VANDALS NOSE OUT BEARCATS 19 TO 18

Hunter Stars For Visitors — Gillette is High Point Man

The Idaho Vandals defeated the Willamette Bearcats at basketball on the armory floor last night in one of the evenest matches of the season by a score of 19 to 18. The game was in doubt until the last gun for the score was tied three times and the half ended in Willamette's favor, 11 to 8. The game was one of strong driving offensive playing on the part of both teams, fast checking and accurate passing. From the standpoint of fouls the game was a clean one, 5 being called on Willamette and 13 on Idaho. The Bearcats were only bested in the department of shooting, Idaho making seven field baskets and Willamette five. From the foul line Gillette chalked up eight counters out of 13 tries. Hunter converted five free throws out of five chances.

Ten minutes after the first whistle had sounded the board registered a tie score of 3 to 3 With but four minutes left of the first half Idaho took time out when the score was 7 to 7. Then Willamette took the lead and tossed four counters wile Idaho was converting one. The second half Idaho sent in several new recruits who livened up the Vandal offense and Moe and Fox broke through the Willamette defense for baskets. Idaho forged ahead, gaining for a moment a four point lead on the Willamette cohorts which was gradually cut down until there was but one point separating the scores of the contesting basketeers. Idaho made a valiant attempt to keep the ball in their possession and succeeded after tries from Wapato and Jackson failed to slip the ball through the hoop.

Hunter manuevered his quintet in efficient style and played a heady safe game in the last part of the second half in order to keep the Bearcats from scoring. Fox was high point man for the Panhandle staters with 8 counters to his credit.

Gillette played a fighting and speedy game for the Bearcats and was responsible for ten of the Cardinal and Gold supporters points. Gillette played the floor well and tossed with accuracy. Dimick converted two field attempts into counters for the locals and broke up many close up passes under Idaho's basket when a score was almost inevitable Every man on the Willamette squad played sensational basketball but Jackson and Wapato had fate against them for their usual dead shots faild to materialize. Rarey, playing at back guard, functioned in excellent style in breaking up Idaho attempts for the basket and in capturing the ball from the visitors.

The Bearcats will engage in a two game basketball fray with Whitman on the armory floor Thursday and Friday nights.

The lineup and scoring follows:

Willamette 18		19 Idaho
Wapato 2	F	R Fox
Gillette 10	F	3 A Fox
Jackson 2	C	Thompson
Dimick 4	G	2 Cader
Rarey	G	5 Hunter

Substitutions: Willamette—McKittrick for Gillette. Idaho — Lyman for A. Fox, Moe (4) for Lyman, R. Fox for Thompson.

Referee—Ralph Coleman of O. A. C.

PROHIBITION OUT POLITICS AFTER FIGHT

(Continued on page 2.)

the appropriations committee declaring enforcement agents openly are winking at the law's violation. Representative Volstead came back with the charge that attempts were being made to break down the machinery of enforcement through failure to provide adequate appropriations.

Others jumped into the fray, mentioning Wayne Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league. Mr. Good declared even this champion believed there were too many men on the rolls of the internal revenue bureau who were winking at violations.

"Mr. Wheeler will tell you the same thing he told me, that there are more wets than drys in the bureau, and yet he comes and demands that you vote more money for him," he said.

Mr. Wheeler, leaning over the gallery rail, smiled.

Mr. Good continued:

"The amount we have fixed will require dismissal of many agents who ought to be dismissed. More than 2,000 employes of the bureau are not standing up for the law."

Mr. Volstead, in reply, declared unless adequate funds were provided immediately, much of the force would have to be dropped.

Houses Will Attempt To Finish at Noon

The house last night voted to concur in the senate resolution to adjourn at noon today. They will convene at 9:30 this morning and it is highly probable that both houses will be able to complete their work at noon. While the house took a recess from work last night, the senate continued in session and were able to catch up with work on which they were behind.

The following bills passed the senate yesterday:

S. B. 232, Thomas—To prohibit the abandonment of railway lines in their optration as common carriers.

S. B. 361, Patterson—To provide protection of employers under the workmen's compensation act.

S. B. 339, Edwards—Increasing salary of district attorney for Tillamook county and declaring an emergency.

S. B. 380, Banking committee—Relating to conditions and limit upon loans.

S. B. 296, Upton, Strayer, Dennis—To regulate issuing by carriers of bills of lading and livestock contracts.

S. B. 381, Vinton—Providing for extradition of paroled convicts.

S. B. 384, Judiciary committee—Providing for release of dower or curtesy of insane persons.

H. B. 346, joint committee on roads and highways—Authorizing state highway commission to construct or pave streets of cities or towns and providing for payment of costs.

H. B. 336, Korell et al.—Relating to medals for Oregon service men.

H. B. 339, joint highways committee—Motor vehicle code.

H. B. 99, Sheldon—Requiring county treasurers to file certain financial reports.

H. B. 325, Wheeler, Sherman and Gilliam, county regulations—Relating to experiment station for arid land agriculture.

SENATE GIVES WOMEN RIGHTS AS JURORS

(Continued from page 1.)

dles," retorted Senator Eddy, "where did we get that wonderful army of four million young American men? This bill is camouflaged like the notorious Louisiana lottery of some years ago, and it is not for us to try to make vice respectable by legislation. It is camouflaged in the garb of charity. This is the kind of thing that would encourage the gambling spirit and cause the employe to take money from his employer's till to gamble with."

Moser moved a call of the senate. The vote on indefinite postponement was:

For postponement—Bell, Eberhard, Eddy, Edwards, Ellis, Farrell, Gill, Joseph, La Follett, Nickelsen, Norblad, Porter, Smith, Staples, Strayer, Vinton.

Against postponement—Dennis, Hall, Hare, Jones, Lachmund, Moser, Patterson, Robertson, Ryan, Upton, Ritner.

Absent—Banks, Hume, Thomas

Salary Rise Beaten.

The bill to increase the salary of the secretary of state from $4500 to $6000 a year, was introduced by Senator Hall, who with Senator Lachmund made a vigorous fight in its favor. They referred to the great amount of work in the secretary's office and to the efficiency of the incumbent. The bill failed to get the votes of a majority of the members. The vote was:

For—Banks, Edwards, Hall, Hare, Jones, Joseph, Lachmund, Moser, Nickelsen, Norblad, Robertson, Staples, Vinton, Ritner.

Against—Bell, Dennis, Eberhard, Eddy, Ellis, Farrell, Gill, La Follett, Patterson, Porter, Ryan, Smith, Strayer.

Absent—Hume, Thomas, Upton.

Other measures were acted on as follows:

H. B. 256, Hyatt—Revising the salaries of district attorneys, indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 334, Marion county delegation—To provide a revolving fund for district attorneys in boot legging cases; failed to pass.

S. B. 29—To repeal the law requiring medical examination of men applying for marriage licenses; withdrawn by Joseph because obviated by other legislation.

WINSLOW BILL EASILY PASSED

Opposition Expected Had Collapsed Before Vote Taken

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Opposition to the Winslow bill to permit partial payments to railroads from the government guaranty fund collapsed today in the senate and the measure was passed without a record vote.

Senator Townsend, Republican, Michigan, in charge of the measure, insisted that not one line of the bill as passed by the house should be changed, lest conference and ensuing parliamentary obstruction delay what he described as action necessary to prevent bankruptcy not only among railroads, but also among railroad creditors.

Debate was brief, barring a six-hour speech by Senator LaFollette, Republican, Wisconsin, who attacked it as designed to enlarge the government's original guarantee. An amendment offered by Senator LaFollette which would have required the interstate commerce commission to investigate railroad expenditure before further payments are made was defeated, 47 to 19.

Senator Townsend asserted that the railroads because of reduced earnings were entitled to a total payment of $600,000,000 under the government guarantee against losses during the six months following governmental control. The carriers, he said, had received $250,000,000 of that amount and "congress supposed in passing the transportation act that the balance of $350,000,000 could be paid in installments."

The bill would require the interstate commerce commission to certify to the amounts which it actually finds due railroads, and would require the secretary of the treasury to pay out all sums so certified.

Judge Landis may be all right on the federal bench and able at all times to enforce his decrees, but the acid test will come when he attempts to punish the hoodlums who throw pop bottles at the umpire.

BALL SCHEDULES ARE CHANGED

Johnson Announces American League Readjustment of Games

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Several changes in the American league schedule, released February 12, were announced today by President B. B. Johnson, who declared the changes were made necessary because the games in three eastern cities did not balance. The changes are:

Washington: Philadelphia's second series has been reduced from five to four games by the elimination of July 1.

Boston was scheduled on September 10 and 11. This has been changed to September 9 and 10.

Philadelphia is at Washington September 11.

At Philadelphia: Detroit is scheduled in Philadelphia on its last trip September 17.

St. Louis takes Detroit's original dates in that city and is scheduled in Philadelphia September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

At New York: Philadelphia is scheduled in New York City July 5, an open date in both the American and National league schedules..

St. Louis' second trip to New York is made a four game series by including July 26.

September 8 with Boston is eliminated.

Boston is scheduled in New York September 11 instead of Philadelphia.

St. Louis will close in New York September 16 and 17.

Detroit is scheduled for September 18, 20 and 21.

September 22, originally scheduled with St. Louis, is eliminated.

LABOR UNIONS ARE APPROVED

Heads Draft Bill to Legalize Rights of Organization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — Approval was given today by international labor union heads and their attorneys to a tentative draft of a bill to legalize the rights of labor unions to organize all fields of industry despite individual contracts between employers and employes prohibiting union membership.

The bill designed to offset the effect of the United States supreme court decision in 1918 in the Hitchman coal and coke company case upholding the validity of these contracts, will be submitted at once to the executive council of the American federation of labor for approval.

The union heads also instructed their counsel to ask for a rehearing of the case of the Duplex Printing Press company against the international association of machinists, in which the United States supreme court declared secondary boycott by labor unions illegal.

International unions which have joined in the fight to have the individual contract declared illegal and make unionization of such workers possible are the United Mine Workers of America, the Moulders Union, Almalgamated association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, International Association of machinists and the Street Railway workers. Their heads were called in conference here by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and today's action is believed to be one of the opening wedges in the proposed program of the federation to counter anti-union legislation and the "open shop."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor also was in conference all day preparing a "bill of rights" and program to be submitted to the special meeting of representatives of national and international unions called to open tomorrow.

SCHOLZ IS ELECTED NEW HEAD OF REED

Professor of History at University of Washington Succeeds Foster

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 21, 1921—Richard F. Scholz, professor of history at the University of Washington, was today announced president of Reed college to succeed William T. Foster, who resigned the presidency in December, 1919. Dr. Scholz's acceptance, announced to Reed students this noon, occasioned an enthusiastic demonstration in the college dining halls. The college administration for the past year has been in the hands of Professors A. A. Knowlton and F. L. Griffin. Dr. Scholz will assume the new post early in April.

Dr. Scholz has a notable record of scholastic achievement. He received his bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, and according to Who's Who, was selected as the first Rhodes scholar from Wisconsin in 1904. For three years he studied abroad, returning to begin a series of teaching positions that included lecturing professorships at Wisconsin, Harvard, the universities of California and Washington. He has been professor of history at Washington since September, 1918, and last year was editor of the Pacific Review, a national quarterly published by the University extension department.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

FAULTY ENGLISH.

All college men do not know how to speak and write correct English. According to the report of the committee on the use of English by students, there were 588 Harvard collegians who needed special instruction last year.

The worst murderers of the "Queen's English" were the unclassified students who came from other institutions. Thirty per cent of their number were up before the board for special work. Freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors came next in order.

The committee corrected 386 regular undergraduates, 81 unclassified students, 22 out-of-course men, 13 special s tudents, four in the engineering school, 69 in the business school, 11 graduates and two divinity scholars.

Service in the trenches did not have any effect on the students' English. Although hundreds of new words were coined by the "boys" over across, they seemed to forget all about them when they returned to college. War service "has had no conspicuous bad effect on their use of English," according to the report of the committee.

Professors in classes, whether they teach Slavic, mathematics, chemistry or anything else, are obliged to report to the committee any student who does not use correct English in class. That is the way Harvard is making the young Americans speak their native tongue.—Boston Post.

BRONCO BUSTERS OUT OF BUSINESS

San Carlos Indians Refuse To Sell Wild Horses to White Man

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 19.—Broncho busters of the northern Rocky mountain states are about to go out of business, according to reports from officials of wild west and other frontier shows. The reason is there aren't any wild horses to bust. At least, not around Wyoming and this part of the country.

Put down in Arizona they have wild horses to eat. There are 10,000 of them. They belong to the San Carlos Indians who have a reservation not far from Globe. But there isn't much chance of getting the Arizona ponies for the bronco busters of Wyoming for the Indians won't give them up.

The day of the wild herds of horses roaming the plains of Wyoming and adjacent states has been growing rapidly shorter with the encroachment of civilization. More and more ranches are being fenced in, herds of cattle reduced or confined and to make the matter worse for the existence of the wild steeds, oil drilling camps have been extended over wide areas of Wyoming, northwestern Colorado and Utah.

But down on the San Carlos Indian reservation there are 10,000 wild steeds, roaming at will over the fields, destroying mile after mile of grazing land which might be put into good use for cattle, and turning green grass of the prairie into a scrawny covering for their bones which hardly make even a decent meal for an Indian.

The cattlemen have tried to buy them, but the Indians won't listen. The government, through A. H. Symonds, Indian agent, offered to purchase them at about $6 a head, invest the money into cattle and save the meat from the horses, giving it back to the Indians for winter food.

But the Indians would have none of it. The horses are worthless, even for hides. They cannot be domesticated and the meat isn't much of a delicacy, but the Indians insist on their age old prerogative to have their herds out on the open prairie even as their fathers did. The Indians also have about 2,000 wild burros which they say they will keep.

"And when an Indian makes up his mind," Mr. Symonds says, "you've got to have patience to get him to change it. They are proud of the horses and burros for some reason and although some of their leaders have tried to persuade them to accept the offers made, so far they have refused to sell."

Sometimes in the isolated mountain canyons horses are found running loose, but while these might be termed wild, they usually belong to some rancher who has let them run loose. Wild burros are frequent in various parts of Arizona and occasionally are found in Utah. But the wild horse herds of the mountain plateau regions have gone, probably forever.

JUDGE LANDIS IS NOT A PARTY

(Continued from page 1.)

"The men who put Judge Landis at the head of this work," the statement continued, "were determined that, whatever might happen to their investments, the game itself be saved at all costs, even if the whole existing organization be wrecked and the building be started all over again. There never was a more serious situation than that confronting the sport during the November conferences at Chicago.

"As far as baseball is concerned, nothing that has been said in congress shall shake our determination to go ahead on the right course we have shaped and we are confident that no one can successfully assail the Americanism, inherent honesty and fearlessness of the man baseball has chosen."

WASHINGTON BEATS W. S. C.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 22.—The University of Washington outclassed Washington State college at basketball, winning the first of a two-game conference series by a score of 54 to 21 here tonight. Washington state made only four baskets in the contest. The teams play again tomorrow night.

BODY IS DISCOVERED.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—Body of an unidentified man, about 30 years old, with two bullet wounds in the head, was found late today by a party of girls beside a road four miles west of this city. The man had been dead for three days the police said, after an investigation. Aside from laundry marks on the clothing there was no clue to the man's identity. The police expressed the belief that the man had been murdered.

WILLIAM McCOMBS DIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—William F. McCombs, who organized the campaign that resulted in President Wilson's first nomination and election, died of heart disease today in Greenwich, Conn. Stricken with a heart attack several months ago, the former Democratic national chairman grew steadily worse.

Funeral services will be held Thursday. The body will be taken to Little Rock, Ark., for burial.

FLIGHT IS GIVEN UP.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 22.—Lieutenant William E. Coney, transcontinental flier, who was attempting a record flight from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, but who was forced to land at Bronte, approximately 250 miles southwest of here, early today, because of engine trouble, will proceed to Love field, Dallas, tomorrow.

It was believed Coney would give up his attempt for a record flight, but would proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., to meet his mother.

ROBERTS FUNERAL TODAY

Ephreum Roberts, 57 years old, died at a local hospital Sunday night. The funeral services will be held from Webb & Clough chapel this afternoon. Rev. Thomas Acheson of Jason Lee church will conduct the services. Interment will be made in City View cemetery.

GOVERNOR GETS SALARY INCREASE

Jitney Lines and Freight Trucks Placed Under Commission

After considerable debate in which the opponents of salary increases took a decided stand, the bill to increase the salary of the governor, Senator Lachmund's bill No. 378 passed the house last night. The increase is from $5000 to $7500. Thirty-six representatives voted for the bill.

Senator Moser's bill No. 24, regulating jitney lines and placing them under the supervision of the public service commission, also passed the house. The opposition, led by Childs, Hubbard, and Belknap, charged that enactment of this law was intended to put automobile and freight trucks under the control of the willing servants of the Southern Pacific company, which name they applied to the public service commission of the state of Oregon.

Other senate bills passed by the house were:

S. B. 343—By judiciary committee—Increasing the salary of the Clatsop county constable from $1080 to $1380.

S. B. 344—Robertson—Relating to the eradication of contagious and infectious diseases in sheep.

S. B. 359—(Substitute for S. B. 335)—By committee on revision of laws—Regulating dealers in the buying and sale of stocks, bonds, etc.

S. B. 360—By Josephine county delegation—Relating to salaries of Josephine county officials.

S. B. 280—By Gill—To provide humane education in the public schools of Oregon.

S. B. 324—By Senator Nickelsen—Regulating the practice of optometry and creating the state board of examiners in optometry.

S. B. 365—By Senator Dennis—To empower the state highway commission to acquire rights of way along state highways.

CHICAGO TO BE JOINED TO OCEAN

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Waterway Assumed By Col. Judson

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—Assuming that the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway to the ocean will be opened in the near future, Col. W. V. Judson, United District Engineers of the Chicago district has issued a bulletin in which he states that it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to picture ocean vessels bound to and form Chicago carrying passengers in large numbers, as a matter of economy in the case of immigrants and as a matter of economy, convenience and pleasure for other passengers.

In this connection he conceives a huge harbor on the lake shore, on the south side of this city's present wharf.

Col. Judson's statement says:

"Port facilities to fulfill a number of different functions are required at any port of first importance. At some great ports, as New York, the primary function is one of transfer from rail to vessel and vice versa.

"At the port of Chicago the principal existing port facilities may be classed as industrial. The Chicago industrial and commercial district now has a waterborne commerce of nearly 20,000,000 tons per annum (as compared with New York's 45,000,000 tons), the great bulk of which consists of raw materials of manufacture, to-wit: coal, ore and fluxing stone.

"Industrial port facilities exist where large areas of relatively cheap land are provided with a reasonable amount of wharf front and rail connection. Along Indiana harbor canal and Calumet river; on the lake front at Gary, Indiana harbor and Calumet harbor, and eventually in Calumet lake, we have wonderful opportunities for industrial port development but a small fraction of which are now utilized, although the resulting industrial district is one of the greatest in the world.

"For transfer harbor purposes involving the shifting of freights between ocean vessels, lake vessels, barges, lighters, warehouses and railway cars we need, of course, to plan port facilities adapted to such transfer functions.

"It may be plainly understood from what precedes that industrial port facilities and transfer port facilities are not competitive in their natures, but supplementary. For example, the value of an industrial harbor at Lake Calumet would be vastly enhanced by the presence, within easy lighterage distance, of a transfer harbor from which shipments could be made to all parts of the world, and, similarly, value is added to a transfer harbor if materials for water movement and export are produced in large quantities within easy lighterage distance.

"When the Chicago district possess in operation great transfer port facilities where vessels will deliver cargoes from all over the world and receive cargoes similar destined, it is readily to be seen that the employment of lighters will be upon a large and increasing scale, connecting the transfer port facilities with great and small industrial plants and with the warehouses of merchants located all about the Chicago district. In such lighterage operations the Chicago river, the drainage canals (both main and sag), Calumet river and Indiana harbor canal all will take part.

Finally, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to indicate that ocean vessels bound to and from Chicago will carry passengers in large numbers, as a matter of economy in the case of immigrants and as a matter of convenience, economy and pleasure for other passengers who will wish to see the scenic beauties of the Thousand Islands and avoid sea-sickness and expense while proceeding between Europe and this general neighborhood. I conceive, therefore, that port facilities will be required in harbor district number 3, upon the lake short south of 16th street, where passenger vessels bound to or from the transfer harbor near the state line will touch in passing to take on or let off passengers as well, perhaps, as express and package freight."

TRADE INVADES FIFTH AVENUE

Exclusive Avenue Loses Its Glitter and Fame to Industry

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 9.—Stealthy, but steady advances by tradesmen, covering a period of more than 20 years, have virtually broken the residential exclusiveness of Fifth avenue, known to the world over as the home precinct of the Vanderbilts, Carnegies, Harrimans, Plants, Fricks and other wealthy families.

One by one mansions which housed international personages and gave to Fifth avenue much of its glitter and fame, are surrendering to commercial enterprise and the rich are seeking homes in new "exclusive" parts of the city. Real estate men, who have watched with interest this aggression of trade say that another decade will have wiped out the last bit of residential exclusiveness in the avenue.

The change in Fifth avenue was reflected in the recent purchase of property bordering the East River at Fifty-eighth street by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., where she intends to build a home in a section known as Sutton square. This bit of property is directly across from Blackwell's island, where a city prison is located and is almost underneath the Manhattan approach to the Queensboro bridge. Real estate men expect that Mrs. Vanderbilt's migration to the East river will mean a new exclusive district in a part of the city where near-slums existed before.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who a few years back, helped to make Fifth avenue history with her brilliant social activities, said when she purchased the East River property that Fifth avenue had "lost its residential atmosphere, which was its most valuable charm." Traffic and crowds, resulting from the trade invasion, she said, had taken away its exclusiveness.

The fight to "save" Fifth avenue has been waged since the late 90's when the real estate men began to get options on property near the magnificent mansions. Members of the Vanderbilt family and others owning homes there expended millions in buying up property in an effort to stem the tide.

Much of this property was purchased at exorbitant figures and after a lapse of years has fallen back for business use. Hotels, banking houses, jewelry stores, millinery and fine tailoring establishments have gradually crept northward along the thoroughfare.

The home which Mrs. Vanderbilt is forsaking, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street will become the site of a trust company. Its sale was made possible as a result of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in Paris when the house, owned by his estate, was sold to the highest bidder. The first actual break in the Vanderbilt holdings came when General Cornelius Vanderbilt leased his home at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street to a shoe firm.

The residence of the late Henry C. Frick, steel magnate will eventually go to the city for use as a museum.

UNKNOWN VICE PRESIDENTS.

"Now," said the professor blandly, addressing his class in political history of the United States, "let me test your general knowledge. Who was Richard M. Johnson?"

Silence deep and unbroken.

"Well, then, who was George M. Dallas?"

No answer.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, scratching one ear meditatively, "who was Henry Wilson?"

Te members of the class stared blankly at each other.

"Who was William A. Wheeler?"

Not a peep.

"My young friends," said the professor, looking smilingly about him, "let this be a warning to you if you ever enter political life. Each of these gentlemen I have named was at one time vice president of the United States. The class is dismissed!" — New York Evening Post.

"Bobby, your mother tells me you are a very bright boy, and she expects you to be a great man," said Mr. Walsh as he sat in the parlor waiting for Bobby's sister.

'Ma never does 'spect right. She doesn't know what she's talking about. She told dad she 'spected you and my sister would be married 'fore spring, and that was more than a year ago."

PRISONERS DIE AT MIDNIGHT

American Tells of Shooting Of Soviet Convicts In Russia

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Prisoners in the jails of Soviet Russia, when condemned to death, are called out to be shot by soldiers, who stalk nito the cells after midnight, declares M. Schwartz, of San Francisco, the socialist who went to Moscow to attend a congress of the Third Internationale and was imprisoned there for four months.

In a previous statement, Mr. Schwartz told of the death of his wife as a result of a hunger strike she began to end her imprisonment in Moscow, denounced communism in Russia and said he was going back to America to tell the workers there the actual facts about the Russian situation.

Tall and gaunt, his black hair and beard heavily streaked with grey, the American, who had been a Bolshevik before a visit to Russia "saddened and enlightened" him, described in a supplemental statement, the cold fear and trembling in which Soviet prisoners wait for the visits in the dead of night.

"They always come between the hours of one and two o'clock, he said. "A Bolshevist soldier walks into the crowded cell and in the instant silence calls out the names of the men or women who must die. In the jail where I was, they marched the prisoners down a stairway and into a courtyard. We could hear the volleys of the firing squads. Many men were called out for execution from my cell during those four months. Few of them knew why they had been condemned, but generally it was understood they were 'counter-revolutionaries.' They were shot without trial."

After a time the prisoners became inured to these visits and, in the filth and monotony of prison life, ceased to care whether their names were called or not, Mr. Schwartz said. Cheery greetings were often passed as the condemned men were marched out. The men about to die would say their goodbyes, wave their cell comrades a so-long, and those remaining would cry out:

"Goodby, see you later."

Throughout the first few nights, however, Mr. Scwartz said he trembled as with ague, and his clothes, even to his overcoat, were wet with perspiration. Other prisoners, some of whom had been in the jail for more than a year, took the matter cynically, and told him with apparent relish the horrors through which they had gone.

When at last the summons came to Schwartz to leave the cell he was certain he was going to the place of execution. But they led him upstairs instead of down. He was taken before an official named Feldman, in whose hands was the power of life and death over all the prisoners in his charge. This man said he had reviewed Schwartz' case and that the American was free to go. Then the Bolshevist said:

"Will you tell me what you think of the Soviet government? Will you go back to the United States and speak against us?"

There was a long pause in which thoughts of the four long months in prison and the executioners thronged into the American's mind. Then he replied:

"If your government reaaly represents the working men I am for it. All my life I have worked for the laboring classes."

Evasive though it was Schwartz said the reply appeared to satisfy the Soviet official, who affected a pleasantry and dismissed him.

"If every Bolshevist in America could spend a few weeks in a Soviet prison," he concluded, "there would be no more followers of the red flag at home."

HUNT FUNERAL TODAY

Earl Hunt, pharmacist mate, who died in Shanghi, China, was laid to rest Tuesday in City View cemetery after funeral services were held at the Webb & Clough chapel at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. J. J. Evans officiated.

OKLAHOMA BANDIT DIES

HARRISON, Ark., Feb. 22. — Henry Starr, Oklahoma bandit, died today as a result of a wound inflicted Friday by W. J. Myers, former president of the People's bank of Harrison, when Starr with three companions attempted to rob that institution.

Starr, according to the sheriff, made a statement giving the identity of his three companions, who escaped.

FOLEY FUNERAL HELD

The funeral services of Patrick Foley were held Tuesday morning at 10:30 from the Catholic church, Father Buck officiating Interment was made in Catholic cemetery.

CARUSO IMPROVED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Enrico Caruso, seriously ill here from pleurisy and heart trouble, passed the most favorable day since his relapse, it was announced tonight.

"How're you making out at the opera house?"

"We turned 'em away last night."

"G'wan."

"Fact; 16 of 'em. Manager said it was no use burnin' gas for a $9 house."—Lone Scout.

A correspondence course in the detection of counterfeit revenue stamps is recommended in the bootleg game.