

**The Weather**  
OREGON—Cloudy, local rains extreme west portion; mild temperature; fresh west to south winds. Tuesday—Max. 65; Min. 39; River 3.4 falling; Rainfall none; Atmosphere clear; Wind north.

# The Oregon Statesman

There are 75,000 people within the trading area of Salem. These people come to Salem to do a good part of their trading and most of them are readers of the Statesman and look to the advertisements to guide them in their purchases.

SEVENTY-FOURTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1925

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MURDER TRIAL OF ELLINGSON GIRL STARTED

### 16 Year Old Slayer of Mother Breaks Into Sobs During Court Procedure; Jury Incomplete

## TALESMEN CHALLENGED CLOSELY BY ATTORNEYS

### Jury Expected to Be Completed in Two Days; Questioning Sharp

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Adjournment of the second day of the murder trial of Dorothy Ellingson, 16-year-old slayer of her mother, found the jury box filled temporarily, four of the state's ten peremptory challenges exhausted and three of the defense's 20 used.

Counsel anticipated that another day, perhaps two, would be required to complete the jury. Meanwhile the young defendant apparently is winning what seems to be a battle to maintain her composure. The first day of the trial she fainted and was not revived for several minutes. Today shortly before noon she slumped sobbingly into a police woman's arms who sat beside her attorneys; during the afternoon she watched the tedious progress of jury selection with a grave, stolid expression.

**Women Questioned**  
The first temporary jury panel contained nine men and three women. One of the women, Mrs. May E. Goodberlet, a middle-aged housewife, was excused by the defense on its second peremptory challenge. The defense showed a tendency to interrogate women jurors closely.

But the complexion at the jury at the close of court today meant little, as sufficient challenges remained to change every seat twice. Mrs. May E. Goodberlet, the only woman questioned today, was the center of all eyes in the courtroom as she was interrogated. She is a mother. She hesitated between questions, apparently giving them deep thought, and watched interestedly while the attorneys wrangled over her answers. The women spectators kept their eyes fixed on her face.

**Prejudices Probed**  
"As a mother yourself," Attorney Skillen demanded, "would you enter this trial with prejudice because Dorothy Ellingson is alleged to have murdered her mother?" "No, I don't think so," she said slowly.

"Would the fact that the girl did not take the stand in her own defense prejudice you against her," McAtee, for the defense then asked.

"It might," Mrs. Goodberlet answered, "according to the evidence that was given."

She was excused on the second challenge.

The courtroom filled as soon as the doors were opened at 10 o'clock. Men, middle-aged tradesmen and bachelors, predominated. Black horn-rimmed spectacles predominated, groups and dozens of them. There was just a handful of women at the morning session. They looked like leaders of clubs. It was a crowd prepared for thrills—but they missed the only one when Dorothy Ellingson fainted and fell after the close of the morning session.

## SCHOOL TO OPEN BEFORE BIG FAIR

### Tentative Date Set for September 21, With Holiday On Salem Day

The tentative date for the opening of the high and junior high schools was set at September 21 by the school board last night. This is a radical change as it sets the date one week before the opening of the state fair. It was suggested, however, that the students be given a holiday on Wednesday of fair week, Salem day, that they might be able to see at least a part of the exhibition.

The suggestion was made by a member of the board that a large map of Salem be made by a few of the high school students who

## Wool Rate Hearing Is Continued; Mill Men Voice Strong Protest

PORTLAND, Or., March 24.—Oregon woolen manufacturers today lodged protests against granting joint rail and water rates on wool from the interior through the coast ports to the Atlantic seaboard, as petitioned by the Boston wool trade association before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Campbell, who is holding a hearing on the case here.

It would be a severe blow at the industry now being built up in the Pacific northwest, E. L. Thompson, president of the Portland Woolen Mills; Roy T. Bishop, president of the Oregon Worsteds company; Adolph Jacobs, head of the Oregon City Manufacturing company, and Clarence Bishop of the Pendleton Woolen Mills, told the commissioner.

Others interested in the wool trade supported the position of antagonism to the Boston proposal, but the showing of the woolen mill men was regarded as most convincing of all. Wool buyers and dealers cannot see justice in the Boston plan of diverting Pacific northwest wool to Boston for scouring and re-sale to eastern manufacturers, nor can the manufacturers view with much calm the scheme to rush most of the wool produced in this stretch of territory to the east when a great deal of it is needed for an industry now well expanding here, witnesses declared.

Boston seeks a cheap through

## PEACE IS HELD JAPAN'S WISH

### Japanese Ambassador Declares US-Japan War Is an Impossibility

NEW YORK, March 24.—Tsuneko Matsudaira, new Japanese ambassador told the Japan society at its annual dinner here tonight that on his way to Washington he had been asked what he thought of the possibility of war between Japan and America. Convinced no issues exist between the two countries which awaited adjustment by force the ambassador said he replied:

"I don't think about it."

With unimportant exceptions he said both peoples have disclaimed all bellicose desires and deprecated all idea of discord.

"I am curious, therefore, to know," he said, "who is going to start a war between the two countries and who is going to fight in it. I should not mind witnessing an American and Japanese war in which neither America or Japan is involved. That would be a queer war."

Ambassador Matsudaira confessed that the American law excluding Japanese had given Japan a "great shock and disappointment." He said he would not tell that the dissatisfaction was widespread. But the Japanese placed faith in the justice of the American people "which gives us hope that the day will come when this question may be settled in a manner satisfactory to both countries."

## BIDS TURNED DOWN BY SCHOOL BOARD

### Washington Building May Be Repaired and Used Again Next Year

Bids for the Washington Junior high school property were laid on the table by the school board last night. The members of the board contended it would in all probability be necessary to repair the building and use it next year because of the crowded conditions in the schools now in use.

The building committee was authorized to secure some person to sleep in the building to protect it from petty theft and to make such repairs as were necessary to check the depreciation on the building before it gets beyond possible repair.

It was suggested the building be used for the sixth grade students of the entire city as that was the class most crowded at the previous time.

## SHS TEAM TO LEAVE SALEM ON THURSDAY

### Funds for Chicago Trip Secured; Plans Completed for Participation in Eastern Tournament

## SALEM BUSINESS MEN RESPOND TO PLEDGES

### National Tournament Starts on March 31; Interest Runs High

With several hundred young people enjoying the dance at the Crystal Gardens last night and more than \$100 received at the door, it was conceded that sufficient funds had been received and money left over for emergencies and that the high school basketball team would be able to participate in the national tournament at Chicago. More than \$100 has been turned in from the sale of tickets and it was estimated that nearly \$200 was yet out and had not been turned in to the committee by the ticket sellers.

**Pledges Not Complete**  
Harry Levy announced yesterday that he had collected \$153.50 at the Kiwanis club luncheon and that when all had been seen, at least \$225 would have been received from the club members. Nothing has yet been heard from the Lions club but members of this organization, as well as the Rotary and Kiwanis, made their contributions through their children attending school.

Late Tuesday afternoon the minimum of \$1700 was short only a few dollars, and while it was not possible to obtain the exact amount subscribed, the difference was so slight as to be negligible. It was stated at the dance last night that if \$200 is turned in from the sale of tickets, in the neighborhood of \$400 would be realized from the dance, some extra money being derived from the sale of punch and the hatroom concession.

**Will Leave Thursday**  
After being besieged by a flock of railroad representatives, it was finally decided to make the trip east over the Great Northern lines, leaving Salem at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The entire student body and faculty is expected to be at the train to bid the players goodbye and wish them luck.

Playing in the national tournament starts March 31. By getting started as early as possible, the team will have an opportunity to get in two or three days practice before entering the tournament and to overcome the effects of the long train ride. The return to Salem will also be made over a northern route.

## CLERK IS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN FUNDS

### Bookkeeper Declares He Expected to Make Strike in Oil Investments

SEATTLE, March 24.—L. S. Brockway, a bookkeeper arrested today on a charge of embezzling \$47,000 from three real estate concerns, wrote a confession 10 days ago.

Brockway said he invested thousands of dollars in oil and mining stock from which he received no return. "These investments looked good to me," his confession read, "and, although I knew I was doing wrong in taking the money, I expected to make a strike and clean up everything."

"About 1912 I began to take funds in small amounts from the Washington Securities company of which I was secretary. These amounts were paid on real estate taxes and interest and into various companies. This ran until 1918 when I acknowledged the shortage, amounting to \$1,735 and the same was paid off in installments, ending in 1923."

The money which Brockway is charged with embezzling was given to him to pay 1923 taxes on land. Instead of using it for this purpose he paid delinquent taxes of the Washington Securities company to prevent discovery.

Brockway's salary was \$3,000 a year. A bank deposit book showed that he placed \$85,000 to his account last year.

## ATTORNEY FOR SINCLAIR SAYS LEASE BINDING

### J. W. Lacy, Dean of Wyoming Lawyers, Quotes Decisions of Supreme Court on Lease Contracts

## LEGALITY IS SAID TO BE UNQUESTIONABLE

### Fall Declared to Have Had Right to Enter Into Any Oil Contract

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 24.—(By AP)—Holding the court, the attorneys and spectators for four and one half hours—the entire court day—J. W. Lacy, veteran Wyoming attorney, one of the counsel for Harry F. Sinclair's Mammoth Oil company, closed his fight today in the Teapot Dome lease annulment suit. The dean of Wyoming lawyers quoted decision after decision of the United States supreme court to uphold his contention that the lease given Harry F. Sinclair by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, was legal and binding on the government.

**Act Held Legal**  
He spoke at great length on the provision in the act of June 14, 1920, under which congress gave to the secretary of the navy the right to "develop, conserve, use and operate," the naval reserves, and argued that act made it mandatory for the head of the navy to proceed with that program.

"Every portion of the statutes is replete with instructions to get the oil from the field and there are no contingencies—no 'if'."

**Bids Not Necessary**  
Mr. Lacy argued that the powers granted to the secretary of the navy under the act were so broad that he was not required to submit the project to competitive bidding. "The government," he said, "charges that the policy of the administration was changed overnight from conservation to one of exploitation. We say that the act of 1920 which made it mandatory for the secretary of the navy to develop, conserve, use and operate the reserves was the change in the policy and that the law itself caused the change."

Mr. Lacy argued that the powers of congress were not overridden because under the act it was self-evident that if development were ordered there must have followed provisions for oil storage and that the government contention that oil storage tanks could be built for the navy only under congressional appropriation was an incongruity in the face of the act of 1920. He contended that every provision of the lease and the circumstances under which it was made were well within the 1920 law.

## POLING ANSWERS QUESTION RAISED

### Evangelist Explains Solution of "What Must I Do to Be Saved"

"My freckles and red hair have provoked some peculiar questions from some people in the past. Though both hair and freckles are sadly faded, there is still enough evidence left of the Irish within to cause some folks to want to stir it up. I used to conduct a question box, but I am not so foolish now," said Rev. Charles Poling at the opening of his sermon last night at the First Presbyterian church on the topic, "A Question and the Answer."

"What must I do to be saved?" was the question of Mr. Poling's sermon. "This is a question of distress. Distress is easily understood by everybody. Whether it be expressed in Welsh, French, Chinese, German or English, we all know what it means. If you and I are so sensible of the earnest cry of distress from a fellow human being how much more will our Father in heaven quickly interpret every sincere cry for help that comes from you or me."

"Jesus Christ must have the last word as to what you must do to be saved. If you are not saved you must surely be a lost man. If a man is outside of Jesus Christ

## British Declare Pact With Germany Should be Formed by Allies

LONDON, March 24.—(By the AP)—Austin Chamberlain, secretary for foreign affairs, informed the British parliament and the rest of the world tonight that Great Britain will have nothing further to do with the wreckage of the Geneva protocol, but will seek to build permanent peace for Europe on another foundation—a mutual pact between Germany and her late allied enemies.

This pact would guarantee the present frontier of western Europe against change and in it Germany would renounce all idea of ever going to war to bring about alterations in her eastern borders as they were fixed after the last war.

With the pact Mr. Chamberlain envisaged Germany's admission to the league of nations with full-fledged membership in the council of that organization. This vision, based on Germany's recent proposals, will not bear fruit, Mr. Chamberlain thought, unless Great Britain and the neighboring nations across the channel "can deal successfully and expeditiously with the remaining obligations of disarmament and the evacuation of the Cologne area."

Since the war, no less than during it, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, Europe had been divided in two camps, fear haunting the councils of every nation and the home of every continental people. If this continued, sooner or later Europe would be marching to a new Armageddon, but in the new proposals for a pact in which Germany and her late enemies would make mutual guarantees, he saw the possible dawn of a better day.

"Unless you get away from this atmosphere of fear and suspicion, away from this attitude of an armed camp," he went on, "then, if not in my time, in my children's or grandchildren's time Europe will be given up to a new struggle and the new generation that has to pay the penalty of that unnecessary war will judge harshly the statesmen of today, who failed to take in time measures by which it might have been prevented."

"The statesmen of our country have great responsibilities and our policy, and not wholly through our own fault, has been wavering and inconsistent. Our influence—no one can move as I have done among the statesmen of Europe and more than Europe and not feel it—our influence has lost something by our hesitation, our inconsistency. But now the chance is given to us. I see in these proposals the possible dawn of a better day."

"Without our help nothing will be done; without our help Europe shall march surely, though slowly to new disaster. With our help the war chapter may be brought to a close and the real triumph of peace may begin."

## HUGE GUNS TO PROVE METTLE

### Majestic Array of Battle Forces United in War Tests in Pacific

NAVAL BASE, San Pedro, Cal., March 24.—(By the Associated Press)—A thunderbolt will crash out from the United States fleet tomorrow seventy miles off shore from here. Some two hundred guns from eleven super-dreadnaughts simultaneously will belch forth the greatest gunnery fire ever held in the Pacific, hurling projectiles aggregating approximately 250,000 pounds.

The first line ships of the battle fleet and the scouting fleet have completed two days of battle line maneuver formations for the big shoot tomorrow, to be known as force practice. Tonight all is in readiness for the staging probably in the forenoon of the enactment of full gunnery power of the strongest fighting arm of the navy after the manner in which it would attack an enemy fleet of equal size in running battle. The force practice not only embraces the most intensive gunnery fire at one time the military forces of the United States have ever engaged in at sea, but it simulates the full striking effect of a larger naval force than ever went into direct action as a fleet in battle line, naval officers say.

Eleven dreadnaughts will belch simultaneously their total gunnery power at moving targets afloat and in the air. Scout cruisers, destroyers and aircraft will participate. The great fleet will stream into the battle line, locating the "enemy" by airplanes for the fleet commander will have no knowledge of just where the enemy targets have been set. The aircraft carrier Langley will go with the fleet, sending its airplanes, together with those catapulted from the dreadnaughts and cruisers, to seek the targets.

Before the fleet will have opportunity of locating the targets, squadrons of destroyers, representing an enemy force, will strike at the capital ships just as they would in a naval engagement with real torpedoes although the destructive explosive charges will be removed from the torpedo heads. Thus the battle fleet will be forced to zig zag to protect itself from the torpedoes while its aerial observers locate the targets and by radio give the direction to the plotting rooms of the sea fortress.

## "DING" IS IMPROVED

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 24.—Pronounced improvement was noted in the condition of J. N. "Ding" Darling, cartoonist, by attending physicians today. A bulletin early tonight said: "Mr. Darling's condition is better today than at any time since he was stricken ill last Wednesday."

## ARMAMENT TO BE DISCUSSED IN CONFERENCE

### Preparations Made for Calling Supplementary Naval Limitations Meeting By President

## 5-5-3 PLAN SHOULD BE COMPLETED, IS BELIEF

### Foreign Powers to Be Invited to Participate in Joint Council

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Coolidge's plans with respect to calling a supplementary naval limitations conference are taking more definite shape. By his direction, Secretary Kellogg has initiated an intensive study of the minutes of the original Washington conference to acquaint himself with what transpired in regard to those elements of naval armament for which no formula of limitation was found.

Work to Be Finished  
The president feels there is opportunity for a conference to take up and complete the work of the 1921 meeting which laid down the 5-5-3 rule as to capital ships and also found it possible to limit proportionately aircraft carrier tonnage and to fix the maximum size of auxiliary craft and naval guns. A decision as to extending an invitation or even as to informal sounding out of sentiment at foreign capitals with regard to a further conference is unlikely until the secretary has completed the preliminary survey.

**To Call Conference**  
The study probably will require discussion with the secretary of war and navy and with the naval and military experts of the government so the president may be made fully aware of the practical and technical aspects of the supplemental conference proposal.

There is no doubt the aircraft question occupies a large place in administration consideration of the arms limitation matter. There is a feeling in some quarters that failure of the original conference to reach an aircraft limitation agreement does not foreclose another effort to that end. Whether this view reflects to any extent recent official thought on the question in London, Paris, Tokio and Rome is not known.

## BAIL QUESTION NOT YET ENDED

### Shepherd's Attorney Says Denial of Bail Would Mean "Thumbs Down"

CHICAGO, March 24.—Counsel for William Darling Shepherd told the court that denial of bail would mean "thumbs down" for his client. Shepherd is accused of the murder of his foster son, William Nelson McClintock. Mr. Stewart argued that bail could only be denied in capital offenses where proof is evident and presumption great, and that to deny bail would be to decide that the evidence warranted capital punishment.

Assistant state's attorney Charles Marshall said the constitution provided bail might be denied where "proof is evident or presumption great."

The conjunction is "or," not "and," he argued, and the two phases set the maximum and minimum limits of the court's discretion. He contended that Mr. Shepherd's attorney should not be allowed to argue that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction.

## TUESDAY IN WASHINGTON

The Italian embassy denied that Premier Mussolini is seriously ill.

The Red Cross mobilized naval relief caravans for work in the mid-west storm section.

Cabinet members gave President Coolidge their views on the nation's business situation.

Complaints were lodged with Secretary Kellogg against prices charged by the French-German potato interests.