

TRUSTEES OF W. U. INITIATE PLAN FOR NEW STRUCTURES

Willamette University, Salem, June 14.—The trustees of Willamette university, in semi-annual meeting here yesterday, adopted the proposal of Dr. Carl Gregg Doney, president, for appointment of a building committee empowered to investigate plans and costs of a new gymnasium and a heating plant for all university buildings.

To defray the cost of these buildings the trustees voted to inaugurate a campaign for \$1,000,000 additional endowment and enough more to pay for erection of the buildings. They voted to begin the campaign early enough that subscriptions might be taken beginning October 1. The board of education of the Methodist church will be asked to assist in direction of the project. A program intended to contribute interest to the campaign will be given at the annual conference of the Methodist church in Salem this week.

The trustees authorized the engaging of Horace Williston Jr., to become head of the department of English history. Williston took his degree at Reed, has taught at the Corvallis high school, Oregon Agricultural college and Washington State college and is doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

A committee consisting of Dr. Doney and L. H. Van Winkle, who will name three others to act with them, was named to consider ways and means whereby the law school may be more fully standardized.

B. Morse and Dr. Steeves accepted, in behalf of the trustees, the freshmen class gift, a drinking fountain, installed at a cost of about \$135, and the senior gift, a concrete entrance at the front of Walker hall, erected at a cost of about \$400. A vote of thanks was passed by the trustees. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hammer were thanked for their work in starting the library endowment. A vote of thanks was also passed in its projected eastern trip was referred to the executive committee.

HIGH COURT RAPPED BY SEN. LAFOLLETTE

(Continued From page one) the Coronado case, that labor unions can be used for damages.

LaFollette said: "By a process of gradual encroachment sovereignty has been wrested from the people and usurped by the courts."

"Today the actual ruler of the American people is the supreme court of the United States. The law is what they say it is and not what the people, through congress, enact. In fact, five of these men are actually the supreme court for a voters' majority, the court repeatedly has overridden the will of the people as declared by their representatives in congress and has construed the legislation to mean whatever suits their secular economic and political views."

LaFollette turned his fire sharply on Chief Justice Taft, stating he had been repudiated by the voters of the United States on his record.

Mention of Chief Justice Taft brought hisses from the convention and a wild demonstration against the former president followed.

APPEAL TO MOTHERS The mother love of America is to be organized by the American Federation of Labor to put an end to child labor.

In a great two-sided plan, which was inaugurated here today in the federation's convention, organized labor will appeal particularly to the nation's mothers for their aid in accomplishing the double objective of abolishing child labor. The two objectives are: 1.—Enactment in every state of laws prohibiting employment of children, with drastic penalties for violations.

2.—Amendment of the federal constitution to permit congress to enact a federal child labor law, which the supreme court says congress cannot now enact without infringing upon the constitutional sovereignty of the separate states.

aspirations for freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Boston agitators. Declaring for the recall of judges. CONDEMNKS KU KLUX Demanding application of "the principles of disarmament to state militias and constabulary."

Ordering an investigation of Harvard university's reported ban of Jewish students. Favoring amnesty for political prisoners. Demanding repeal of the Esch-Cummins transportation act and declaring that the railroad labor board "has invariably functioned in the interest of railroad management and against the employees."

Urging unionists to take a more aggressive part in local and national politics.

TO DEMAND RECOUNT OF SOME PRECINCTS (Continued From Page One) publican tally sheets in making the official count.

CERTAIN PRECINCTS CHOSEN The precincts said to have been chosen by Hall for the recount are those in which Jewish, Catholic and negro voters are to be found in good numbers on the registration lists so it is alleged. The Washington and Marion county precincts, such as Mount Angel and Aurora, in Marion, were to be recounted, the story has it. These being districts largely populated by members of the Catholic church.

It is said to be the hope of Hall and his managers that the 118 and more precincts to be reopened, more than 100 instances of irregular balloting may be unearthed. This being done it will be the Hall strategy, according to the report, for Hall to issue a public statement, pointing to the results in this partial recount, and contending that with this showing made in these few precincts, it can well be argued that he is, in fact, the real Republican nominee for the governorship.

TWO POOR FOR RECOUNT Hall's managers will contend, it is stated, that the senator is a poor man and financially unable to reopen the ballot boxes of the state at a volume of the showing from the few selected districts a general recount would prove him to be the winner at the recent primary election and that in justice to his friends and supporters, there is no course open to him but to submit his independent candidacy to the electors in November.

The legislature of 1919, in chapter 421 of the session laws, raised a statutory bar against a defeated candidate for nomination becoming an independent aspirant for election, but it is the intention of Hall and his headquarters to ignore this statute, so it is said. The law provides that no candidate for nomination who fails to receive the highest number of votes for the nomination of the political party with which he was affiliated at the time of the election and in which he is entitled to be the candidate of any other political party, or to become an independent candidate at the ensuing election, and in either case the clerk shall not certify the name of such candidate.

HOLD LAWS IN JEOPARDY It is said to be the contention of the Hall managers that this law should be submitted to the supreme court for construction, would be held as an impairment of the constitutional right of election and therefore void.

Senator Hall is reported by his headquarters at the Multnomah hotel to be in Portland this afternoon, which time a conference is to be held to finally determine his course of action in regard to the demand for a recount.

It has been rumored for the last two weeks or so that the agents of the Ku Klux Klan and the Federated Patriotic societies are assessing members of these organizations \$2 each to defray the expense of the contemplated recount.

Prophecy of Three Violent Deaths Is Fulfilled at Paris (Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News) Paris, June 14.—A curious incident was revealed in Paris yesterday in connection with the sensational trial of Madame Hera Mirel Bessarabo and her daughter, Paula Jacques, who are accused of having murdered in cold blood one of the novelists of the day. The second spouse of Madame Bessarabo, alias Weissman, owned property in Mexico and was interested in a mineral concession called "El Higo" in the valley of Oaxaca, south of Mexico City, on which, just before his death, he expected to collect a commission of 600,000 francs.

A gruesome legend connected with "El Higo" predicted that three men would meet violent deaths before the earth would give up its riches. Sure enough, three men have met violent deaths in connection with this property. First Bessarabo disappeared. Three days later M. Becker, heir to El Higo, hanged himself to a tree in the Bois de Boulogne. Finally Henri Leon, a second spouse of Bessarabo, was killed in broad daylight by a madman on the streets of Paris.

Speculation is rife as to whether the second part of the legend as well as the first will be fulfilled, and whether the ultimate heir to El Higo, namely, Madame Bessarabo, will receive the bloodstained wealth of Mexico.

Local Firm Buys \$422,500 in Bonds Exempt From Tax

Denver, June 14.—The Great Western Sugar company sold to Fremont Smith & Camp Co. of an SFrancisco and Portland, \$422,500 tax exempt bonds of the Logan municipal irrigation district which have been carried since 1911 in the reserve investment account of the sugar company.

The Logan district adjoins the city of Sterling in the Platte river valley and is the best cattle country in the state. The experiment work was conducted by John L. Sterrett and Professor Carlisle of the Colorado Agricultural college, who later became connected with the University of Idaho at Moscow.

OREGON SHINERS SPEND BUSY DAY (Continued From Page One) terday to think that it should rain on the day they were hosts to the greatest assemblage ever attending a convention here. More jokes on "Sunny California" were sprung by the sitting punsters and parodiers featuring the weather were heard on all sides.

According to the San Francisco version, it did not rain here. It simply was low hanging for bank.

AL KADER SIDELIGHTS (Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News) San Francisco, June 14.—The Al Kader character appears at the exposition auditorium for half an hour yesterday afternoon and the 45-piece Portland band held the stage at Union square between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Robert Krohn, physical director of the Portland public schools, runs Mayor George Baker a close race for popularity here. Along the line of march Tuesday it was not infrequent to have some one recognize him and he has been besieged with calls from people who used to be taught by him in Portland, both at the Multnomah club and the public institutions. Accompanied by Mrs. Krohn, he left for Los Angeles on a flying trip to visit his Angelenos and the return will be made so as to arrive in Portland late Saturday or Sunday.

Dr. Earl Smith, Multnomah county coroner, is spending a few days with the Al Kader temple here. He came here on the second section Monday, but he along with many others, is willing to return on the first special leaving here.

Cassius R. Peck killed two birds with one stone. He came to San Francisco from Los Angeles, where he had attended a convention and after wearing his Al Kader fez for two days he left for home today.

William J. Hoffmann, past potentate of Al Kader temple, was among the late arrivals. He is registered at the St. Francis hotel.

Mayor Baker viewed Tuesday's parade from the grand stand in front of the city hall and he had a great time kidding Mayor Ralph about everything in general.

The chairman of the citizens' hospitality committee is William H. McCarthy, president of the Pacific Coast baseball league, well known in Portland especially since the Landis-Klepper-Klepper-Kenworthy muddle started.

More than 5515 privately owned automobiles bearing signs "Climb in, noble. Where do you want to go?" are hurrying about the city and members of Al Kader temple make good use of many of them. The main reason is because the demand would force the bank to close its doors. Calkins' answer to this question was not direct. He replied that in practice such a demand would not be made. Then the court reminded him of the La Pine, Or., bank incident testified to several days ago, when a federal reserve agent demanded cash and refused to accept a draft. The testimony was that but \$300 remained in the bank vault when the agent left the bank. Calkins' answer was that he was not sure what he had never been instructed to do.

The judge also asked Calkins if it was a usual error for a check to be marked "bank closed." Calkins answered that he was not sure of a large variety of defects in the work of bank clerks, but had never experienced one of them. He said he would explain the "BANK SYSTEM" Calkins testified under cross examination by T. T. Bennett of Marshfield that the reserve bank was willing to accept a draft by mail in payment for checks, but that it was not willing to accept the same draft over the counter. He argued that when the reserve bank accepts a draft over the counter of a bank it is not liable for any losses which might follow as a result of forgeries, overdrafts or bank failures. Acceptance of a draft by mail does not carry with it the same liability, according to the witness. The governor also found fault with the manner in which the American Railway Express company handled the bank's collections, stating that its services had been very unsatisfactory because agents of the company continually neglected to comply with reserve bank instructions.

RESERVE BANKER REVEALS PLAN TO GOUGE SOCIALIST

The Portland branch of the Federal Reserve bank made no attempt to embarrass small country banks in Oregon, Frederick Greenwood, manager, declared on the federal court witness stand this morning. Greenwood was the second witness called by the defense in the suit which the Brookings State bank has brought against the reserve bank, asking a permanent injunction to restrain the reserve bank from protesting checks on which exchange is demanded.

Agents of the reserve bank stationed in several Oregon towns where banks refused par clearance on checks were instructed to avoid, wherever possible, committing any acts which would subject the state to any indignities. Greenwood declared. The instructions were to collect cash, except where the demand for cash would seriously embarrass the bank. Greenwood testified in which event a draft could be accepted.

CROSS-EXAMINE CALKINS Much of the morning session was spent in cross-examination of C. U. Calkins of San Francisco, governor of the Twelfth reserve district. As Calkins left the stand Judge Wolverton said he had the opinion one of the leading questions in the case is whether or not the congressional act granting the Federal Reserve bank charter meant that it had the right to adopt methods which would virtually force non-member banks to adopt the par clearance system. Attorneys on both sides promised to discuss the question fully in their final arguments.

While on the stand Calkins admitted, in response to questions put by T. T. Bennett, counsel for plaintiff, that while the reserve bank cashes checks on which it does not credit an account to the bank until from two to six days later. He said that it was up to the holder of the check or the bank accepting it to absorb the interest loss on the check. Plaintiff argued that this admission by Calkins defeated par clearance, and classed the interest loss as but another form of exchange.

Judge Wolverton will adjourn the court tonight until Saturday morning, as he will hear naturalization cases Thursday and Friday. It will probably be late next Monday before the case is resumed.

CALKINS DENIES CHARGE Calkins denied Tuesday afternoon that his bank had ever attempted to embarrass or harass the small country banks of Oregon, and particularly the Brookings State bank. He declared himself a member of the committee which Calkins spent considerable time in reviewing the rules and regulations governing his institution, and in explaining the benefits derived by members of the committee from the Federal Reserve system had been perfected practically all necessity for transferring funds from the bank to the national gold settlement fund in the national treasury.

In response to a series of questions which Judge Wolverton asked the witness during the morning session, Calkins answered that the Landis-Klepper-Klepper-Kenworthy muddle started.

EXPLAINS BANK SYSTEM Calkins testified under cross examination by T. T. Bennett of Marshfield that the reserve bank was willing to accept a draft by mail in payment for checks, but that it was not willing to accept the same draft over the counter. He argued that when the reserve bank accepts a draft over the counter of a bank it is not liable for any losses which might follow as a result of forgeries, overdrafts or bank failures. Acceptance of a draft by mail does not carry with it the same liability, according to the witness. The governor also found fault with the manner in which the American Railway Express company handled the bank's collections, stating that its services had been very unsatisfactory because agents of the company continually neglected to comply with reserve bank instructions.

MOD GRIES FOR BLOOD OF SLAYER (Continued From page one) surged back and forth, being beaten back by armed troopers on the steps. Nobody saw the coroner's car slide from the alley in the rear of the jail with three passengers.

Finally deputy sheriffs met the onslaught of the would-be lynchers with a cloud of tear gas. The attackers fell back in confusion, tears running from their eyes.

At this moment Harold Mallett, a brother of Miss Mallett, appeared and assumed the leadership. He arrived here Monday from Ontario, Or. "Bury me in justice travels fast," said an Al Kader's brother, "I'd like about \$200 to follow me."

GAS AND CLUBS His speech was interrupted when a hundred started forward. The troopers beat them back with clubs. While deputies again brought tear gas into play. For a few minutes it appeared certain the mob would overrun the building. Then the front ranks, blinded by acid flames, fell back into the crowd, and recommenced the endless surging. A renewed onslaught carried the besiegers up on the porch. It was evident the officers could not cope longer with the mob. The siege had gone on two hours.

Warned that another attack was imminent, with little hope of stemming the besiegers, Sheriff Larrabee appeared and addressed the crowd again. "RESPONSE NOT THERE" "The mob here," he announced, "State police are in readiness to come here. We will have no violence. I will permit a committee to inspect the jail. You may search it from bottom to top, but tonight the committee, crestfallen, reappeared. "He's gone," they announced. "John Mills went down Main street an hour ago," a militiaman said. The young man yelled, "Then we'll get Mills." Was the angry response. A dozen cars were on their way within a minute and other joined the mob. The rest of the mob slowly dispersed.

LIQUOR SALES ON SHIPS CAUSES ROW

The officers admitted they had spirited Straub out in the guise of a fireman. They would not divulge the division in which he had gone. Sheriff Larrabee told the International News Service reported Straub had broken under grilling, admitting that he saw Miss Mallett. He was asked whether he had seen her from a woodpile and setting out to "attack the first woman he met." Miss Mallett, walking along the lonely stretch between the carline and the Elsie Crittenton home, was the victim.

Straub then dragged the unconscious victim into a yard, half stripped her and made another attack, according to the alleged confession. That done, he cut her throat with the axe, almost severing the head.

French Delegate Favors Germany In Payment Plan (Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News) (Copyright, 1922) Paris, June 14.—It was revealed today that the French delegate on the bankers' committee made the following sensational proposition:

Germany should be asked for the present to pay only the A and B bonds—that is to say, fifty billion gold marks, the remaining \$2 billion gold marks, represented by the C bonds, to be held entirely in reserve, as compensation for the possible cancellation of the allied debts, or until Germany is clearly able to pay more.

A series of international loans would be issued within the next 10 years. The bankers refused to accept this plan. Mr. Lasker's act was made in a letter to the general council.

The general council of the shipping board had held, Lasker said, that liquor should not be sold on American ships, although the department of justice had rendered an opinion declaring such sales illegal.

Referring to the "practical side" of the controversy, Lasker said that "so long as foreign ships can enter America serving liquor, the lack of that privilege might be the determining factor in the life or death of the American merchant marine. If the sale of liquor be prohibited on all boats entering or departing from America, it is no choice in the shipping board that would be raised in protest."

SEES WET MOVEMENT Lasker told Busch he believed him to be "acting in the hope of creating a public revolt against prohibition" to again revive the sale of liquor in the country.

"I personally believe that you are not animated by any law-abiding motives," Lasker declared. "It is, of course, notorious that the Adolphus Busch, founder of your German friendship, is the kaiser's closest friend in America, and that your family for many years has maintained a castle in Germany; your action in any event will do little to please your friends, whose greatest hope is for a restored German merchant marine."

WRITES CURT LETTER After declaring it to be "axiomatic," that American ships are American property and under the laws of the United States wherever they may be, Adolphus Busch, in his letter to the president, said:

"We are reliably informed that the advertisements of the United States lines published in European newspapers announce choice wines and liquors on ships of the United States. The advertisements are so worded as to thought it unnecessary, or inadvisable to take the American public into its confidence by announcing that it would be necessary to suspend the lines for the defense of the country, to exempt one of its own business enterprises from the operation of the constitution and the enforcement act."

It is a violation of the law for a government ship to possess intoxicating liquor within the three mile coast line. It is a violation of the law for a government ship to possess intoxicating liquor within the three mile coast line. It is a violation of the law for a government ship to possess intoxicating liquor within the three mile coast line.

POINTS TO INCONSISTENCY "We are reliably informed," Busch continued, "that during all the time the government has been violating the prohibition laws it has public speakers touring the country for the express purpose of preaching respect for the prohibition laws to the American people. The government's disregard of the prohibition law and its policy of inspiring editorial support of the exemption of one of its business enterprises from the operation of the law on the one hand, and its employment of skilled labor to counsel respect for the law, on the other hand, appears to be most inconsistent."

ing told by department officers and by some super-governmental organizations which appear to control the acts of the enforcement department—that all who fail to obey the prohibition laws and even those who favor their reasonable and sane amendment—are disqualified from the nomination.

"INSPIRED EDITORIAL" The "government inspired editorial" which Busch referred to appeared in the Chicago Tribune on May 8, 1922. It defended the policy of the shipping board in permitting the sale of liquor on American ships. Busch charged this editorial was published "following a visit to the editorial offices by an official of the United States shipping board."

Chairman Lasker admitted in his letter to Busch, made public today, that he visited the offices of the Chicago Tribune on May 5, but denied that he discussed the subject with the editors of the paper or knew that the editorial was to be published by an official of the United States shipping board.

Accompanying the Adolphus Busch letter was a letter from Augustus A. Busch, written aboard the George Washington, in which he said the sale of liquor on American ships has been clear cut. We contended before the justice department that it was illegal to transport or possess liquor on any ship within the jurisdiction of the United States. The department and the supreme court have sustained that construction of the law."

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ARE YOU PREPARED With Your Hiking and Camping Clothes

Our hiking clothes are the very best value obtainable and compare favorably with custom tailored garments—at prices that are right. We guarantee satisfaction to every customer.

Ladies' Outing Togs Ladies' Breches in tan or khaki... \$2.25, \$3.25, \$4.45 Ladies' Middies in khaki, white twill or navy blue—priced at \$2.25, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$4.95 Ladies' Khaki Norfolk Outing Coats... \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95 Ladies' high cut shoes, laces priced at \$2.95

MEN'S Hiking-Clothes Men's Norfolk Khaki Suits with lace breeches... \$5.75 Men's Norfolk English Gabardine Suits... \$5.75 U. S. Army Khaki Breches... \$3.95 Khaki double seat lace Breches... \$2.25 U. S. Army Khaki Breches... \$2.25 Men's khaki Norfolk Coats... \$3.95 Our Breches are reinforced at seat and knee and lace at knee and calf!

TENTS — TENTS A complete line of all sizes of Auto and Wall Tents at special prices. 7-foot Wall Tent... \$5.95 10-foot Wall Tent... \$7.95 12-foot Wall Tent... \$9.95 14-foot Wall Tent... \$11.95 16-foot Wall Tent... \$13.95 18-foot Wall Tent... \$15.95 20-foot Wall Tent... \$17.95 22-foot Wall Tent... \$19.95 24-foot Wall Tent... \$21.95 26-foot Wall Tent... \$23.95 28-foot Wall Tent... \$25.95 30-foot Wall Tent... \$27.95 32-foot Wall Tent... \$29.95 34-foot Wall Tent... \$31.95 36-foot Wall Tent... \$33.95 38-foot Wall Tent... \$35.95 40-foot Wall Tent... \$37.95 42-foot Wall Tent... \$39.95 44-foot Wall Tent... \$41.95 46-foot Wall Tent... \$43.95 48-foot Wall Tent... \$45.95 50-foot Wall Tent... \$47.95 52-foot Wall Tent... \$49.95 54-foot Wall Tent... \$51.95 56-foot Wall Tent... \$53.95 58-foot Wall Tent... \$55.95 60-foot Wall Tent... \$57.95 62-foot Wall Tent... \$59.95 64-foot Wall Tent... \$61.95 66-foot Wall Tent... \$63.95 68-foot Wall Tent... \$65.95 70-foot Wall Tent... 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