

SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1924

PRICE FIVE CENTS

YOUTHS ADMIT MURDER OF BOY FOR A RANSOM

Sons of Chicago Millionaires Confess Kidnapping and Slaying of 13 Year Old Franks Boy.

SOUGHT TO OBTAIN \$10,000 FOR DEED

Weird Story of Carefully Planned Crime is Told—Glasses Chief Clue

CHICAGO, May 31.—Youthful sons of two Chicago millionaires today confessed the kidnapping and slaying 10 days ago of Robert Franks, 13-year old son of Jacob Franks, another millionaire, according to Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney.

The boys who confessed are Nathan Leopold Jr., and Richard Loeb, both university students and both residing within a few blocks of the Franks home in a fashionable south side residential district. They kidnapped the boy as he walked home from school, strangled him in their automobile, concealed his body and demanded a \$10,000 ransom, from the parents, according to Mr. Crowe.

A pair of spectacles led to their arrest and the chance remark of a chauffeur resulted in their breakdown and confession when the authorities after hours of questioning, were virtually convinced the youths had killed and were considering releasing them.

Their motive was a puzzle, State's Attorney Crowe declaring that they wanted excitement and the \$10,000 ransom while friends asserted they both could not need the money and doubted the truth of the confession. Both youths have records as brilliant students, one being the youngest ever graduated from the literary college of a leading mid-western university and the other doing special work with the university here.

Leopold is the son of Nathan Leopold, Sr., wealthy paper box manufacturer and Loeb is the son of Albert Loeb, vice president of a Chicago mail order house. At one time according to Mr. Crowe, the boys said they considered kidnapping a relative of Julius Rosenwald, multi-millionaire head of this mail order firm.

According to the state's attorney, Leopold and Loeb said they conceived the plan to kidnap some one and hold him for a ransom of \$10,000 last November. They picked the Franks boy, whom they knew, as a victim on the spur of the moment, when they saw him walking home from school.

Inviting him into a rented automobile in which they were riding, they said, according to Mr. Crowe, that they struck him over the head with a chisel when he resisted and then strangled him. The chisel, tossed from the automobile was found later and is a part of the evidence against them. Four hours they drove about the city with their victim huddled in the tonneau of the car and covered by a robe. That night, they said, according to Mr. Crowe, they directed their victim, applied acid to the face in an effort to make identification impossible and drove to the swamp where they concealed the body in the culvert. They then burned the clothing at Loeb's home, according to their confession, disposed of the shoes and belt on a prairie and rode about the city for a time, finally returning home where Loeb notified the Franks family that Robert was held for ransom while Leopold prepared the ransom letter.

Then they threw the typewriter in a lagoon and when their plans to collect ransom miscarried because Franks did not understand the instructions Loeb pretended to

(Continued on page 2)

M'ADOO DOWNED AT EVERY TURN IN CONVENTION

Minnesota Democrats Send an Uninstructed Delegation to New York

ST. PAUL, May 31.—Defeating supporters of William G. McAdoo at nearly every turn, Minnesota democrats, in convention here tonight voted to send an uninstructed delegation of 24 to the democratic national convention at New York City.

Four delegates at large were chosen by the state convention and at 10 congressional district gatherings two delegates each were selected. Twenty of the delegates were said to be favorable to Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York for president, with McAdoo men getting four.

ORDER RAPS CHARLES HALL

Method of Fixing Salary is Objected to By Service Commission

The public service commission strikes a hard blow at the method by which Senator Charles Hall of Marshfield draws a large salary as president of the Coos & Curry Telephone company, although he gives only part of his time to that occupation. This is in an order issued by the commission yesterday reducing the rates of the company by 50 cents per month per station on one, two and four-party business phones and one and two-party residence phones.

The order also raps the company for using duress to compel signers of a petition to the commission to withdraw their names from the petition. This petition asked that either the service of the company be improved or the rates be reduced to a point to conform to the service.

"It is established beyond a doubt," says the order, "that two of the leading employes of the defendant company used undue and improper business pressure on several of the persons who signed the complaint to induce them to withdraw their names from the petition, going as far as to take their own business from certain signers of the complaint."

"It is the duty of this commission," the order continues, "to protect any complainant, at least to protect them as far as lies within its power, from such reprehensible practices inducted in by a utility."

Concerning Hall's salary, the order says: "The evidence shows that the president of the company is likewise the majority common stockholder and receives as compensation for his services to the company a sum equal to 5 per cent of the gross receipts of the company and of the gross receipts of the subsidiary companies, which percentage is in excess of 100 per cent."

In its reply the Japanese contention that the exclusion act can be construed as a particular discrimination against Japan, and also to take the position that the negotiations leading up to the commercial treaty of 1911 in no way justified an assumption that the United States was willing to limit its complete freedom to deal with immigration questions as it sees fit.

In that respect it is understood that the correspondence between the two governments incidental to negotiations of the treaty shows the specific reservation by the United States of immigration matters from the scope of the treaty.

The Japanese argument as to racial discrimination is not regarded here as borne out by the language of the exclusion clause itself. The clause excludes all races not eligible to American citizenship.

(Continued on page 2)

RUSSELL BROOKS TO TALK MONDAY

Vice Consul at Belfast Will Be Chamber of Commerce Speaker

Russell M. Brooks, vice consul of the United States at Belfast, Ireland, and a native son of Salem, will tell members of the Chamber of Commerce something about his work in Europe, Monday noon. He will have as his subject "How the Consular Service Can Help the Export Trade."

Mr. Brooks was born in Salem in 1890 and studied at the University of Oregon before he was graduated from the law school at Willamette university. He served with the 162nd regiment, Oregon infantry, during the World war, arriving in France December 21, 1917. He was later transferred to the intelligence corps.

Upon the completion of the war he entered the consular service in 1919 as the consulate general, in Rotterdam. Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Marguerite DePuy in 1920 and was assigned to Newcastle-on-Tyne the following year. It was also in 1921 that he was examined and passed for the consular service. He was assigned to London in 1922 and to Dresden in 1923. Mr. Brooks will leave July 12 to take up his duties at Belfast as vice-consul.

(Continued on page 2)

JAP PROTEST ON EXCLUSION MADE PUBLIC

Text of Message Announced by State Department, But No Immediate Comment Offered on Points.

DISCRIMINATORY LAWS ARE CHARGED IN NOTE

Japanese Government Regards Measure as in Violation of Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 31.—"Solenn protest" by Japan against the exclusion section of the immigration law was formally presented to Secretary Hughes today by Ambassador Hanihara and was made public at the state department without comment.

Coupled with the protest is the request of the Japanese government that the American government "take all possible and suitable measures" for removal of "discrimination."

"The communication declared international discriminations are particularly unwelcome when based on race, and adds that discrimination of that character is expressed in the exclusion statute."

The history of commercial agreements between the two countries, it is declared, shows that the Japanese government has sought to protect its nationals from "discriminatory immigration legislation in the United States," which position was "fully understood and appreciated by the American government."

"The Japanese government desires now to point out," says the note, "that the new legislation is in entire disregard of the spirit and circumstances that underlie the conclusion of the treaty (of 1911)."

It is added that the provisions of the new law "have made it impossible for Japan to continue the undertakings assumed under the gentlemen's agreement."

The patient, loyal and scrupulous observance by Japan for more than 16 years, of these self-denying regulations, in the interest of good relations between the two countries now seems to have been wasted," the protest continues.

At the end Ambassador Hanihara appended the following paragraph: "I am instructed further to express confidence that this communication will be received by the American government in the same spirit of friendliness and candor in which it is made."

Despite the absence of administrative officials, it can be said definitely that the state department is in a position to challenge in its reply the Japanese contention that the exclusion act can be construed as a particular discrimination against Japan, and also to take the position that the negotiations leading up to the commercial treaty of 1911 in no way justified an assumption that the United States was willing to limit its complete freedom to deal with immigration questions as it sees fit.

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(Continued on page 2)

FLIERS COMPLETE 350 MILE JOURNEY

World Fliers Reel off Another Leg of Trip—Storms May Cause Delay

TOKIO, June 1.—(By the AP.)—The American army around-the-world fliers reached Kushimoto, on the southern end of the main island of Japan, at 10:32 this morning. They made the 350 mile flight from Kasumigaura, 50 miles north of Tokio, which point they left at 6:07 this morning in four hours and 25 minutes.

From Kasumigaura to Kushimoto is 350 miles, and a similar distance faces the fliers between that port and Kiyushu landing place. From the latter they hope to hop off on Monday morning for their flight across the Yellow sea to Shanghai, a distance of 500 miles.

BELIEVE GIRLS DIE IN FLAMES AT SCHOOL FIRE

Between 15 and 20 Feeble-Minded Inmates Not Yet Accounted For

PLAYA DE RAY, May 31.—Between 15 and 20 girl inmates are believed to have perished in a fire tonight which destroyed the Hope development school for subnormal girls.

When the blaze was discovered, inmates of the school had been in their beds in the dormitory only a short time. Most of them jumping from the windows at the first alarm.

The building, old and of frame construction was burning, fiercely soon after the fire was discovered. The school was located on the lagoon here in an isolated section about three miles from the nearest fire station. Origin of the blaze had not been determined up to a late hour tonight.

(Continued on page 2)

VOLCANO STIRS SEA WAVES OFF HAWAIIAN ISLES

Heaviest Surf Since 1906 and Small Waves Caused by Recent Eruptions

HONOLULU, May 31.—(By the AP.)—Huge waves and the heaviest surf since the year 1906 are being noted here, as a result, it is said, of the volcanic disturbances being experienced through the Hawaiian Islands. At some points the water disturbances amount to almost small tidal waves. Slight damage has been reported, according to merger advices so far received.

Five expert surf boaters narrowly escaped drowning today about a mile off Waikiki beach when their canoe was overturned by the heavy waves.

United States engineers here report that a large crane at the end of a wharf under construction at Nawiliwili, island of Kauai, was washed overboard.

(Continued on page 2)

FOREST FIRE CONDITION IN STATE ACUTE

Disaster is Certain Unless Rain Falls in June, Says Statement by Forester F. A. Elliott

EMERGENCY MEETING CALLED FOR TUESDAY

Telegram Sent to Senator McNary Asking for Army Planes at Once

The forest fire hazard in Oregon at the present time is the most dangerous for this time of year in the history of organized forestry in the west, says a statement issued Saturday by F. A. Elliott, state forester. Unless rain comes during June he declared that the state will suffer one of the most disastrous fire seasons in its history. Numerous fires are already burning on both private and federal lands, he said, and a hard rain is the only chance of their being totally extinguished. No permits to burn slashing are to be issued.

"In view of this fact," said Mr. Elliott, "I want to call the attention of the public to the provision of the Oregon laws which officially opens the fire season on June 1, and on and after that date it is unlawful to burn any slashing, woodland or brushland without first securing a burning permit. Since the governor has the power to cancel all existing permits and declare that such permits be not issued, I have taken the matter up with him and he will issue a proclamation to that effect."

"A telegram has been sent to the members of the state board of forestry calling a meeting of the board to be held in Salem next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The purpose is to discuss the situation and make such recommendations as are necessary to combat the serious condition now existing."

FREE METHODISTS ASSIGN PASTORS

Resolution Calls Upon Political Parties to Maintain Dry Statutes

Appointment of pastors and the passing of resolutions were the chief business of the Saturday session of the Oregon conference of the Free Methodist church. The assembly went on record that for any political party to incorporate a wet plank in its platform is "socially, politically and morally reactionary."

The great political parties were requested to repulse every effort to eliminate or modify the 18th amendment, holding that such efforts would be an attempt to block the wheels of the government and prove a menace to the home, schools, church and the youth of the land."

The resolutions closed with a request that "the political parties of the land dry plank the ship of state for the safety of the nation."

Today will mark the closing session of the conference, beginning with a love feast at 9 o'clock. Bishop D. S. Warner will preach at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the session will be devoted to missionary work, addresses to be given by E. P. Ashcraft, recently returned from China, and Helen I. Root of India, who was a delegate from that country to the recent WCTU convention. Evangelist B. C. Dewey will preach for the final services at night.

The time and place of meeting for next year has been left in the hands of a special committee and will be announced later.

Following are the pastors and their appointments:

Salem District
Rev. W. N. Coffee, District Elder.
Salem—Rev. Mortimer C. Clarke.
Newberg—J. N. Wood.
Falls City—H. A. Walter.
Woodburn—E. I. Harrington.
Albany and Lakeview—D. M. Hibberd.
Peoria and Ingram Island—W. P. Gillespie.
Yachats and Uck Creek—L. A. Waldron.
Amity—J. R. Stewart.
Cyrus Cook, superannuated. E.

(Continued on page 2)

HOUSE ADJOURNS WITHOUT VOTE ON McNARY MEASURE

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The house adjourned tonight without reaching a final vote on the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill.

The motion to adjourn adopted by a vote of 180 to 136, was offered by Representative Voigt, republican, insurgent, Wisconsin, one of the members of the agriculture committee opposed to the measure.

FLAX

(From May 30 "Portland Commerce," the weekly bulletin of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEES for the Oregon Development Fund the past week obligated themselves to advance \$15,000.00 on a \$25,000.00 order of flax pulling machines for certain farmers in the Willamette valley.

Twelve farmers in the vicinity of Salem ordered the new type pulling machine, and arrangements had to be made quickly for financing the purchase. This equipment had not yet gone into the hands of the trade, and an emergency seemed to exist because about 5,000 acres of flax had been planted, and the possibility of pulling promptly without deterioration was faced.

To save the day for the farmers, the extraordinary step was taken by the Trustees because of the conviction that when flax may be economically produced in the valley, it brings another great, profitable industry to Oregon for the benefit of its farmers.

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(Continued on page 2)

BABE RUTH IS KIN TO FAMOUS MIGHTY CASEY

Mythical Experience Paralleled by Real Hero in Yesterday's Game

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The mighty Casey of baseball mythology and the mighty Ruth of present reality are brothers in woe; and the more mournful of these is the Babe.

More than 48,000 fans cheered as he doubled in the first inning; they exalted when his 12th home run of the season and the 250th of his career sailed into the stands in the third; and when he came to bat in the last of the ninth of the second game, with the bases full, two out and a run needed to tie, they walked out in cold disgust after he fanned.

(Continued on page 2)

BROWN GUILTY SAY BISHOPS

Charge of Heresy Proved Against Episcopal Clergyman for Writings

CLEVELAND, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—Declared "guilty" late today of using doctrines not held by the protest Episcopal church William Montgomery Brown, bishop of Arkansas asserted his case was far from settled.

"I cannot be deposed," he said and this was supplemented by formal notice of appeal filed by his counsel.

The trial court itself gave the defendant a respite of nearly six months by announcing that it would not pass sentence until October 14, next. After that date which will have 60 days in which to file its appeal to the church's board of review. Beyond that he possible appeals, to first the house of bishops, and if deemed necessary to a general convention of the church, embracing the house of delegates as well as the house of bishops.

The functions of the trial board will end with the passing of service. This may be according to the canons of the church law either a mere admonition, a suspension, from the bishopric or expulsion from that body.

It was emphasized by Charles L. Dibble, church advocate, in his closing argument, that there was no power to expel Bishop Brown from the church, the most severe penalty being a reduction to the ranks. This would deprive him of his seat in the house of bishops with its rights and privileges. It would also take away his commission from the church to baptize, confirm and ordain, although the defense quoted authorities on a contention that anything the bishop might do in this respect would be, at the worst, only "irregular," and not invalid.

(Continued on page 2)

GIBBONS WINS DECISION OVER FRENCH CHAMP

Carpentier is Decisively Defeated by St. Paul Boxer in Ten Round Battle at Michigan City.

TOMMY IS MASTER FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END

Only George's Refusal to Fight by Running Prevented a Knockout

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 31.—(By The Associated Press.)—Tom Gibbons of St. Paul, Minn., the only boxer ever to stay the limit with Jack Dempsey, restrained himself to standing as a contender for the world's heavyweight championship today when he decisively defeated Georges Carpentier, ring idol of France, in their ten-round international contest.

Gibbons, winning from start to finish, perfect master of the situation at every stage of the battle, had his French foe staggering and groggy half a dozen times, and only Carpentier's refusal to battle possibly saved him from a knockout.

Carpentier, bleeding from the mouth and blood dripping from a cut over his right eye, limped from the ring between two of his seconds; a thoroughly defeated boxer. The Frenchman claimed he twisted his right ankle in the ninth round when he slipped on a wet spot in the ring during a lively exchange at close quarters.

He was able to walk to his corner of the ring unassisted, but fell limply into the arms of a fellowman when he attempted to descend from the ring. He was carried to the side and out of the crowd to his dressing room.

Carpentier withstood a shower of hooks and right slashes that were meant to end the contest half a dozen times because he continually retreated, hung on in the clinches and forced Gibbons to chase him.

Carpentier was in such a desperate situation in the seventh round, reeling and groggy, from solid blows to the chin that his manager, Francois Descaups, scrambled from the corner to the floor of the ring just outside the ropes and began yelling to Carpentier in excited French to be careful. Carpentier also was tottering at the end of the eighth, ninth and tenth rounds.

Gibbons fought a perfect fight, a fight he evidently planned before he started. He beat his foe to practically every punch, but the shabbily retreating Frenchman kept "well" covered, always backing away and would not yield to a finishing blow.

The St. Paul boxer figured that he was Carpentier's master before they had finished the first round, he had no difficulty in connecting whenever he started a blow and smashed the Frenchman's body and head with perfectly timed left hooks, interspersing them with jolting right crosses to the chin.

Gibbons had a perfect defense 1921. Carpentier vainly tried to land blow, a punch which almost laid Jack Dempsey low in the famous "battle of the century" in 1921. Carpentier vainly tried to connect with it and only succeeded in landing with it effectively once during the ten rounds. This was in the fourth, when he flashed it over with the speed of a serpent's tongue. It caught Gibbons flush on the chin. He went back on his heels, evidently hurt, but Carpentier did not follow it up. Gibbons quickly recovered, however, and at no other time during the grueling ten rounds was he in danger.

There did not seem to be a possible chance that Carpentier would survive the tenth round. He was thoroughly beaten, reeling and staggering around the ring, but clung so desperately to Gibbons in the clinches and deliberately ran away in the open, that the St. Paul boxer was unable to whip over a finishing blow. Under the laws of Indiana no decision was permitted at the end of this afternoon's bout but the newspaper critics at the ring-side were unanimous in their opinion that Gibbons won every one of the ten rounds, including the fourth, when Carpentier momentarily smacked him with his right.

When Carpentier dropped to the floor of the ring in the middle of the ninth round after an exciting struggle, he pointed out to his hand-

(Continued on page 2)

SEVEN INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Five Not True Bills Reported to Circuit Court Late Yesterday

Seven true and five not true bills were returned by the grand jury late Saturday afternoon. Florence B. Jory was foreman and the only woman member of the jury.

Indictments were returned against Charles Engle, Ray Wilcox, Ben Haynes and John Eckert, larceny. Bail was continued at \$2700 each; Leo Darling and Ralph Hazen, larceny, bail \$500 each; Dan McCordie, receiving stolen property, \$1500; Jack Dixon, burglary not in a dwelling, \$1500; Stanley Larasky, willfully breaking glass in a building, \$500; C. W. Mann, forgery, \$1500; and Oscar Norton, obtaining goods under false pretenses, \$1,000.

Not true bills were returned in favor of He Yim and Lo Koo, charged with a violation of the narcotics act; Fred Stowe and Lewis Bifer, burglary not in a dwelling, and Lloyd Clemons, willful destruction of property of another.

The Howell-Barkley bill for abolishing the railroad labor board was reported favorably by the senate interstate commerce committee.

The Japanese protest against the exclusion section of the immigration bill was transmitted to the state department and then made public.

Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, was selected to place President Coolidge in nomination at the republican national convention.

Democratic members of the senate foreign relations committee submitted a minority world court report, favoring the proposal of Senator Swanson, democrat, Virginia.

THE WEATHER

OREGON: Fair Sunday; cooler except near the coast; moderate westerly winds.

LOCAL WEATHER (Saturday)
Maximum temperature, 90.
Minimum temperature, 51.
River, —0.5; falling.
Rainfall, none.
Atmosphere, clear.
Wind, north.