

The Statesman receives the leased wire report of the Associated Press; the greatest and most reliable press association in the world.

The Oregon Statesman

THE WEATHER
Fair; continued cold. Gentle easterly winds.

SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR—NO. 213

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

DIFFERENCES OVER PEACE DEVELOPING

Just How Large Figure Will Be Cut by America Being Discussed as to the Coming Peace Table.

ALLIES APPARENTLY WISH TO CONTROL

Fourteen Points May Be Relegated for Different Issues, Possibility

(By The Associated Press)
PARIS, Nov. 25.—The United States government's immense diplomatic success in obtaining from the allied governments acceptance of President Wilson's points, with only one reservation and addition, is becoming daily more apparent, as the preliminaries for the approaching peace congress are being outlined largely on the basis of the president's points.

Colonel E. M. House, the special representative of the United States government, when he arrived here, found little disposition among his American and European friends to accept as a totality the framework of peace as expressed by President Wilson. Some European statesmen considered that the points had worked as a good solvent upon Germany; that they had served their great purpose in their effect upon German unity, but that they should not be observed too closely when it came to formulating the practical details of the settlement.

Allied statesmen plainly put forward the view that as the American traditional policy had been one of detachment from European affairs, it was natural for the American government when the war broke out in Europe to consider it a quarrel among European nations and to declare its neutrality.

It was pointed out that for two years and a half the American government observed its neutrality and called the attention of both groups of belligerents to violations of sea law. Germany's offenses became intolerable and America entered into the war both for that reason and because America did have a community of ideals of government and of human rights with the allies.

These statesmen made it plain that they would receive every friendly counsel the United States would offer, the more so because they knew that America wanted nothing in a material way for herself, but was interested only in realizing her ideals. The losses other belligerents have suffered in comparison with those of the United States also have been cited as a reason for the allies having a predominant influence in shaping the new order in Europe.

These were some of the conceptions put forward by the allied governments with a friendly and skillful, but always in a friendly spirit.

The contentions of the American government generally and substantially were that it had come into the war not alone of specific grievances against Germany but on account also of certain fundamental principles of justice and right. These principles had been announced with fullness several times by the American government and had resulted in a great effort by the American people.

OVERSUBSCRIBE IN BIG DRIVE

Nation Has Nearly \$33,000,000 in Excess of Amount Asked of People

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Total subscription to the united war work campaign were \$203,179,038 or \$32,679,038 in excess of the amount originally asked by the seven war relief organizations for their work during demobilization of the army and navy, according to an official announcement tonight by the national campaign committee. This is the largest sum ever raised as an outright gift in the history of the world.

OREGON LOSES MANY CONTRACTS FOR SHIP WORK

Orders for all Wooden Ships Not Now Under Way Are Revoked

GIVE PRIVATE WORK

Over Nineteen Millions of Dollars Are Cut From Oregon's Share

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—Cancellation of contracts for the building of 29 wooden ships, representing a value, if completed, of \$19,525,000, was the result in the Oregon district of telegrams received from the Emergency Fleet corporation today revoking all orders for wooden ships not already under way. One ship yard, that of Kiernan & Kern, immediately discharged its working force of 200 men and announced that it would close.

The telegram bringing the order conveyed also the concession that the shipyards might hereafter accept contracts for private American account, but shipbuilders here said this concession was valueless, because American shipping men are not now in the market for tonnage, owing to the prospective competition of the great government fleet already built.

Thirteen thousand men are employed in wooden shipyards in the Oregon district.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 25.—Construction of ten 12,000-ton freight ships was stopped today when approximately 3000 members of the Oakland Boilermakers' union quit work to enforce demands for a 44-hour week, payment on the "company's time," stoppage of alleged discriminations and improved sanitary conditions at the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation.

School Children Enlisted To Fight Pest of Gophers

DALLAS, Nov. 25.—(Special to The Statesman)—Under the supervision of County Agriculturist H. E. Gregory a campaign for the extermination of gophers and moles is now being carried out throughout the entire county and judging from the reports coming into the office of that official the school children who are conducting the campaign are more than meeting with success. The campaign lasts until the holidays and prizes to the amount of \$35 will be distributed to the students making the best showing at that time. Besides being rewarded with prizes, the county pays a bounty on the scalps of these animals of 5 cents each, which makes the campaign a money making affair for the participants.

MISS RIGDON ILL.

Word was received yesterday that Miss Harriett Rigdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rigdon of this city, is ill of Spanish influenza at Newport. Miss Rigdon is a domestic science teacher in the Newport schools and was at home during the height of the epidemic, returning when the danger was apparently over. Mrs. Rigdon, her mother, left yesterday to be with her.

DELAY OVER DELEGATION STILL HANGS

Number to Make Up America's Place at Peace Table and Acceptance of Appointees Still Uncertain.

JUSSERAND WILL GO ACROSS WITH WILSON

Signal Honor for French; To Cross on Former German Vessel, Is Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Delay in the announcement of the names of the American commissioners to the peace conference at Versailles is understood to be attributed to two causes. First, that no decision has been reached as to the number, and second, that all of the persons whom the president has in mind for places have not yet had an opportunity to signify their acceptance.

It is regarded as desirable that the number of the American commissioners correspond to the number named by each of the great entente powers. Correspondence by cable is now going on between Washington and the entente capitals with the purpose of coming to a common understanding on this point.

The belief obtains in some quarters here that the size of the delegation should be very restricted. A minimum of as low as three has been considered and five seems to meet with some approval. It was said today that, although this might appear to be a small force with which to undertake the vast amount of important business which is to come before the conference, each delegation will be provided with a numerous staff of experts capable of dealing with any questions that might arise and that probably better progress could be made toward the conclusion of peace by a limited number of commissioners who might be expected to maintain more intimate relations with one another than would be possible with a large gathering.

In connection with the second cause for delay in announcing the names of commissioners, it was said that some of those invited to act, particularly those of party affiliation opposite to that of the president, scarcely would care to accept until they had had an opportunity to study very carefully the instructions by which the commissioners will be strictly bound.

Meantime probably no one but President Wilson is yet aware of the capable composition of the American delegation, although it is known that Secretary Lansing and Colonel House will be members. If the precedent is

ELKS' PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Seventy-five Members to Be Honored at Annual Lodge of Sorrow

Seventy-five members of Salem lodge, No. 236, B. P. O. Elks who have passed beyond will be honored in memory at the annual lodge of sorrow Sunday afternoon. The service is to be held at the Grand Opera house. Arthur C. Spencer of Portland lodge, No. 142 will deliver the address. The program will be as follows:

- Funeral March.....Chopin
- Elks' Orchestra
- Ritualistic Ceremonies.....Lodge Officers
- The Prayer Perfect.....Stenson
- Mrs. Lulu Dahl Miller
- Eulogy.....Charles V. Galloway
- "Crossing the Bar".....Willby Paul Petri
- Serenade.....Title Elks' Orchestra
- "The Phogios of Life".....Cowan Mrs. Lulu Dahl Miller
- Address.....Arthur C. Spencer of Portland Lodge, No. 142
- "The Americans Come".....Foster Paul Petri
- Benediction.....Rev. J. R. Buck
- Lillian Jeffreys Petri, Accompanist.

(Continued on page six)

Laundry Mark Is Guide to Slayer of Portland Cop

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 25.—A man said to be John Cyril Laird was arrested at his apartments here tonight, charged with the murder of Frank Twombly, a traffic officer, near the Columbia interstate bridge November 19, last. With him was arrested a woman who said she was his wife. The police said she confessed that Laird committed the crime and that she was with him at the time.

Laird denied his guilt. A laundry mark found on the material used in a mask which was found near the scene of the murder led to the arrests. Detectives found the laundry from which it had come and thence followed the trail to his owner. On Laird when he was arrested was found a draft registration card issued in Snohomish county, Washington. He refused to say whether he had lived there.

Twombly was slain while he was pursuing a man and a woman in an automobile who had just held up and robbed C. G. Herrman, a bridegroom, of \$123. The robbers then sped away and escaped.

FIRST UNITS OF AMERICANS ARE BOUND FOR HOME

Expected to Arrive in New York by End of Week, Present Plans

SICK AND WOUNDED

Transportation Facilities Are Only Bar to Speedy Handling of Rest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—First units of the American expeditionary forces to return from overseas are expected to arrive in New York about the end of the present week. General March, chief of staff, announced today that 382 officers and 6614 men of the air service and other detachments training in England now are homeland bound on the Minnekahda, Lapiand and Orca, British liners. The first two ships left Liverpool last Friday and another vessel sailed on Sunday.

This announcement means the movement of the American troops now in England, the majority of whom are in air service detachments, will continue steadily until all of them, some 20,000, have returned to this country.

There are no regiments or other units of line troops in Great Britain. The first movement of the larger units, such as brigades and divisions, will come from French ports. It is assumed, as the British cross-channel service undoubtedly is completely occupied with the transportation of returning British forces.

Before General March's announcement Secretary Baker discussed with newspaper correspondents the return of American troops from France. Their homeward movements, he said, is dependent almost entirely upon the limitation of transportation facilities both at sea and in France.

Besides employing in this work the German liners seized in this country, Dutch vessels taken over and all other available transports, Mr. Baker said some part of the British transport tonnage employed in carrying troops to France will continue to be used in getting the men home. He pointed out, however, that Great Britain will need many of her ships to carry home Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and other colonial forces which have been in France longer than the American armies.

(Continued on page six)

PROBE INTO CHARGES UP BEFORE JURY

Start Is Made Into Latest Mooney Developments and Then Adjournment Taken Until Next Friday.

WORKERS PLAN TO QUIT AND SECURE NEW TRIAL

Densmore in Portland Declares He Will Go Before Jury If Called

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—After having two witnesses appear before it, the county grand jury adjourned tonight until next Friday morning its investigation into alleged activities in the part of city officials and others disclosed in a report by John B. Densmore on certain phases of the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney for murder. Densmore is director general of the federal employment service and investigated the Mooney case at the behest of William B. Wilson, secretary of labor. Mooney was convicted of murder in connection with the explosion of a bomb during the preparedness day parade here in July 1916.

The witnesses said to have appeared before the grand jury were William J. Armstrong, an assistant of Densmore in the investigation, and W. M. Turner, manager of a local hotel. Armstrong, it was reported, refused to testify; Turner is said to have told the grand jury of a time when Mr. Densmore stopped at his hotel.

Simultaneously, the Iron Trades council, representing 30,000 workers in the bay district, met in regular session at which the published report and the question of calling a strike in Mooney's behalf were taken up. Officials of the council predicted that its action would be against a strike.

Mooney is in San Quentin penitentiary awaiting execution on December 13 following his conviction in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion here July 22, 1916. Densmore and his associates, who were said to have made up the report, were subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury, but thus far none of the subpoenas have been served, it was announced. Densmore is in Portland, Or.

IMMENSE HOP SALE IS MADE

Over 2000 Bales Sold in California at 26 Cents Pound to One Man

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Nov. 25.—What is believed to have been the largest sale of hops made in California in many years, perhaps since hops first were grown here, was made today. C. P. Donovan of this city buying 2190 bales of hops for 26 cents a pound from local growers.

The sale amounted to \$108,000. Hops, which two months ago were offered at 16 cents a pound with few buyers available, today are at a high figure because of European demand.

ROSCOE FAWCETT HURT IN PLANE

Falls While Starting Flight From England to Paris, Report Received

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—Lieutenant Roscoe Fawcett of the United States aero forces, has been seriously hurt by the fall of his plane in England while starting on a flight to Paris, according to word received today by his wife here. His companion was killed.

PERU REMOVES CONSULS FROM CHILE OFFICES

Sentiment Aroused Against Alleged Harsh Treatment of Friday

OUTBREAK IS FEARED

Disturbances Said to Be Prevalent in Several Chilean Provinces

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 25.—The Chilean government has decided to withdraw its consuls in Peru in order to avoid untoward incidents which might take place in case of outbreaks in Peru and Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 25.—It is officially announced that Peru has withdrawn her consuls from Chile as a result of the renewal of the anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25.—The Peruvian legation here today received the following dispatch from the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs:

"After the extraordinary outrages at Iquique Saturday, during which the property of several Peruvians was sacked, Chilean crowds on Sunday attacked the Peruvian consul at Iquique, Senor L. Hosa, while he was on his way to the mayor to protest against the riots.

"He was carried by a force aboard a small steamer anchored in the port. The authorities and police consented to the outrage and notified the consul that they would not permit him to disembark.

"Upon receiving this notice, the Peruvian government has withdrawn its consular representatives from Chile."

News dispatches received here indicate that the disturbances here are general in Iquique, Antofagasta and Pisagua, and that several Peruvian commercial houses have been wrecked in Pisagua.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires last Friday reported serious demonstrations in Antofagasta against Peruvian business houses in consequence of a false rumor that the Chilean consul at Callao, Peru, had been assassinated by the Peruvians. No reports are at hand as to the rioting at Iquique and Pisagua.

The dispatch from Buenos Aires said that there was great agitation throughout Chile owing to a speech made in La Paz by the Bolivian minister of war, who is reported to have said that the hour had arrived to take back the provinces of Arica and Tacna and from Chile. The present unrest in Peru, Bolivia and Chile is due to desire of Peruvians and Bolivians to settle the Tacna and Arica question under President Wilson's principle of self-determination. These border provinces constitute the Alsace-Lorraine question of South America.

The Buenos Aires dispatch of Friday added that it was reliably stated that Chile had approached Argentina on the subject of Argentina remaining neutral in the event of an outbreak between Chile and Peru.

Two Sons of Polk County Parents Die in Service

DALLAS, Nov. 25.—(Special to The Statesman)—Mr. and Mrs. John Fallin of Falls City have received word from the war department stating that their son, Corporal William E. Fallin, was killed in action on October 3 in France. Corporal Fallin was the oldest son of the family and was one of three brothers who enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war with Germany. He is the second brother to give his life for liberty, another brother, George Fallin, having died of wounds received in battle in France as a member of Company C, 117th Field Signal corps. Corporal William Fallin was 22 years old at the time of his death and was attached to the B company of the Fourth United States engineers.

RED FLAG IS SIGNAL FOR BOLD ATTACK

Soldiers and Sailors Sail Into Mob of Internationalists in New York Following Meeting There.

POLICE UNABLE TO STOP ANGERED MEN

Attacks on Government Are Cause of Action Taken by Service Men

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Hundreds of soldiers, sailors and marines broke through a cordon of police surrounding Madison Square Garden tonight and attacked International Socialists who had attended a mass meeting at which Bolshevik doctrines were expounded. The men and women leaving the hall broke and fled as the men in uniform charged past the police but were pursued into the streets in all directions.

The attack on the Socialists came at the close of a meeting which threatened from the moment it began to break into a riot. It was called ostensibly to protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, but Scott Nearing, who presided, and the other speakers devoted most of their attention to pleas for the release of "political" offenders.

Several men and women were arrested for displaying red flags smuggled into the garden in defiance of an edict by Mayor Hylan. Large numbers of men in uniform entered the building before the doors were locked with the avowed determination of preventing attacks upon the government. They were restrained with difficulty by police and detectives from making an assault on the stage. Scores of fist fights were interrupted by officers.

Soldiers and sailors who were unable to get into the meeting sent out patrols to round up all the men in uniform who could be found to join the charge on the Socialists which had been planned to take place when the oratory was ended and internationalists started for their homes.

Madison square was the rallying point for the military. They quickly staged an impromptu mass meeting at which speakers denounced the "Bolsheviks." They were cheered not only by the men in uniform, but by civilian sympathizers. When someone called upon "Loyal Americans" to charge the garden and attack the internationalists several hundred responded. They were driven back, however, by mounted police and men on foot who had surrounded the building.

Realizing that they had failed in their first attack, the soldiers and sailors resumed their meeting and awaited the arrival of reinforcements. Probably 1000 men of both branches of the service had assembled by the time the meeting adjourned.

The opening of the doors of the garden was the signal for the second charge which the police were unable to repel. The soldiers and sailors fought their way past swinging night sticks and attacked "Loyal Americans" who had packed the big building.

Almost instantly, the square was filled with yelling, running, fighting men. The screams of women, most of them wearing red roses or carnations in lieu of the forbidden flags, rose above the din as they clawed and scratched the soldiers and sailors who were pummeling the male Socialists.

Mounted police, reinforced by automobile loads of reserves, rushed from every station house within a radius of miles, struggled valiantly to clear the square, but made little progress. Soldiers and sailors, thoroughly angered by what they considered an insidious attack on the flag, they had sworn to defend, paid little attention to blows from night sticks. They were bent on getting revenge from the internationalists and many of them succeeded.

The square was cleared of milling men only when the Socialists by ones and twos in groups broke and fled. The scrimmage in the park was then transferred on a smaller scale to into every neighboring street.

Groups of Socialists soon were running along Fifth avenue, a half a north and south of Twenty-sixth street, pursued by shouting uniformed men, most of them hatless and coatless.

When they went to the meeting the men, almost without exception, wore red neckties because red flags were under official ban. These red ties were the special mark of soldiers and sailors. After the fight they were cherished as souvenirs.

Hundreds of the Socialists were beaten, but so far as could be learned none was seriously hurt.

The police had the situation well in hand an hour after the close of the meeting and the street was cleared except for stragglers.

(Continued on page six)