

THE WEATHER

Unsettled weather, probably thunderstorms in the mountains; moderate southwesterly winds.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1920.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

OREGON MAN TO COMPETE AT ANTWERP

Bartlett, University Football Star, Betters Record in Discus Throw with Toss of 136 Feet, One Half Inch.

THREE RECORDS WERE DISPLACED IN MEET

Army Makes Remarkable Showing—Eleven Men Scoring Points.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16.—The greatest aggregation of American athletes ever assembled in this country began a two-day competition for places upon the United States Olympic team at Harvard stadium today when the final event had been completed, hope of an American victory at Antwerp next month ran high. While no world or American records were broken, the average of the performances was exceedingly high, notwithstanding that the athletes held themselves in reserve for the more important contests tomorrow.

A major portion of the program was given over to junior amateur athletic union championships, in which three records were displaced. These contests were followed by several series of elimination heats in the senior A. U. championships which serve also as final tryouts for the American Olympic team which will sail for Belgium within ten days.

All the new junior marks are in discus events. Louis A. Watson, a negro member of the Alpha club of New York set six feet, two inches, the record for the high jump, one inch higher than it had been in the one previously at a junior meeting. In the discus throw three men bettered the record, which had stood seven years, and the toss of 136 feet, one-half inch, by William J. Bartlett, University of Oregon's football star, became the new mark. The hop, step and jump of Kaufman Geist of the 32nd Street Y. M. H. A., New York, was nearly a foot better than the record made eight years ago. Geist's combination effort was 46 feet, 7 1/2 inches.

Because several events which have no parallel in the Olympic games were not included in today's junior championships program, the team championship will not finally be decided until later in the season. At the close of the day's struggle, however, the Boston A. A. athletes have piled up 32 points, the United States army team was in second place with 23 points, and the New York Athletic club third with 13.

Interest centered, however, in the preliminary heats of the Olympic tryouts, every event being bitterly contested by the finest field of athletes ever seen on the Harvard track. All sections of the country were represented. Two stars of the American Olympic team which won at Stockholm in 1912 gave a surprising exhibition of their ability to come back and hold their own with the athletes of the new regime.

Ted Meredith, the individual star of the Stockholm Olympics and the holder of world's records, aroused a furor of applause by winning his heat in the 440-yard run, in 49.5 seconds. When the final heat had been completed in the twilight, 46 place winners out of a field of more than 100 starters were still in the running and will fight it out in the semi-finals and finals tomorrow. Recapitulation by sections shows that the east placed 20, the middle west 14, and the far west 11, and the south one.

Aside from the three records broken, the junior championship games were remarkable for the showing of the athletic representatives of the army. Eleven soldier athletes scored points. The navy placed one man. Finals:

Junior championship 440-yard run—Won by W. F. Morton, Jersey Harriers; second, R. A. Robertson, Boston A. A.; third, G. D. Melville, Boston A. A.; fourth, E. M. Murphy, Boston A. A. Time, 50.4-5 seconds. Junior championships, 100-yard dash—Won by E. O. Goudin, Boston (unattached); second, E. B. Farrell, New York (unattached); third, Robert M. Williams, army; fourth, Richard Moore, army. Time, 10.1-5 seconds.

Junior mile run—Won by Garland Courage, New York A. C.; second, C. J. O'Leary Jr., Boston A. A.; third, E. D. Rank, Paulist A. C. New York; fourth, John L. Doherty, Dorchester club. Time, 47 minutes, 33 seconds. Junior 120-yard high hurdles—Won by W. E. Massey Jr., New York

CHICAGO INVENTORS CLAIM ROYALTY DUE

YOUNG'S RAY BRIDGE PRESENTS PROBLEM TO COMMISSION

Letters with Reference to Patent Rights Referred to Attorney General Brown.

The state highway department suddenly has been confronted with the problem of whether a royalty will have to be paid for construction of the bascule bridge across Young's bay at Astoria. A letter has been received from the Strauss Bascule Bridge company of Chicago in which the head of that company claims a patent right on the bridge. Attorney General Brown is investigating.

Another patent is claimed and a royalty of \$2000 asked by Alexander F. L. von Babo, Chicago inventor, who claims a patent right on the internal rack mechanism which is being used on the Young's bay bridge. C. B. McCullough, bridge engineer for the highway department, recommends that this mechanism be used even if it is necessary to pay the royalty.

RAIL AND COAL MEN IN ACCORD

Will Increase Car Service to Erie Ports, Gateways of the North.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Plans for increased car service to Lake Erie ports—be gateways of the north—to prevent all possibility of a winter coal famine were agreed upon at a conference here today between the Association of Railway Executives and the National Coal Association, an advocate of the bituminous industry. The plan will be submitted Monday to the Interstate Commerce commission for approval and the issuance of necessary orders to put it in effect on all railroads.

Details will not be made public until after they have been approved by the interstate commerce commission. A statement from the coal operators said "adoption of the plan by the interstate commerce commission means increased car supply, with sufficient direction of shipments to assure an adequate coal inflow to Lake Erie ports for transshipment to the northwest and Canada."

Germans Apply Scrap of Paper Idea in Business

CHRISTIANA, July 16.—Norwegian business men have protested to the Berlin government against alleged trickery of German commercial concerns whose failure to deliver to Norwegians goods bought and paid for started official and unofficial inquiries which led the Norwegians to believe the delinquencies were deliberate.

Commercial intercourse between Norway and Germany had been steadily increasing, due to the low exchange rate on German money, until recently when a number of Norwegian concerns were notified by the Germans with whom they had placed large orders that the merchandise could not be delivered because "the government had placed special export taxes which prohibited exportation at the prices at which the goods had been sold."

The Germans are said to have demanded advance payments ranging from 50 to 100 per cent of the prices they had quoted before they would fulfill their contracts. The Norwegians simply were compelled to pay the additional sums, having contracted to sell elsewhere the German products. However, complaints that Germans were using this method to evade the unfavorable rate of exchange became so frequent that Norwegian commercial organizations made official representations to Berlin, and it is said the Berlin government issued a statement that official cognizance would be taken of sharp practices by German business men in their international dealings. The government denied the export taxes complained of had been levied, or that other restrictions had been placed on export trade.

Newspapers here for several weeks have carried editorial criticisms of German business methods since the war, and several trade papers have declared the Germans eventually feel keenly the effect of "commercial trickery" they are alleged to have practiced.

There also is widespread complaint against German life insurance companies operating in Norway and the Norwegian foreign office has been petitioned to protect policy holders who, it is charged, have paid in marks when the policies call for payment in kroner. Hundreds of thousands of German life insurance policies are held here, especially among farmers.

In this connection it is pointed out that whereas 45,000 kroner, an average life insurance policy, before the war equalled 50,000 marks, the rate of exchange now made such a policy worth 375,000 marks.

RUNAWAYS KILL GIRL

ASTORIA, Ore., July 16.—Frances Helen Lovatt, the 14-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lovatt of the Young's River district, was run over by a runaway team at the family home today and fatally injured. The child was playing about the yard, when the team, attached to a heavy farm wagon rushed past, knocking her down and fracturing her skull. She died shortly after being brought to a hospital here.

HUNS AGREE TO TERMS IN ALLIED NOTE

Object to Stipulation that 6,000,000 Tons of Coal Are to Be Delivered to Allies Before October 15 Next.

ALLIES DROP CLAUSE BELOW SIGNATURE LINE

Premiers Make Arrangement for Division of Reparation Money.

SPA, Belgium, July 16.—The German representatives signed the coal protocol, drawn up by the allied representatives at 8:45 o'clock tonight, thereby settling one of the most difficult questions which has come up in the present discussions. Signatures were affixed to the document after a four hour session at the Villa Frainse, one hour of which was spent by the Germans in a cabinet consultation.

There was a conflict over introduction in the protocol of the menace of occupation of additional German territory after October 15 next, if German coal deliveries were not up to the stipulated quantity—6,000,000 tons—by that date. The allies decided to drop this clause of the protocol below the signature line.

Then the Germans objected to the preamble, which declared that the decisions set forth in the document had been taken in common accord by the allied and German delegations. The Germans contended it was not by common accord, but by sole will of the allies that any further occupation would occur. Before the arrival of the German delegates today, the allied premiers completed their consideration of the distribution of reparations due from Germany. As finally adopted, the reparations will be made on the following basis: "France, 52 per cent; Great Britain, 31 per cent; Japan and Portugal each three-fourths of one per cent. The remaining 6 1/2 per cent will be divided between Serbia, Rumania and Poland."

SPA, July 16.—The amended terms of the coal agreement between the allies and Germany as signed today follow:

"First, the German government undertakes to place at the disposal of the allies from August 1, 1920, for the ensuing six months, two million tons of coal per month, this figure having been approved by the reparations commission. Deliveries are to be averaged in order to take into account floods of the Rhine."

"Second, the allied governments will credit the reparation accounts with the value of this coal as far as it is delivered by rail or inland navigation and valued at the German internal price in accordance with paragraph six A, of annex V, of part eight of the treaty of Versailles. In addition, in consideration of the admission of the right of the allies to have coal of a specified kind and quality delivered to them, a premium of five gold marks per ton, payable in cash by the party taking delivery, shall be applied to the acquisition of foodstuffs for German miners. The allies consent to advance a further premium of five marks per ton on all deliveries by land or sea."

"Third, during the period of coal deliveries provided for in the above stipulations, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the draft protocol of July 11, 1920, shall be put into force at once in the modified form of an annex hereto."

"(This relates to the establishment of an allied coal commission in Germany.)"

"Fourth, an agreement shall be made forthwith between the allies for the distribution of the Upper Silesian coal output by a commission on which Germany shall be represented. This agreement shall be submitted for the approval of the reparations commission."

"Fifth, the commission on which Germany shall be represented, shall meet forthwith at Essen. Its purpose will be to seek means by which conditions of life among the miners with regard to food and clothing can be improved with a view to the better working of the mines."

"Sixth, the allied governments declared readiness to make advances to Germany equal in amount to the difference between the price paid under paragraph two of the above and the export price of German coal f. o. b. in German ports on the English export price f. o. b. in English ports, whichever may be the lowest, as laid down in paragraph six of annex V, part 8 of the treaty of Versailles. These advances shall be made in accordance with articles 225 and 251 of the treaty of Versailles. They shall enjoy absolute priority over all other allied claims on Germany. The advances shall be made at the end of each month

NEW POLITICAL PARTY LAUNCHED IN OREGON

SOCIALIST-LABOR WILL BE NAME UNLESS LAW FORBIDS

Infringement on Present Socialist Group Possible—Ticket May Be Put in Field.

A new political party of socialistic tincture is to be launched in Oregon to participate in the forthcoming campaign of this year. It will be known as the Socialistic-Labor party, unless Attorney General Brown holds that title would be an infringement on the name of the present Socialist party which is recognized in Oregon. Should he so hold, the new party will be known probably as the Industrial-Labor party.

P. T. Johns of Portland, one of the leaders, was here yesterday conferring with state officials relative to the necessary steps in obtaining legal recognition of the proposed party. He claims to have petitions ready for filing with the approximately 8000 signatures necessary under a law requiring that any new political party formed after a primary election must file with the secretary of state petitions containing at least 5 per cent of the legal voters of the state. The petitions, Mr. Johns said, will be held back until an opinion is received from the attorney general and as yet no official action has been taken.

Johns would not say whether the party will put a complete ticket in the field for the coming fall election, but intimated that candidates will be in the field for some of the state, district and county offices.

NEED TEACHERS FOR NEW WORK

Field of Physical Education Offers Big Opportunities for Money.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 16.—The growth in the scope of physical education has created a demand in the United States for 45,000 trained teachers, according to Frank W. Hetherington, state superintendent of physical education, who addressed the conference of the western division of the American physical education association here today.

He said that the present system of the competitive system of athletics placed Dr. A. D. Browne and Miss Helen Masters Bunting of Stanford university faculty as opponents of the present system of inter-scholastic sports, which, however, defended by Miss Mabel Cummins of Oregon university, Miss Cummins said:

"It is better that girls be interested in competitive athletics than in competitive dress or social position."

Seattle Flooded with Russian Money, Report

SEATTLE, July 12.—Seattle is flooded with Russian money, according to Dr. Alexander Kohanowitch, secretary of the Russian consulate here, who says he is daily called upon to affix an appropriate value on thousands of bits of Russian paper money.

"One man came here with 20,000 rubles and asked me how much they were worth," said the secretary. "His rubles were supposed to be the original Russian rubles of the old imperial government. But I showed him the difference between his paper and the original. The imitation rubles are lighter in color but otherwise exactly the same as the original. I wouldn't venture to say his 20,000 rubles were worth more than the paper they were printed on."

"The value of rubles in Siberia varies in the different parts of the country. In Vladivostok 500 rubles are equal to one American dollar. But in some parts of Siberia for one American dollar one may get as high as 35,000 rubles."

"The cost in rubles for one suit of clothes in Russia is 60,000 while one must pay 800 rubles for one pound of fresh meat. A small loaf of bread costs 250 rubles."

"Under these circumstances it would be difficult to determine the value of Russian rubles in Seattle. A person with a million rubles in Seattle would be worth \$2000 in Vladivostok and \$28,500 in other parts of Siberia. To dress an average family in Siberia would make a million rubles look small, indeed."

COX WILL DO ALL HE CAN FOR WOMEN

Urges Women Not to "Preach Gospel that He Should Get Their Votes Because of His Work for Equal Suffrage."

DOES NOT WANT ANY REWARD FOR SERVICE

Assures Them that His Time, Strength and Influence Will Go for Cause.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—Members of the National Woman's Democratic club today by Governor Cox were assured today by Governor Cox that he will do all in his power to bring about ratification of the federal suffrage amendment by Tennessee. His promise was given to a delegation from the woman's party headed Miss Alice Paul, chairman, late this afternoon, prior to his departure tonight for Washington, where with his running mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, he will confer Sunday with President Wilson.

Some of the suffrage leaders intimated that unless the governor came staunchly to their aid, he might expect little or no support from the women voters in the November election. Mrs. Margaret Cranahan Jones of Seattle, Wash., said "the women are going to vote for the candidate who gives us the thirty-sixth state. Other speakers voiced similar sentiments."

Governor Cox urged the women not to "preach the gospel that I should receive the votes of the women because I helped to give them suffrage."

He told them there were things more vital than rewarding a man for a service which he has rendered in behalf of suffrage.

Governor Cox suggested that they appoint a committee to confer with him on a definite plan to be followed in handling the Tennessee situation. In giving his promise to help them, the governor said:

"I give to you without any reservation the assurance that my time, my strength and my influence will be dedicated to your cause, with a view to procuring a favorable result in Tennessee."

Lewiston Suffers Loss of \$1,500,000

LEWISTON, Ida., July 18.—As a result of the storm Tuesday night that caused property loss in Asotin county in excess of \$1,500,000, the water system of Clarkston, Wash., was swept out by cloudbursts and the supply in the storage reservoirs became exhausted today. The Lewiston municipal plant immediately began the construction of a 2000-foot pipe across the interstate bridge and at 6 o'clock tonight water was being pumped into the Clarkston main by the Lewiston plant. About 4,000 people were effected in Clarkston by the system cannot be restored in less than 10 days.

Canada Will Accept Wage Scale Decision

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Although the railroad labor board that sits at Chicago has no legal jurisdiction over Canada its decision on the wage question will in fact be operative in the dominion. Among the vice presidents attending the conference in Cincinnati of the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway clerks is A. C. Hay of Winnipeg, Canada, and tonight said:

"The Canadian Pacific railroad, both the eastern and western lines, have agreed to incorporate in an agreement of the road with our brotherhood the finding of the railroad labor board."

Mr. Hay also announced that Grand President E. H. Fitzgerald would conduct a first hand investigation into labor conditions in Canada.

RUSSIAN EMPRESS BURNED

PARIS, July 16.—The Russian empress and her children were burned alive after the execution of Emperor Nicholas at Ekaterinburg. It is alleged in statements attributed to Alexis Dolrovtz, former courier to the empress, published here today, Dolrovtz said he had made vain attempts to save his mistress and her children.

The empress and her children, Dolrovtz declared, were taken to a wood near Ekaterinburg. Brushwood was gathered and a huge bonfire made, into which the royal victims were forced. Every time they sought to get out of the flames, Dolrovtz said, they were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

Tatiana, the empress' second daughter, fled from the pyre three times and eventually fell spierced through by a bayonet. The empress and Alexis, heir to the throne, clasped in close embrace, walked almost automatically into the flames and disappeared in a whirl of smoke, according to Dolrovtz.

GERMANS APOLOGIZE AND PROPOSE SALUTE

KEEP QUIET ABOUT INTENTIONS PEOPLE ANGRY.

French Pleated Till Hear Troops Singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" Immediately.

BERLIN, July 16.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, under secretary of foreign affairs, with Herr Moll, counselor of the government representing the prefect of police, paid a personal visit to the French embassy this afternoon to express official regret over the removal on Wednesday of a French flag hoisted over the French embassy in honor of Bastille day. Herr Moll announced the arrest of the guilty person.

Later a company of reichswehr filled past the embassy portico. The soldiers turned and stood at attention while the tri-color was hoisted. Then they marched away singing "Deutschland Uber Alles." The crowd and the police guards joined in the singing. Pending the arrival of Dr. von Haimhausen and Herr Moll, the crowd had learned of the proposed salute of the French flag by the German troops and there were cries of "Shame" as the saluting company approached the embassy.

The reichswehr saluting force had got actually left the embassy precincts when the men broke lustily into "Deutschland Uber Alles." The French officers who apparently had seemed dumbfounded. They lingered for a moment on the roof and portico, then re-entered the embassy. The secretary with which the German government arranged the ceremony of saluting the French flag at the French embassy to atone for the pulling down of the French flag on Bastille day is believed to have saved Berlin from what would inevitably have developed into a serious popular outbreak. No one knew beforehand that the military salute was to take place, and the newspapers learned of it only just before going to press. But in their abbreviated reports they presage an outburst of editorial indignation.

LOS ANGELES FEELS QUAKE

Shock Feels Like Stopping of Street Car by New Motorman.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—A sharp earthquake shock, the fourth since 1910, was felt here at 6:13 tonight. There was no damage reported.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Four severe earthquakes here today threw the city and its suburbs into excitement, indirectly caused a number of injuries to men, women and children and slightly damaged several buildings, chiefly old ones but none to a great extent.

While the shocks seemed to center in Los Angeles, some were felt more than 30 miles away, but, as in this city, no material damage was reported from any other southern California city or town.

An unusually warm morning produced from some citizens the remark "good earthquake weather." It was said in jest and none was more surprised than those who made the remark when the first tremor came at 10:10 in the morning.

It felt much as does the sudden stopping of a street car, operated by an experienced motorman. Only that the tremor produced the unpleasant sensation multiplied many times.

Excitement, in many cases hysterical, followed the first shock and had hardly been calmed when at 1:27 in the afternoon came the second. It followed two minutes later by the third. The fourth was at 6:13 p. m. The second and third were sharper than that of the morning. Then the agitation of the citizens became prolonged and it was some time before it was a case of "business as usual."

Courts and other public places were scenes of near panic, some people running for the open air, some fainting, some stopping to pray. Many gathered at street intersections waiting to see what would happen. Others who felt they must be on the way, walked down the middle of the streets, with watchful eyes on the buildings. Many sought Pershing Square, in the heart of the downtown district, as a sanctuary and remained there for hours. Pictures were jolted from hooks, mortar and red from brick walls and plaster from ceilings; cracks appeared in some of the older structures, a water main was broken; a few copings and chimneys fell; part of an embankment collapsed, throwing dirt and brick into the street and plate glass windows in some of the downtown department stores were broken.

Portlander Wins Cup for Best Five Minute Speech

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16.—W. H. Ross of Portland won the silver cup given by the Spokane Realty board for the best five-minute speech extolling the merits of his home city, at the second day of the fourth annual session of the interstate realty association today. In the contest were representatives of Victoria, Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, Tacoma, Hoquiam, Bellingham and Yakima, Wash.; Boise and Lewiston, Idaho; and Three Forks and Lewiston, Mont.

3 KILLED WHEN GUN EXPLODES

Six-inch Rifle Bursts among Marshfield Militiamen at Camp Lewis—Ashland Soldier Slain at Distance of 300 Feet.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. OLCOTT NEAR SCENE

Oregon Executive Lends Hand at Giving Relief When News of Tragedy Comes—Cause Not Determined.

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., July 16. Three Oregon militiamen were killed and four injured here today when a six-inch rifle burst on the artillery target range near camp.

The dead: CORPORAL EDWARD G. SCOTT, Marshfield, Ore. CORPORAL CLYDE B. DUNDINGER, Marshfield, Ore. PRIVATE RALPH FRALEY, Ashland, Ore.

Those injured were Private Herbert E. Peterson, Private William F. Blake, Mechanic Peter Mirasoul, all of Marshfield, and Private Homer Elhart, Ashland. Besides these Oregon men, two regular soldiers were hurt, Wagoner Fred Scott and Corporal Roy Campigletto, both of the 55th coast artillery corps. Surgeons reported that none of the injured men was in a serious condition. Fraley was 300 feet from the scene of the explosion when a fragment of the bursted cannon struck him.

An inquiry was ordered tonight in an effort to ascertain the cause of the explosion.

Captain Ben F. Fisher of Marshfield, whose company was handling the gun that exploded, was directing the fire, while the gun itself was in command of First Lieutenant L. C. Smith of Newport, Or. Lieutenant Smith, who was standing near the gun, was unhurt.

A rain of shell fragments fell over a radius of 800 yards. One hundred yards away where the company from Ashland was preparing to fire, Private Fraley was standing among a group of his comrades when the piece of shell struck him in the head, killing him outright. Private Elhart was also in this group when injured. No others of the 50 Ashland men who were standing grouped about received any injury.

The dead and injured were picked up immediately by the other members of the crew and the injured were made comfortable and given first-aid treatment until the ambulance could be summoned by the field telephone from Camp Lewis. A message was sent at once to Governor Ben W. Olcott of Oregon and party, who were accompanying Colonel Davis to the targets, and they hurried back to the scene of the tragedy to give their assistance.

Governor Olcott of Oregon, Colonel George A. White, adjutant general of Oregon; Colonel Davis, commanding the artillery brigade of the regular army, and the official party, including Mrs. Olcott and Mrs. White, were standing behind the cannon when the first shot was fired at 2 o'clock, and it was on the firing of the next shot, a few minutes later, that the explosion occurred.

The rifle was of the 155-millimeter long range field type, used by the French, but was manufactured in the United States. It had been fired only 14 times.

The coast artillery men from Oregon had been firing all week. Up to today they used the 75-millimeter field gun, and in more than 200 shots had no mishap of any kind.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., July 16.—All of the militiamen from Marshfield who were killed or injured by today's explosion at Camp Lewis were members of the Second company, coast artillery, which was organized since the late war. Clyde R. Dundinger was in business here. He leaves a widow and two children. Edward G. Scott was a florist. He leaves a widow.