

MINISTERS REPLY TO CRITICISM

Investigation Into Perry Case by Evening Paper Held Superficial

The committee representing the Salem Ministerial union which investigated the Perry case has submitted the following reply to a criticism made by the Capital Journal relative to the committee's report.

"The committee from the Ministerial association appointed to investigate the Perry case is represented in the Evening Journal to acknowledge that the investigation was a 'farce.' No such admission has been made by the committee. On the contrary a review of their information confirms the report first made and gives assurance that the committee's line of investigation was sufficient.

"The committee was concerned about two issues: Is Judge Bushey justified in holding the girls in their present charge? and, is the attack on the hospital justifiable? We went to the sources of information as to these items and we are confident in our decision, based on the information given us. We are not making charges, nor is it our province to assume the jurisdiction of a court as to the truthfulness of the information; but so long as such information is in the hands of Judge Bushey, neighborhood witnesses and the hospital authorities, the committee is justified in its report.

"The Journal speaks on 'acting on information secured from the committee of the Salem Ministerial association' involving certain moral conditions." Is it possible that the Journal's 'thorough investigation' has not met with the current item of moral issues? If so, its investigation has been very superficial; if not, why wait for information from the committee before taking up the matter?"

FREIGHT CHARGES ARE REDUCED

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new rates and commodities affected are now being prepared and will be ready for distribution later in the day or tomorrow morning.

"The reductions range as high as 50 per cent on some of the articles with a general average of about 20 per cent. Southern Pacific states it to be the largest and most important set of reductions to be made in transcontinental rates since the last general increase in freight rates granted the railroads by the interstate commerce commission in August, 1920.

"At the meeting next Wednesday, members will be called for one minute talks as to their own opinion on the subject of the freight situation for some time and were decided upon at a meeting of traffic representatives of the transcontinental lines sitting in Chicago during almost the entire month of October.

"The reductions represent in many cases action taken by the carriers of applications of shippers that have been pending on the docket of the transcontinental freight bureau for some time although in many instances the reductions are voluntary and made necessary to enable the carriers to meet rates made by the boats operating through the Panama canal.

"The reductions have particular significance at this time as they indicate that the railroads are fully alive to the necessities of the present situation and that it will be their policy to reduce freight rates as well as wages where rate reductions can be made in the public interest. The Southern Pacific freight men state that the reductions which have been made to apply on traffic originating and destined to points in Central freight and eastern trunk line territories as well as southeastern common points commonly known as territory east of Mississippi river and Chicago common points are subject to concurrence of the lines operating in those territories and will not be made effective until those interested lines extend their approval.

"The reductions, however, applying to and from points in Chicago and Mississippi river territories and west thereof will be made effective as soon as tariffs can be published, except, however, that among the reductions are some rates applicable west bound to Pacific coast terminals only and such rates cannot be published until applications which the carriers will file with the interstate commerce commission to waive the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act are approved by the interstate commerce commission.

"The carriers now have before the interstate commerce commission applications for authority to establish terminal rates which were decided on at meeting in Chicago in May last. Hearings on these applications have been set down for various points commencing in Chicago on November 14 and efforts will be made to have such of the new terminal rate as decided upon at the meeting acted upon at the same time. The Southern Pacific's announcement of some of the important reductions in west bound articles cover dry goods, iron and steel articles, steel rail, tin plate, glucose and glucose products, refrigerator and cooling room materials, pitch, turpentine, resin, window glass, hardwood lumber, linoleum, vehicle tires, paint, beverages, cash registers, coal, canned goods, oil cloth

other than floor, drugs and medicine, talk, link belt, billies and bloomers, coats and vestings, pig iron, cast iron pipe, pipe fittings and connections, wire rods, baking powder, cast iron boilers and cooking apparatus, stove pipe iron and elbows, mixed car loads, starch, leather, rubber tires, sectional boilers and radiators. The list of east bound articles made in which reductions are made include borax, pickled fish, coffee, flour, walnuts, hops and newspaper print to Texas territory.

NEEDS OF SALEM ARE TOLD BY ROTARIANS

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commercial life and religious life closer together. Advertising Urged. R. J. Hendricks said that what the city needed was more advertising, and this did not necessarily mean advertising in newspapers. It meant that every person in Salem should be convinced that Salem and vicinity is the finest country in the world and then tell every one about it. That would be true advertising, he said.

"If we convince ourselves that Salem is a wonderful town, there is no question as to its future growth," Mr. Hendricks said. "We know that in Salem and vicinity we are in better shape than any other city of its size on the coast and possibly any city in the United States."

Production Cited. Just to prove what a wonderful country there is around Salem, Mr. Hendricks cited the products of the valley claiming that no section of the entire country could grow exclusively so many products.

"All we need to advertise Salem is continually to talk Salem. Its growth will then be assured. Salem will in time be as large as San Jose, Cal., and that may be within a few years. We have more voices than San Jose. We grow exclusively more things than any other section in the United States," Mr. Hendricks declared.

Better Government Needed. W. M. Hamilton expressed the opinion that Salem's greatest need was a form of government similar to that used in the business affairs of corporations.

"The present form of our city government is antiquated," declared Mr. Hamilton. "It was born generations ago and already has died. My idea of a city government for Salem, is one identical with that organization which governs corporate interests. The corporate government is flexible and can be made to meet any requirements. Our municipality needs such a government."

As to whether the public might object at first to such a government for the city, Mr. Hamilton thought safeguards might be thrown around these in charge of the administration in order that their power might not be too autocratic.

Refirms Possibility. "A city with a central form of government could build up the city by advertising. It could assist in the care of its employees and do many things for the interest of the city that is impossible with the present form of government," Mr. Hamilton said.

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other than floor, drugs and medicine, talk, link belt, billies and bloomers, coats and vestings, pig iron, cast iron pipe, pipe fittings and connections, wire rods, baking powder, cast iron boilers and cooking apparatus, stove pipe iron and elbows, mixed car loads, starch, leather, rubber tires, sectional boilers and radiators. The list of east bound articles made in which reductions are made include borax, pickled fish, coffee, flour, walnuts, hops and newspaper print to Texas territory.

a system of accounting was inaugurated to show that each department was standing on its own feet.

The following departments now make up the store: groceries; shoes; men's clothing; millinery; dry goods; hosiery and underwear; mail order; shipping; accounting; advertising; and bargain basement.

The institution occupies a ground space only 55 by 95 feet. The basement and first two floors are devoted to the retail trade and the third floor is occupied by the mail order, accounting and advertising departments.

In proportion to the amount of floor space it is safe to state that no business institution of its kind in the west transacts as much business as the People's Cash Store. The volume of sales each year since the store opened has been as follows:

First year... \$ 80,000  
Second year... 500,000  
Third year... 600,000

The amount of merchandise sold this year is estimated at least double that of last year. (The general reduction in prices accounts for the fact that in dollars and cents it does not double the money receipts of the preceding year.)

The growth of the People's Cash store is not attributed to good luck or chance. It is the result of the sound business judgment of Max Solof, founder and president of the institution; the progressive methods of Louis Solof, manager; the shrewd buying ability of Mrs. Solof, merchandise manager; wide awake advertising by T. Brenner, advertising manager, and the careful attention given customers under the supervision of Sam Solof, manager of the grocery department.

All in all the People's Cash store is not only a credit but also a valuable asset to this community. Their well advertised merchandise selling events attract people from all the surrounding towns. These people are forming the habit of trading in Salem and every merchant in the city is benefited.

KUSER WILL ACCEPT STATE BOYS SCHOOL

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state institutions was under consideration, was indicative of feeling. Three ministers had been under consideration and the board had made a tentative selection. Olcott and Koser wanted to make the name of the tentative choice public, but Hoff objected.

"I object until the appointment actually has been made," said Hoff. "To give the name to the papers would be a reflection on those ministers who are not appointed, and I don't want anything to go out that is going to hurt anyone."

"That depends on who is hit, doesn't it, Mr. Hoff," said the governor.

Mr. Hoff for some weeks has been quietly marshaling his political friends preparatory for his next battle for the state treasurer's office, which will be with T. F. Ryan of Oregon City and possibly others.

TEARS IN EYES OF MARSHAL OF FRANCE

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to see Marshal Foch well when the exercises were in progress, tipped to the door to peek in. The marshal saw them, bright-eyed and bashful and beckoned them to enter.

And half a dozen, at the same

time abashed and delighted, sidled in and stood first on one foot and then on the other, beside the marshal's chair, and smiled at him, answering his questions as to their names and ages. They had been taught to speak French, though some of them spoke lispingly.

Tears in Soldier's Eyes. When the marshal's 20 minutes were up he shook hands with two little boys gravely and kissed the little girls.

There were great tears in his eyes for today was the anniversary of the death of his son, who perished in the war.

Leavenworth Visited. Late in the day, however, the marshal was prevailed upon to go to Leavenworth. Accompanied by friends, he visited the military establishment there. The party returned to Kansas City after dark and Marshal Foch, General Pershing and General Baron Jacques left on the first leg of their journey to Washington.

DAVENPORT MEMORIAL PLAN IS REVIVED

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next week, the day for which has not yet been set, after which the work of gathering funds will begin in earnest.

DELEGATION TO KEEP NEAR ITS ADVISORS

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world will act as a unit in dealing with her. To begin with, let the powers have enough of self-denial, not to give themselves up in vain disputes among themselves and the next positive step in that direction is the international conscription as shown by that in financial affairs. China has not yet accepted the consortium agreement and personally I do not believe she would ever accept the idea of general international control.

International control, however, must be backed by armed forces to be necessary and what powers are disposed to send armies to China? Would the powers give Japan the mandate to do so? If they would, Japan will certainly hesitate to accept this dangerous mission. Of the danger of such an undertaking Japan has learned enough.

Japanese Protection Demanded. He declared that the contention by some critics, that Japan secretly desired a weak and disorganized China, was a falsity. An orderly China was necessary to Japan, politically and commercially, he insisted, adding that he believed Japan would subscribe to any national plan to secure it.

But Japan, he said, would look with extreme disfavor on any group of western powers obtaining a dominance in China to the exclusion of Japan.

It was not indicated whether the powers invited to discuss Pacific and Far eastern questions, also would hesitate to accept the opening session of the armament conference but it was assumed this would not be the case, although delegations from China, Belgium, Portugal and Holland would be invited to be present as spectators or guests of honor.

Advisory Group Busy. In connection with the work during the conference by the technical advisors and by the advisory committee, it was pointed out that while the field of the technical experts would be primarily limited to giving information as to the special subjects the advisory body could well serve to

keep the American delegates in touch with American sentiment and American public opinion. The advisory group will be able it is hoped, to keep the delegates constantly in touch with the development of public opinion on the subjects under consideration in the arms conference.

In expressing its principles, through the armament conference, the United States "will voice generally, the sentiments of all the Americans." Minister Varela of Uruguay said today in an address before the governing board of the Pan-American union. Secretary Hughes, replying, expressed his deep appreciation of Mr. Varela's "generous sentiments."

ROYSTON MUST SERVE TIME AT McNEIL'S

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And it is seldom that the court, in passing sentence, cannot look over the head of the defendant and see some mother, wife or girl that will suffer more than he will suffer."

After the plea of guilty had been entered, Assistant United States Attorney Lusk reviewed the case for the benefit of the court.

Royston had been an ordained minister for nine years. In 1914 he became acquainted with Miss Edwards, who was an orphan and lived with her grandparents next door to the residence of Royston, his wife and small child.

When the girl was 15 years of age Royston started making love to her. Secret meetings continued until 1919, when the girl told her grandmother of the affair. She made a complaint to the church authorities. Royston then agreed to move out of the neighborhood.

This he complied with and apparently did not see the girl until April, 1921, when he met her on the street, and resumed his acquaintance.

Wanted Her toelope. On the night of June 29 or 30 he argued with the girl until about 3 o'clock in the morning until she finally persuaded her to elope with him.

"God has revealed that she (his wife) does not belong to me," he was quoted by the prosecutor as saying to the girl, when she reminded him of his wife and 11-year-old daughter.

Go On Hike. They walked from Salem to Oswego that night, and the next day to Portland, where Royston equipped himself in hiking clothes. From Portland they went to Vancouver on an electric car. They camped just outside of that city, and the next day walked to Kelso, then to Centralia.

Girl as Shield. "You must make the blame. They make it hard on a man, but let a woman off easy," he told the girl after authorities had apprehended them in Centralia, Lusk said.

Although defense counsels, A. M. Crawford and Edward J. Shinnors made mild objections to the review of Royston's early relations with the girl, they did not attempt to dispute any of the story which the assistant United States attorney told.

Character Good, Claim. The witnesses confirmed their testimony to Royston's reputation, which each stated had been good before he got into his present trouble.

They were W. O. Shepard, bish-

op of the Methodist church for Oregon, Washington and Alaska; Dr. E. E. Gilbert, superintendent of the Salem district of the Methodist church; D. S. Keefe, Methodist Shipley and O. D. Cummins. Royston's wife sat beside him. Her face was drawn and white and she stared straight in front with a hopeless look in her eyes which were red and tear-swollen.

After the hearing in the marshal's office, she lost control of herself and broke into bitter sobs. Royston endeavored to cheer her up by keeping his arm around her, but with little effect. Soos also shook the body of the 11-year-old daughter.

The prisoner will probably be taken to McNeil island tomorrow to begin his sentence.

MAC NIDER NAMED LEGION'S LEADER

(Continued from page 1.)

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—(By the Associated Press)—The national convention of the American Legion adjourned tonight after electing Hamilton Mac Nider of Mason City, Ia., national commander, selecting other officers and adopting resolutions covering many subjects.

The election of Mc. Mac Nider to succeed John G. Emery of Grants Pass, Mich., was made unanimously after more than half of the state delegations had seconded his nomination, and three other candidates nominated, Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma City, Earl C. McCline of Nebraska and John P. Williams of Joplin, Mo., had withdrawn in his favor.

Vice commanders elected were: George L. Berry of Rogersville, Tenn.; H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vt., and Charles Kendrick of San Francisco, representing the army, and Raymond Brackett of Marblehead, Mass., and J. A. McCormack of Fort Lyon, Colo., the navy.

The Rev. Earl Blackman of Chanute, Kan., was elected national chaplain.

The fight for the removal of the national legion headquarters from Indianapolis to Kansas City, which the Missouri delegation promised to bring to the floor, did not develop.

The daisy was adopted by unanimous vote as the official flower of the legion.

The election of officers concluded an all-day session marked by debate and wrangling over sections of the resolutions committee report, particularly one criticizing the speech delivered by George Harvey, ambassador from Great Britain, shortly after his arrival in England. After the address, Mr. Harvey discussed the reasons why the United States entered the war.

Substitute Demanded. The original resolution was thrown out on a roll call and a substitute adopted. The substitute was written in less sharp terms and expressed the belief that the ambassador's remarks did not represent the true feeling for which the American legion stands. It directed that a copy of the resolution be sent to President Harding.

Two resolutions bearing on federal compensation for former soldiers were among those adopted. Both declared in favor of immediate compensation legislation. One submitted by the convention's legislative committee declared that "after careful consideration of all of the arguments advanced in opposition to the measure, including the letter of the secretary of the treasury and the address of a president to congress, we still

firmly believe in the justice, fairness and immediate necessity of the adjusted compensation measure." The resolution adds that it is resolved that the legion reaffirms its stand upon adjusted compensation and asks that congress pass this measure without further equivocation or delay.

Chemical Fight Taken Up. The other compensation resolution adopted was offered by the resolutions committee. It asserted that the legion reiterates its position in favor of the adjusted compensation for discharged soldiers and deprecates the request of President Harding to delay passage by congress of such a measure "and the consequent quiescence of congress in that request."

Besides the section relating to Colonel Harvey, the only part of the resolutions committee's report to meet opposition was that relating to indorsement of the legion of the proposal developed with a view of making chemical warfare a more important art of the nation's defenses. The resolution was tabled pending investigation of charges made that financial interests were seeking to influence the legion to indorse the proposal. Later the matter broke out on the floor again when a motion was made to reconsider and charges of financial interest in the proposal were repeated. The convention affirmed its previous action which referred the resolution to the national executive committee.

The original resolution denouncing Colonel Harvey asserted that his words were "a miserable calumny of a little mind dominated by envy and jealousy and incapable of appreciating the high ideals of life and therefore inscribing to others the other motives which it is able to understand."

The resolution would have represented to the president that "Colonel Harvey was unfit to hold any office whatsoever in the gift of the land," and asserted that "a public rebuke and an immediate recall would be punishment mild in form compared with the enormity of the offense which he has committed."

The motion was debated at length before finally being tabled. The substitute was offered by Delegate Cole of Ohio, and was adopted amid cheers.

On Bergdoll's Trail. Besides the Harvey resolution, compensation and chemical warfare sections, the report of the resolutions committee contained paragraphs indorsing the conference on armament, opposed granting amnesty to Eugene V. Debs, now serving a term in federal prison at Atlanta for violation of the war-time laws and other violators of war-time statutes, and urged that all publicity be given draft lists, and that every effort be made to apprehend Grover C. Bergdoll, draft evader.

In regard to Debs and other war-time offenders, the resolution said that the legion entered a solemn protest against the mitigation of any such sentences, while "ex-service men are being held for trivial violations of the articles of war."

Citizen Training Urged. Another resolution urged that the government give all possible preference to the employment of former service men "while still another extended the greetings of the convention to former President Wilson, wishing him a speedy and complete recovery

from an illness incurred in U service of his country." The Americanism committee's report, touched on efforts to instill into the mind of the children and alien residents the principles of better citizenship. The committee recommended that aliens be prohibited from coming in for five years, exception being made in the case of an alien whose mother, wife, brother or sister who is a naturalized American.

Some Problems Unsolved. One resolution adopted reaffirmed the previous stand of the legion on Japanese immigration but made no specific recommendations.

The report of the legion's committee on naval affairs urged construction of complete and sufficient naval bases on each coast suggesting that each have of main base sufficient to maintain the entire naval establishment, necessary, with a port free from industry. The committee on disabled veterans made numerous recommendations, including that such veterans receive treatment at government instead of private hospitals. It also declared that the problem of taking care of the disabled still was unsolved, and urged that the legion bend every effort toward seeking that the men received what was termed as "proper treatment."

Bolles Re-Elected. Lemuel Dolles of Seattle tonight was re-elected national adjunct of the American legion national executive committee.

The new committee decided to send a representative of the American legion to the international meeting of the inter-allied veterans' association in London next December. The American legion is a member of the inter-allied veterans' association.

Mrs. Hobart Elected. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Lowell Hobart, of Milford, Ohio, was chosen national president of the American Legion auxiliary, the women's organization. The women, who held their first national convention today, chose as their official designation the American Legion auxiliary. They voted to make mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of veterans of the world war eligible for membership and voted to extend grand mothers.

A constitution was adopted and several resolutions dealing with the treatment of disabled soldiers were adopted.

Kearn River Local Votes Favoring Return to Work. BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Nov. 2.—Kearn River local of the C. Field Workers' union voted today to return to work under the "division of employment" plan of operators. All locals except one now have voted to end the strike which was effective seven weeks but with the provision that another strike shall be called in the event of "unfair treatment" of the companies.

Work is Resumed on Hawthorne Structure. PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 2.—Work was resumed today on Hawthorne bridge following strike that stopped activity yesterday, according to announcement of Alexander Pearson, head of the company doing the work.

FOURTH BUSINESS YEAR FOR FIRM

Tomorrow will mark the fourth anniversary of the People's Cash Store—a store which has had a growth that is nothing short of phenomenal—a store which is a credit to this community and would be an outstanding institution in a community many times the size of Salem.

The story of its rise from an unpretentious beginning on November 4, 1918, to its present yearly sales of over \$600,000, is a tribute to the efficacy of careful business methods backed by wide awake advertising.

On the fourth day of November, 1918, Max Solof purchased the Farmers' Cash Store on North High street. His large acquaintance in and around Salem had brought him a considerable patronage, and this was augmented by a constantly increasing volume of business attracted by his aggressive advertising of low prices.

Soon the business outgrew the capacity of the High street location, and the present location, formerly known as Stockton's, was leased and opened for business March 1, 1919.

At this time the People's Cash Store was simply a general merchandise store and only eight people were necessary to conduct it. However, Mr. Solof planned a large institution and was confident of his ability to accomplish his plans. By quantity buying he was enabled to quote low prices to his patrons and these prices were prominently displayed in the newspapers. He opened a publicity department and supplemented his newspaper advertising by circularizing the population for many miles around Salem.

The business grew with surprising rapidity. The store was constantly crowded with customers and his mail order business became so large that it became necessary to open a mail-order and shipping department. At the present time the mail order business of the People's Cash Store is equal to all its other business combined.

As rapidly as possible the entire store was departmentized and

THE BIGGEST VALUE OF THE YEAR
Suits and Overcoats
\$20 and \$25
We present to the Men and Young Men of this city the best values we have offered in years. Due to our immense buying power we have been able to secure values that you cannot afford to miss.
The opportunity to see them and to try them on is yours.
Come in tomorrow.
SALEM WOOLEN MILLS STORE
The Store That Specializes Upon Oregon Made Goods
C. P. Bishop, Prop.

