raked through not only Professor Chaffee's book but also a magazine article preceding it, in the hope of finding an expression here and there that they may make the Harvard overseers look upon as "unfair." By unfair, they mean an opinion stated with more energy and heat than would be necessary in an argument before a court.

The principle on which our safe and sane friends rely in their attack on this distinguished scholar is easily understood and easily stated. To show feeling, strong conviction in favor of everything claimed by property is the mark of a statesman, a good citizen, and a gentleman.

LESE MAJESTE IS SEEN

To raise hysterical cries about reds whenever any economic or industrial question is involved is a mark of decency and balance.

But for an educated and comfortably placed citizen to speak in favor of freedom of opinion is a sign of degeneracy. It is considered evidence that he is betraying all that is most valuable in our almost faultless civilization. It is lese majeste against the best of all possible worlds.

Another man I know, born to wealth and high social position, made himself unpopular by his consideration for the less fortunate mass. A government official of less aristocratic origin got up a long tirade at him, ending up with "you are a traitor to your class."

"That may be," replied my friend. "Perhaps also you are a traitor to yours."

It was a wicked return, but, perhaps, in the circumstances it was justified.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

The committee of the Harvard board of overseers, that has been named to look into the objections urged against Professor Chaffee, consists of Judge Julian W. Mac, Robert Grant, judge and Julian W. Mack, Robert Grant, judge and is a liberal, and the other two conservatives.

A group of Harvard graduates, not of the overseers, is associated with this trio. While it consists in the main of conservative citizens most of them are of a type that would scarcely go as far as to reprimand a Harvard professor for believing that the notorious Abrams' case was abominably conducted by the trial judge.

HAYWOOD ASSERTS HE WILL RETURN

(Continued From Page One)

eastern and southern states, are not compelled to toil long hours in capitalist-owned mills where their work brings nothing more than a scanty living.

WHAT CHILDREN LEARN

Russian children are learning the country belongs to them, and when they become adults they will receive the full product of their labor. No mill owners, capitalists, or masters drive them to reap a profit from their labor.

The Russian women, owing to the revolution, are absolutely free—not nationalized as claimed in the bitter lies told in the United States. They have full equality with the men, a voice and vote in all councils.

Women are granted two months' vacation before and after childbirth.

GETS MONTH'S VACATION

Every worker takes a month's vacation annually. Usually these are spent in rest homes, of which there are 4000 in the vicinity of Moscow, converted from the beautiful palaces of noblemen. Throughout Russia there are 70,000 rest homes and watering places used only by the workers. I visited one. Limitations of the wireless prevent a description of the perfection of its organization.

Industrially, Russia is making wonderful progress. It is the hope of the world, while the revolution is the greatest historical achievement since the United States threw off the yoke of the British.

HAVEN FOR REFUGEES

Russia is the haven of political refugees now, as the United States was for Russian refugees during the czar's regime.

There is no such thing as unemployment, no Wall street, no gamblers, no black-robed judges holding the destinies of a nation of people in their grip.

I will attend the communist youths' conference, the congress of marine and transport workers and the world conference of women before returning.

BONDS OF HAYWOOD AND 8 OTHER REDS FORFEITED

Chicago, May 16.—(I. N. S.)—Bonds of William "Big Bill" Haywood, now a fugitive in Russia, and eight other "Wobblies," who fled to escape imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth, were ordered forfeited today in United States circuit court here. The bonds totaled $75,000.

Mother Fears That Son Is Drowned in Columbia Slough

Did Louis Reftis, 16, accidentally drown in Columbia slough last Friday?

Louis' mother reported to the police Saturday night that her boy had been missing for more than a day. He is a good boy, she said, and would not run away. He told her he was going to the slough to see about fishing.

The Reftises camped all winter at the Lewis and Clark camp ground.

Louis is 16, five feet in height, weight 115 pounds, brown hair, gray eyes; had an blue coat, brown trousers, white shirt and dark cap.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY ABLE MAN, SAYS WRITER

[Special attention is called to the following sketch of Germany's new chancellor, who is attempting to straighten out the Silesian and reparations tangle—problems which are today threatening the peace of all Europe. It is the first story dealing with the personality and accomplishments of Joseph Wirth.]

By John Graduens
(Copyright, 1921, by United News)

Berlin, May 16.—Son of a common machinist, who raised himself by diligence to the height of professor of philosophy, economics, mathematics and natural science at the age of 28, Herr Professor Doctor Joseph Wirth is the youngest chancellor of Germany in the history of the nation and, in the Silesian and reparations problems, is faced with one of the greatest tasks in all history.

As a model for youth, industry, perseverance and human qualities, the new chancellor might be set down in every school boy's copybook. His has been a remarkable and deserved career. Wirth was born at Friebugg in Badenia. This is the only really democratic state in Germany—and here he inherited his fine sense of democracy and equality.

HAS TRAVELED EXTENSIVELY

He is sincere and honest in character. He leads the simplest life in every respect. One of his favorite pastimes is to wander up into the mountains to study nature. He has traveled extensively in France, Italy, Belgium and the Balkans. He was elected to the reichstag in 1914, and has been a member of that body since. In 1918 he became minister of finance for the state of Badenia.

Wirth's hardest task, however, began in 1920, when he was called into the government to succeed Matthias Erzberger as minister of finance for the German nation, for here he was compelled to rebuild his department from bottom to top. He succeeded in spite of the great resistance and opposition to his measures from the industrial leaders throughout the country.

WORK SHOWS QUICK RESULTS

At the end of his first fiscal year the results were visible. He had collected in total taxes nearly 46,000,000,000 marks. Wirth showed great ability and energy in the problems involved in the Spa reparations program. He reduced the "army" and railway officials more than 90,000 men.

The new chancellor is a bachelor and has no time for anything but work in these hectic days. Just now he is putting in 16 hours a day.

It is generally intimated here that other members of the new cabinet are astounded at the firm manner in which he handled the various problems coming up for solution. He leads the whole cabinet and is never led.

Wirth's personality is splendid. He has a winning smile and a fine sense of humor, which he uses effectively in debate. During the war he served in the sanitary department.

POLES CAPTURE 3 SILESIAN CITIES

(Continued From Page One)

territory marked by the Korfanty line, anarchy will follow."

Korfanty's trail led the correspondent a long chase through the mountainous Silesian country. His followers everywhere gave misleading directions. Some said he was at the front, actively commanding the Polish insurgents. Others said he had gone to Paris to negotiate directly with the allies.

He finally was located in this little city in his headquarters—a mere shack.

Korfanty himself was far from being the corpulent, content man who represented Poland prior to the plebiscite. He was nervous and thin, clearly worried by the attitude of Great Britain as made plain last Friday by Premier Lloyd George.

WOULD NOT FIGHT ALLIES

"We don't intend to fight the allies," he said. "We will demobilize at Piess and Rybnik if they want us to.

"But the Germans will be slaughtered if they attempt to counter attack on us."

Korfanty complained that the allied troops had not aided him. The Italian and British forces could clear the situation immediately if they would side with the Poles, he said.

Korfanty's shabby aide de camp, General Doliva, echoed his chief's words.

"We'll stand for nothing less than a just decision," he said. "We won't consider the award of this little southeastern section of Upper Silesia as a just decision. If they try that ——." His threat was not completed.

STORMY MEETING WITH LLOYD GEORGE FORECAST

By Webb Miller

Paris, May 16.—(U. P.)—Premier Briand will threaten France's withdrawal from the entente if Great Britain persists in her "anti-Polish" attitude, it was predicted in official circles today.

Briand refused to meet Premier Lloyd George until he has obtained a vote of confidence from the chamber of deputies, permitting him to exert the utmost pressure.

Briand and Lloyd George probably will hold a private interview at Boulogne after the chamber meets Thursday. Lloyd George asked for the conference to settle the differences of the two countries in the Upper Silesian controversy.

It was predicted here that the meeting will be of the stormiest nature.

RELATIONS NOT MORE TENSE SINCE FASHODA INCIDENT

By Hudson Hawley

Paris, May 16.—Not since the Fashoda incident have Anglo-French relations been as strained as they are today, as a result of Lloyd George's definite break from the French policy on Upper Silesia.

The Fashoda incident, when British-French relations were even more strained than at present, dates back to 1898, when the city of Fashoda, capital of Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, in Africa, and regarded as in the British sphere of influence, was occupied by the French under Captain Marchand. He was ordered to retire by Sir Herbert Kitchener, but refused. The difficulty was adjusted when Captain Marchand was recalled by the French government in November, 1898. Fashoda was renamed Kodok in 1904.

No incident so startling has come to French attention since the war. The British statement, while it may have been expected by government officials, has completely astounded the French public, and a wave of rage and bitterness at "British deception" has swept the country.

Premier Briand, because of the seriousness of the situation, once more postponed his long overdue holiday, and held a long conference Sunday with Prince Sapiens, foreign minister of Poland, who was at Brussels when Lloyd George's history-maikng speech was delivered in the house. Sapiesa hurried to Paris and spent a great part of Sunday discussing the situation with Briand and other members of the government.

BRITISH BACK UP PREMIER; FRENCH STAND UNCHANGED

(By United News)

London, May 16.—The British people as a whole have adopted Lloyd George's attitude on the Silesian question as their own, regardless of the fact that the British premier, making formal announcement of his backing of Germany against France in the crisis, has apparently smashed the Anglo-French entente.

"The premier's patience with France," said the Observer, "has been admirable at times. We are on the brink of a catastrophe and if French wildness cannot be retained behind the closed doors of the supreme council, then it must be strained in public."

JOHN H. LEWIS' FEES HALTED BY INJUNCTION

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cost of 80 cents from the corner book store."

The complaint sets out that Lewis already had been paid, at the date of the complaint, $59,700 in warrants of the district, which warrants were issued as collateral security for payment in cash as soon as "funds were available." It is also computed by the attorneys for the plaintiffs that a total amount of from $80,000 to $90,000 is due under Lewis' original contract made June 2, 1920, while it is further estimated that under a supplemental contract of January 1, 1921, there is a possible maximum charge of $45,000 additional—the final compensation being based on the agreed ratio of 40 cents per acre for every irrigable acre finally included in the district.

PROVIDES FOR ASSISTANCE

The complaint also sets out a provision of the supplemental contract which provides that Lewis is "to retain D. C. Henny, consulting engineer for the United States reclamation service, to pass upon the borings and upon the plan, to the end that if he is called upon at a later date to officially consider the same from the standpoint of the United States reclamation service the plans so prepared will meet with his approval."

It is charged in the complaint that Lewis knew, when he made the contract with the district, that the project was beyond hope of being successfully financed because it would call for an expenditure of from $150 to $200 an acre to irrigate 225,000 acres, "or a total of from $33,750,000 to $45,000,000" which sum was entirely beyond the reach of the ability of the district to secure, according to the complaint.

ADVERSE REPORT MADE

The complaint sets out that the United States and the state of Oregon, jointly, made a survey of the district in 1916, the actual work being done by John T. Whistler of the government service, though Lewis signed the report as state engineer. This report, concurred in by Lewis at the time, recommended adversely against the construction of the project on the ground of its excessive cost, then fixed at $125 per acre for 120,000 acres. It is further alleged that this report went much more thoroughly into the details of the proposed construction than Lewis agreed to do in his contract, and, in fact, gave all the data necessary for the information which his contract called upon him to give to the district.

It is alleged in the complaint that $10,000 would have been an ample compensation for all work which he agreed to do under his contract.

The district officials had assessed the lands of the plaintiffs for taxes to pay the Lewis and other claims, and the plaintiffs have attacked not only the legality of these assessments, but the legality of the formation of the district and its subsequent acts.

Giving Prizes With Purchases Illegal

Salem, May 16.—The issuance with purchases of merchandise of tickets representing a chance on a prize to be given by the holder of the lucky number constitutes a violation of the Oregon statutes covering forgery, and persons guilty of such practice may be convicted under the criminal laws of the state, according to an opinion written by Attorney General Van Winkle for the information of T. H. Goyne, district attorney for Tillamook county.

Marriage Licenses

Oregon City, May 16.—Catherine Leona Robeson of Oregon City and George W. Doty of West Linn and Bessie May White and Samuel N. Boone, both of Oregon City, were issued licenses to wed Saturday.

COURT'S DIVISION ON NEWBERRY IS SIGNIFICANT POINT

Washington, May 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—What the United States supreme court decided in the case of Senator Newberry of Michigan and how the court divided upon the questions involved make up an interesting story to keep in view while certain future events are unfolding.

One thing still in the future is the action of the senate upon the contested election, which is not decided by the result in court, but remains to be determined by the senate. The question for the senate is whether is wishes to admit Newberry upn the facts of the case. Another question for the future is whether congress will wish to try new legislation against corrupt practices, or any legislation dealing with primary nominations for president, vice president and members of congress, or consider only the question of a constitutional amendment to bring primaries within the jurisdiction of congress beyond question.

TWO MAIN QUESTIONS

There were two main questions before the supreme court. First, does congress have power to deal with primary elections? Second, did the trial court err in the instructions given in the Newberry case?

On the first question the court was split into three opinions. Four members, Justices McReynolds, Holmes, Vandeventer and Day, held that congress has no power to legislate as to primary elections.

One member, Justice McKenna, agreed that because the law under which Newberry was tried was enacted before the constitution was amended to provide for election of United States senators by the people, it did not apply to the Michigan primary of 1918, "but he reserves the question of the power of congress under that amendment." The remaining four members of the court, Chief Justice White and Justices Pitney, Brandeis and Clark, held unequivocally that congress possesses the power to regulate primary elections.

So, if congress were to pass a new act regulating corrupt practices, or reenact the present law, which was passed in 1911, the court would stand four to four, with Justice McKenna holding the balance of power.

His reservation leaves him free to turn the court in either direction.

One peculiarity of the decision is that the justices comprising the majority expressed no opinion as to the trial court's rulings in the Newberry case.

Their opinion that the corrupt practices act does not apply to primaries ended the case so far as they were concerned, and they went no further.

The other four justices agreed that the Newberry conviction should be reversed, not because of any lack of power in congress, but because the trial court erred in instructing the jury so the jury would be led to convict if it found that Newberry and his friends laid out a plan of campaign beyond the statutory limit, even though it were not shown that Newberry himself had no part in causing or procuring expenditures beyond merely standing as a candidate and soliciting support for his ambitions.

The action of the majority ended the prosecutin of Newberry, because of the ground on which it was based. The four minority judges believed the case should be sent back to Michigan for another trial, under which the error in instructions could be remedied and the jury would have another chance.

Spokane Milk Price Is Above St. Paul's

Spokane, Wash., May 16.—Milk distributors in Spokane are making larger profits in handling milk than are the distributors of Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to W. S. Schilling, president of the Twin City Milk Producers' association. Schilling spoke at a meeting of the Inland Empire Milk Producers' association, called as the result of notice from the Bradview Dairy company that no more milk will be accepted from the association. This order, according to A. A. Newberry, will leave the association with 80,000 quarts of milk unmarketed each month, unless another market is found.

Poll Tax Hits Many

Goldendale, Wash., May 16.—Under the $5 poll tax law recently passed by the Washington legislature, 3400 people are required to meet this expense in Klickitat county. Assessor Jaekel states that the burden of paying this poll tax will fall on the people already paying taxes, as there were very few names added to the list of individuals paying personal property tax in Klickitat county.

Connections of 2 Railroads Are to Improve at Milton

Milton, May 16. — Corporations and business men of Milton and Freewater petitioned the public service commission for better transportation services between the Walla Walla Valley Railway company and the O-W. R. & N. company, and as a result the suggested connections will be made between the two roads.

Milton city also petitioned for a street to be opened across the O-W. R. & N. track, about 400 feet from the depot. This the company contests on the ground that it will be a dangerous crossing. The commission will take the matter under consideration.

Sixteen Legion Vets Join French Society

Eugene, May 16.—Sixteen members of Lane County post No. 3, American Legion, were initiated Saturday night into La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux by a delegation from the Portland chapter. This is the second chapter of the organization in the state. The membership roll here includes Ben Dorris, C. A. Dillon, A. O. Waller, Dean Walker, Ralph Jackson, Harold Wells, Bryant De Bar, J. Harold Beytlin, Harold Glasou, S. S. Beorge, Joe Kremmel, Bob Stewart, Sam Gurney, Ed Collins, Ed Rohne and John Dillard.

Submarine to Visit Nehalem on Fourth

Washington, May 16.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—Representative Hawley was notified Sunday by the navy department that the submarine No. 295 will be sent to Nehalem for the Fourth of July celebration and the state meeting of Knights of Pythias. Representative McArthur has been promised a cruiser and destroyers for the Rose Festival in June, and Senator Jones of Washington has secured destroyers for the Fourth of July at Tacoma.

Auto Driver Guilty, Says Spokane Jury

Spokane, Wash., May 16.—P. Olive Heddle, charged with manslaughter as a result of the auto-streetcar accident in which Sophia Losh and two other passengers in the Heddle car were killed, was convicted in Judge Huneke's court. The jury, which took only one ballot, recommended leniency and asked that steps be taken to bring about the prosecution of Waldo Medford, motorman on the North Adams car involved in the accident.

Fishermen Admit Guilt

Oregon City, May 16.—A. E. Davidson and P. E. Preston pleaded guilty to a charge of fishing in the Clackamas river with nets and were fined $50 and costs each. C. N. Turpin and L. W. Owen, arrested on a similar charge, entered a plea of not guilty and will be given a hearing by Judge Noble Wednesday.

New High School Planned

Boise, Idaho, May 16.—The Boise board of education voted Wednesday night to offer for sale $275,000 worth of bonds of the $440,000 voted some months ago for the erection of the central section of the high school building. Work is to start at once.

EXTRADITION IS WAIVED BY WOMAN

Honolulu, T. H., May 16.—(U. P.) Mrs. Lydia Southard, held as an alleged feminine "Bluebeard," charged with the murder of four husbands and a brother-in-law, today held firmly to her claim that she was a natural typhoid carrier and that her husbands died of typhoid fever contracted from her.

She refused to attend religious services in the jail yesterday.

"I don't care for that sort of thing," Mrs. Southard told the jail matron. The matron is kept with her constantly.

Mrs. Southard now eats and associates with the other women prisoners and is given the liberty of the jail.

Yesterday she signed a statement formally waiving extradition.

Business Center of Ilwaco Threatened; Garages Destroyed

Ilwaco, Wash., May 16.—Fire of undetermined origin early Sunday destroyed three buildings in the business center of Ilwaco and only through the most stubborn fighting were the firemen able to keep the flames from spreading to the postoffice and other buildings. The flames were first discovered in the rear of a plumbing shop owned by D. A. Allard and soon spread to the adjoining structures which were occupied by garages belonging to G. E. Ferris and W. K. Inman.

The plumbing shop and the garage owned by Ferris were both destroyed before firemen could remove any tools or automobiles, but the greater part of equipment and all cars in the Inman garage were saved. The buildings were owned by A. Gross of Aberdeen, Wash., and E. R. Saunders of Ilwaco. Gross carried a small amount of insurance on his building but Saunders had none. Ferris and Allard were both protected by insurance.

The flames were first discovered about 1:30 o'clock. The oils and grease stored in the garage fed the flames for two hours before they were under control.

Wood Prices Remain Firm

Goldendale, Wash., May 16.—While there has been a drop in the price of wood at Goldendale, farmers are paying $5 and $6 per cord at the woodlots in the mountains, which is the same price they paid last year. According to some wood dealers, they are having a hard time placing orders at $7 per cord, as the consumers seem to expect a further drop in the price.

HEAR
Bishop W. A. Sellew
TONIGHT
At First Free Methodist, E. 9th and Mill, 7:45 p. m.

RESERVE AND
LIQUID ASSETS
are the great safety valves to all business. The BROADWAY excels in these, as well as in LIBERALITY OF SERVICE
4% ON SAVINGS
3% on special savings subject to check, minimum $500.
Checks collected for depositors free of charge.
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OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAYS
You Are Invited to Do Your Banking at the
BROADWAY BANK
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THE OATH
A DRAMA OF MANY TRUTHS, MANY OATHS AND A WOMAN'S WONDERFUL LIE, WITH
MIRRIAM COOPER
CONWAY TEARLE
AND A GREAT SUPPORTING CAST
KEATES AND OUR WURLITZER
THIS WEEK
"THE LIBERTY FOUR"
LIBERTY

All Fuels
are judged by the per cent of carbon contained in them.
Our Gasco Carbon Briquets are almost all carbon: 87.6%.
Volatile Hydrocarbons (the gases which leave the briquets in the form of smoke when the fire is first started) are present in our Briquets to the extent of only 8.7%; in other fuels 25% to 40%.
That's why Portlanders ordered over 20,000,000 pounds, since we announced our temporary summer price of $15.50.
PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO.
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In a new size package
LUCKY STRIKE
10 cigarettes for 10 cts
Handy and convenient; try them. Dealers now carry both sizes: 10 for 10 cts; 20 for 20 cts.
It's Toasted
The American Tobacco Co.

Announcing
Pre-War Price Level
for the
SIMPLEX IRONER
"THE BEST IRONER"

46-Inch Model
$175
42-Inch Model
$190
Deferred payments $1.00 a month extra
Prices include bench so that you can sit as you iron

Effective today, May 16, the price of the 46-inch Simplex Ironer, is $190, including a bench not heretofore supplied as standard equipment. Other sizes are relatively adjusted.

These adjustments set a new, accurate standard of value on ironing machines. They are made despite the fact that even during the orgy of high prices, the price of the Simplex Ironer increased only 18%.

For fifteen years the Simplex Ironer has been practically the only ironer made for home use. As the pioneer and leader, the Simplex is more than ever distinguished by extreme simplicity, positive safety, and above all by the Matchless Ironing Result it produces.

You are offered, in the Simplex Ironer, a real investment opportunity. The Simplex will save time, labor and expense from the first day you use it. In a life-time of service the original cost will be returned yearly—not counting the comfort and satisfaction it constantly assures.

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These Authorized Dealers will be glad to demonstrate the Simplex to you:
English Co., J. C.
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Portland Gas & Coke Co.
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