Senators Ready For Battle With Famous Beavers

The Game

Portland Beavers vs Salem Senators. Monday at 2:45 p. m. Oxford park.

"All set and a'rarin' to go!" This is the only expression forthcoming from the Salem Senators with the Beaver battle only two days distant. During the past two weeks the boys have dipped in for a lot of extra practice as Manager Kracke knows that two weeks away from the diamond and the horsehide would aid in his team's defeat.

The Portland Beavers with their wives and sweethearts arrive in Salem Monday morning and at a mid-day luncheon will be the guests of the Salem Commercial club. One hundred Salem business men will be on hand to welcome the invaders. The Salem Senators will also be guests of the club at this luncheon.

The Portland line up has not been received but Manager Kracke has been assured that the regular road team will be on deck. Billy Steppe, loyal Salem left fielder and sport writer for the Portland News, reports that the Beavers have a notion that they can plaster Salem with a score of about 40 to 3.

With Biddie Bishop as the headliner for Salem's twirling crew and with "Hap" Myers held in leash for any emergency, the locals are confident that the Portland leaguers will not be able to conduct their own chautauqua at Oxford park.

Salem fansters have subscribed liberally to the forthcoming game and with record baseball attendance in prospect the general sentiment is "Let's go!"

Moslem Women Suffer Keenly As War Result

Constantinople.—Nowhere has the high cost of living been felt more keenly than in Turkish harems. Men who were formerly able to maintain many wives and concubines find their incomes insufficient to keep up large establishments and are forced to turn some of the women adrift.

American women relief workers who have been investigating social and economic conditions say the tragedies the Turkish women have undergone as a result of the war are even worse than in other European countries because of the utter helplessness of women and their lack of training which might make them self-supporting.

Worse in Cities.

The sufferings of Moslem women are worse in cities than in the country, for the country women are frequently trained to do farmwork and are an asset to their husbands rather than a liability. Furthermore the economic conditions have not been disturbed so seriously in rural districts. Farming goes on much as usual. Women can find employment in olive groves, at silk culture, in fruit orchards, and even in grain fields.

Since the war has robbed so many women of the husbands, fathers or other male relatives upon whom they were dependent, many city women have forced themselves into employment which was never before regarded as proper for Moslem women. Turkish women with their veils thrown back from their faces may now be seen as saleswomen in scores of Constantinople shops. They are even employed as street sweepers.

Need for Nurses.

There has been a great outcry against Moslem women accepting employment which forces them into association with men, especially Christian men, but the economic pressure has been so strong that religious prejudices had to make way. The need for nurses with the army gave Moslem women their first opportunity to get hospital training and become nurses. That was the entering wedge which has opened the way into other employments monopolized by Greek and Armenian women. Turkish women may now be found in telephone exchanges. They are acting as cashiers, janitors and even streetcar conductors.

Stern necessity has won for Turkish women an independence which was undreamed of six years ago, and the wail of the untrained women forced to earn their livelihood has aroused Turkish leaders to a realization of the necessity for better and more practical education for women.

Boy Scout Move Revived In Mexico

Mexico City.—The Boy Scout movement in Mexico is being revived. A call has been issued by the leaders of the movement, for all lads between 12 and 17 years of age to present themselves for enrollment.

The Boy Scouts, or "The Corps of Mexican Explorers," as they are called here, formerly enjoyed a number of privileges from the government which provided them with uniforms, shoes, and even a small money allowance to pay their expenses during their excursions.

During the revolution, the movement virtually ceased. It is planned to give it new impulse along the lines formerly followed.

Sea-Lion Hunter Gets $880 Bounty

Astoria, Ore.—William M. Hunter, known here as "King" of sea-lion hunters, recently collected $880 bounty from the state for 352 sea-lion scalps, paid at the rate of $2.50 each. Bounty is paid on the sea-lions because they are considered the Pacific Coast salmon's worst enemy. They gather off the mouth of the Columbia River here to prey on fish bound upstream.

Sea-lion hunting is dangerous, Hunter says, and he tells of narrow escapes from angry bulls. Seals, he asserts, are not as awkward as they appear, but can travel at a fast rate of speed. Recently one chased him over the rocks but was killed by Hunter's gun before it reached him.

Argentina to Put Curb Upon Liquor Traffic

Buenos Aires.—President Irigoyen's administration has just announced through Finance Minister Salaberry that it will oppose the prohibition bill recently introduced into the chamber of deputies. Nevertheless an official movein factor of the restriction of the liquor traffic is seen in the terms of the reciprocal commercial travelers' treaty recently agreed upon between United States Ambassador Stimson and the president.

This treaty, which will probably be drawn up and signed in Washington during Ambassador Stimson's visit there on leave, will provide for a single federal license for American salesmen in Argentina, instead of licenses for each province, but will exclude them from selling alcohol beverages under it. The prohibitive clause was requested by President Irigoyen, it is learned. It was accepted by the United States government notwithstanding the fact that no such clause appears in in other commercial travelers' treaties negotiated by the United States. The American policy of uniformity for treaties of this sort has thus been waived in favor of Argentina.

Since alcoholic liquors can no longer be legally exported from the United States, American salesmen naturally will not be affected by the clause, but its significance lies with Argentina in that it establishes a precedent in the direction of prohibition. It is pointed out that if this treaty with the United States is raified, other nations who may desire also to negotiate a treaty with Argentina providing for a single federal salesman's license would, by virtue of this precedent, have to accept a similar clause against the sale of intoxicating liquors. Otherwise their salesmen must continue to pay a separate license in each of the 14 provinces. Thes vary and run as high as a thousand pesos.

Hungary, Seeks to Reestablish Old Boundries

Budapest.— Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, told the Associated Press correspondent today that in his opinion Europe is on the verge of other wars which will not be severe but will repair the injustices and incongruities of the peace treaty. I am quite sure that old Hungary will come back again," he continued. "It was formed by natural necessities, so it cannot be held apart by paper treaties."

Allied military observers here feel that war is in the air and that Hungary is likely to begin it by invading Slovakia on a pretext of saving that country from bolshevism but with the intention of crushing the Czechs, which the Hungarians feel would be an easy task, and then attacking Rumania with the aid of the Bulgarians, who want to recover Dobrudja, and of the Serbs who want the Banat.

War prophets here are asking what Hungary intends to do with the arms and food she is collecting. It is known that Hungary has more than $1,000,000 worth of American canned meats. She has received 28 tanks and a large number of rifles and is manufacturing munitions. These latter are ostensibly intended for the Poles.

Regent Horthy, however, told the correspondent that the Hungarian army does not exceed the terms of the peace treaty. (Under these terms the Hungarian army was limited to 35,000 men and guns not to exceed 10 centimeters.)

"The allies are constantly inspecting us to see if we are mobilizing," said the regent; "whereas they should be sending us arms to prepare for bolshevik danger; but they do not understand, so they wait until the Red troops overrun us, then fling up their hands in despair."

JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY

Explorations to Prove Theories Of Glacial Age

New York.—Discovery of the one marking the first appearance of man in the Hudson, Connecticut and St. Lawrence valleys, and substantiation of the theory that the glacial period passed because of climatic changes, rather than volcanic disturbances, will be the objects of a Swedish geological expedition headed by Baron Gerard De Geer, which arrived here today.

Baron De Geer, in addition to his reputation as an eminent geological explorer, occupies a position in Sweden as chief of the geotechnical commission of railways. In this capacity he gives advice as to location of rights of way with respect to the solidity and permanency of earth formations.

Baron De Geer will go first to Lake Champlain to take up his geological investigations. From there he will go north and west into Canada, possibly as far as the Rocky mountains, and afterward will return east and begin a detailed study of the Hudson and Connecticut valleys.

In this latter part of his work Baron De Geer will have the co-operation of some of the first ranking American geologists, who have organized a reception committee to meet the Swedish explorer on his arrival. Among these are Henry Fairfield Osburn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; John M. Clarks, director of the New York State Geloogical laboratory; Prof. J. B. Woodworth, of Harvard, and Dean Frank D. Adams of McGill university, Toronto.

Car Shortage HoldUp Moving of Kansas Crop

Chicago.—Kansas is ready to pour a golden stream of grain into the world's flour barrel and cannot get the freight cars. The tremendous wheat yield, which is estimated at 147,000,000 bushels and which has been exceeded only once in the history of the state, is piling up, while the wheat shipping roads are suffering from strayed equipment and diminished facilities.

Reports to the Chicago Board of Trade show that during the third week of July the Santa Fe, for instance, had nearly 16,000 boxcars less than it had a year ago. Gov. Henry Allen wired the Interstate Commerce Commission that at the present rate the 1920 crop would not be moved for two years. So acute is the car shortage that wheat loaded is worth 12 to 14 cents a bushel more than the same quality of grain in an elevator close by.

"This situation shows the necessity of having a world open market where wheat for future delivery may be traded in and thus prevent gigantic losses to the farmers," said Leslie Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. "Without the stabilizing effect of dealing in wheat for future delivery where the law of supply and demand is the dominating influence, it would be impossible to provide even distribution of the crop."

In 1914, the record year, Kansas produced 180,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield per acre this year is 16.46 bushels, which has been exceeded only five times in thirty-five years.

Irish Riots Kill Tourist Business

Dublin.—Killarney and other tourists' resorts in Ireland which have been expecting a big influx of American visitors, are experiencing some disappointment on account of the disruption of the railways, owing to the refusal of the men to carry armed police and soldiers. This has caused a slackening in the number of persons traveling, but the final blow came when the military decided to take over the hotels to replace the barracks which the Sinn Feiners had destroyed. It is announced that soldiers have occupied two of the largest hotels, in Killarney and are erecting a wireless station there.

Freak Decisions by Sein Finn Courts Rendered

Dublin.—Some of the decisions of the recently organized Sinn Fein courts disregard all precedent of court procedure and reflect much of the imagination of a highly temperamental race. They must resort to subterfuge in criminal sentences because they have no prisons, but their findings in civil cases sometimes are most unusual.

A will case was recently tried in a district court. Two brothers were to operate their father's farm jointly after his death until one of them should decide to marry. Then it was to be divided between them. One of the brothers became engaged and maintained that as he was the first to set up a new home of his own he should divide the estate to suit himself. The other objected. The Sinn Fein jury decided that the engaged man should be allowed to divide the farm, but that his brother should have the right to select the division he wanted.

A man who stole something from a farmer was sentenced to work 30 days for the farmer and return the article. Another who stole a set of harness was paraded through the village streets with the harness tied about him and then taken to the owner and made to apologize as he returned the harness.

Girl, 14, Is Victim of Queer Accident

Dixon, Ill.—Mamie Vandermoor, 14, is dead from injuries received when the horn of a saddle in which she was riding horseback penetrated her stomach and abdomen in a collision between her horse and one ridden by a girl companion with whom she was riding.

Wife Fails To Appreciate Cornet Playing at Night

London.—Playing the cornet all night long to his wife in bed, announcing the performance by stating that he was going to give her "Hell's Delight," was one of the allegations of persistent cruelty made by a wife against her husband in a separation case in a local police court.

"He also would throw the tea cups at me while I lay in bed," added the wife, "and sometimes he would kick me out of bed and say the mat was good enough for me to sleep on."

"All day Sunday he would spend the day cursing me, and sometimes he would pray to God to send down sufficient rain to drown me and the family," she added.

After gravely considering the case the magistrate said that while the woman had obviously suffered a great deal by moral cruelty there was insufficient evidence on which to grant a separation, and the case would be adjourned in the hope that in the meantime the husband and wife could be reconciled.

Chinese Newspaper Men Visit Japan

Tokio.—Japan is receiving the first visit of a party of Chinese newspaper men since feeling between the two nations became strained. With one exception all the members of the party are Canton men. Japan's trade with South China is steadily growing with Canton as the gate for Japanese goods. The party contains a journalist who was prominent in the anti-Japanese boycott in China and the visit is welcomed as a sign of alleged amelioration in the relations between the two countries.

$3,000,000,000 In Cash Stowed Away

Philadelphia.—The combined "Lisle Thread National Bank," "The Old Sox Bank" and the "Feather-Bed-Mattress Bank" now hold more than $3,000,000,000 of the country's cash.

This is the estimate of William H. Hutt, acting governor of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve bank, made of the loose cash being carried around in pockets and stowed away in various places. He was addressing an organization of business men.

Drunkeness In Britain Increases

London.—Convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1919 was nearly double the figure for 1918. The total was 57,948 as compared with 29,078, according to an official report just issued. Greater London and Northern England accounted for 33 per cent of the total.

Among some of the reasons given for the increase are that there are more men at home and fewer of them in khaki more policemen and those less overworked available for street duty, more hours for drinking and stronger liquor.

One hundred and twenty-five laborers employed on Pier No. 3 of Astoria portd ocks walked out when a non-union man was made foreman.

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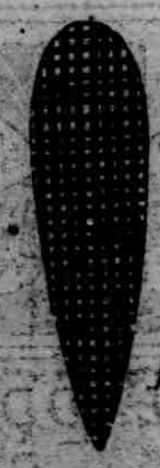

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