

LEGLESS MAN RUNS OWN MOTORCYCLE ACROSS SISKIYOU

With a broken and patched up back and with his legs cut off just below the hips, a marvel of optimism and determination, who looks upon life cheerfully and does the very best he can despite his crippled condition, John A. Sebastain of San Francisco, in his motorcycle trip from San Francisco to New York, arrived in the city yesterday, being the first cripple to ever operate a motorcycle over the Siskiyou mountains.

He is paying his expenses enroute by selling post cards with a picture of himself mounted on the motorcycle, and on which appears the caption: "Legless, but not down and out. Just trying to make good." A talk with this very intelligent, clean-cut optimist of 40 years, who after being apparently hopelessly injured by a railroad train in 1912, spent the next 7 1/2 years in various hospitals throughout the country and was operated on six times, is an inspiration.

He left San Francisco two weeks ago on his Harley-Davidson motorcycle, which he manages with ease, and expects to reach New York in seven weeks, just taking it easy along the way. Despite his crippled condition Sebastain is in such good health and spirits that he looks at least ten

years younger than his age. He has ambition, too, as well as iron will power and determination, and is much of an athlete, easily leaping off and onto the motorcycle.

BUSY TIMES AHEAD FOR JACK BRITTON

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Dave Shade, California welterweight, will have a try for the championship tomorrow night in a ten round match with Jack Britton, title holder, at the Milwaukie arena.

Britton will meet Frank Bareau at Vancouver, B. C., June 8; Travis Davis at Seattle June 10, and Frankie Murphy at Aberdeen June 20, according to announcement here today by Frank Kendall, matchmaker of the Milwaukie boxing commission.

MILITIA RULES TULSA

(Continued from Page One)

of the unofficial lists of wounded. Bodies of eight white men and fifteen negroes lay in morgues. Some of the 35 injured remaining in hospitals were not expected to recover. The loss from fire in the negro quarter, and the damage in adjacent territory was estimated by real estate men at about \$1,500,000. Besides the homes of negroes, a negro church recently erected at a cost of \$85,000 and several substantial brick business buildings were reduced to ruins. The burned area covered more than a square mile.

Nearly 5,000 negroes camped in the fair grounds all night and citizens and authorities today began consideration of their desperate need of housing. Clearing up of the debris in the negro quarter and erection of tents at once was one suggestion. A committee of citizens and the Red Cross provided funds for immediate necessities. The absence of negroes from their work, especially those employed in hotels and other downtown establishments much inconvenience. There were no negro passengers on trains arriving early today. However, officials declared in spite of isolated rumors of minor troubles, that the race feeling apparently had died out.

Officials hoped to learn today just how the first shooting started. According to a newspaper man, about 25 white men gathered Tuesday night at the court house where Dick Rowland, a negro, was held charged with assault on a white girl. Three of their leaders were said to have entered and to have been told by Sheriff McCoy, though that he proposed to protect the negro. Meantime, 25 or 30 negroes gathered outside. Efforts of members of their own race to get them to disperse appeared to be about successful several times, but other leaders called them back. The whites and negroes were reinforced as the time passed. Some one shouted "let's get 'em."

Armed negroes soon appeared in motor cars racing past the court house. The white mob moved away. A brush and numerous small skirmishes occurred in an alley and then general shooting began and the negroes were driven toward their quarter of the city.

TULSA, Okla., June 1.—Seven distinct engagements marked the progress of the race war from its outbreak at ten o'clock last night until noon today. The first shot was fired at 10 p. m.

Tuesday at Sixth and Boulder streets when 200 armed negroes who had been parading the streets and a great crowd of whites, nearly all of whom were unarmed, gathered about the court house.

Finally a verbal altercation between the factions began. Suddenly a shot rang out and instantly firing became general.

The negroes retreated slowly on Boulder street, firing. When they emerged in Fourth street hot skirmishes ensued.

The negroes finally retreated to the negro district.

GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH

(Continued from Page One)

away. French soldiers are in undisputed possession of Gross Strehlitz.

It is reported in German circles here that orders have been issued by the Poles to destroy everything as they retreat, should the British advance.

Allied officials have received advice indicating the probability of considerable lawlessness and looting in the next few days, since the Poles are losing control of the situation.

CONFESSION OF MURDER

(Continued From Page One)

American Legion building was blown up on February 2.

McCoy was picked up as a suspect in that case. He was found possessed of some nitro-glycerine and a kit of burglary tools. He was returned to the institution February 11 and has since been in solitary confinement. Warden W. G. Potts said in making

the affidavit public that the Centralia authorities would be advised of the contents of McCoy's statement, and would be asked to attempt to find the body of West.

"If they should fall," he continued, "a court order will be obtained and McCoy will be asked to lead the authorities to the shallow grave in the gulch."

NOT DRIVEN TO GRAB LAND

(Continued from Page One)

to be the goal of Japan's depraved intentions, only 27,877.

These figures knock the stuffing out of the idea that Japan has entered upon any colossal scheme to make the world Japanese by colonizing it. The 1209 Japanese in all Mexico would not seem to demand much of a battleship to disperse; the 7 in Uruguay would hardly seem to menace the Monroe doctrine enough to keep us awake at night; we may learn without a shudder that there are 3 in one city on the coast of Chile.

Must Have Raw Material

Well, then, what is the trouble and why does Japan look so steadfastly away from home and why does she follow this aggressive policy toward China and what is the meaning of her advances in Manchuria?

It isn't that she wants territory on which to plant people and so start Japanese colonies and expand the empire but that she wants raw material on which she can keep them busy at home.

Japan is changing from an agricultural to a manufacturing and commercial nation. As she changes more and more the greater becomes her need of raw material the less becomes her need for room.

Her advantages in manufacturing are a fair coal supply, much water power, and a population with a low standard of living, a low wage scale, great industry and a gift of manual dexterity. Furnish now the raw materials and if these conditions continue Japan will become one of the foremost manufacturing and carrying nations of the world.

On the soil that she has at present there is plenty of room to house a factory population.

What she seeks therefore in China, Manchuria, Siberia, is not room but iron, wool, cotton, wheat, oil.

She needs for her woolen factories 100,000 bales of wool a year; she raises fewer than 1000.

Her cotton manufacturing has grown so fast that from 1917 to 1919 her imports of raw cotton more than doubled. She must have then always increasing supplies.

In the metal trades, her imports of iron ingots more than doubled in the same time; of iron bars, rods and the like from \$53,000,000 worth to \$125,000,000 worth.

Of nickel her imports increased four fold; of tin, lead and leather they doubled.

Glance for a moment at the figures of Japan's memorable advance in the shipbuilding industry, less than five years being shown here:

Number of yards, end of 1913, 6; March 1918, 57.

Capital invested in these, end of 1913, \$12,775,600; March 1918, \$81,525,000.

Funded debt of these, end of 1913, \$1,800,000; March 1918, \$11,025,000.

Number of cradles in them, end of 1913, 17; March 1918, 157.

Number of workers in ship yards, end of 1913, 26,139; March 1918, 97,356.

In 1918 the Japanese ship yards turned out 324 steel steamers of more than 1000 tons each, or a total tonnage of 1,107,338, and even after the great slump in ship building following the close of the war they were building at the rate of about 500,000 tons a year.

Consider also the growth of the Japanese mercantile marine. In 1893 it consisted of only 15,000 tons of large vessels in international commerce. It had grown to 709,000 tons in 1896, 1,527,000 in 1905, and 2,482,000 in 1918.

Beating Out Competitors

With its cheap and skilled labor Japan can build and operate ships more cheaply than almost any other nation. It has before it therefore by legitimate competition a large part of the carrying trade of the world. But to build its ships it must have iron, its own iron deposits are small, it turns therefore to the nearest country that has iron, which is China, and as China has not hitherto developed its resources Japan starts in, with no very nice or delicate methods to make sure of the developing.

Then the terrified world sees the basilisk eyes and awful claws of the monster, as it begins to absorb a nation of 400,000,000 inhabitants.

In 1914 there were 5266 manufacturing companies in Japan, having a paid-up capital of \$426,784,000. Four years later there were 8221 such companies with a paid up capital of \$848,855,000. The number of factories has increased from 17,062 to 23,391; the number of employes from 853,964 to 1,409,196.

The wise and the experienced will not need to seek further than these figures to find the true origin of the Japanese jobberwork. Startled competitors and frightened jealousies can see a monster in every shadow.

13 BIG DAYS

"HEAR YE! HEAR YE!"

13 BIG DAYS

DEUEL'S TOWN ROUSING SALE

9 a. m.

OPENS SATURDAY JUNE 4th

9 a. m.

Dry Goods, Coats, Suits, Dresses, Corsets, Hosiery, Men's Clothing and Furnishings

EXTRA SPECIAL

1000 yards of "Toile du Nord" Dress Gingham, Regular 29c value. Our sale price 12 1/2c per yard.

A. B. C. Silks, all colors, values 75c to \$1.00. Our sale price 59c per yard. 20x41 good quality Bath Towels. Our sale price 49c.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

No. 1.—To every purchaser of a Woman's Suit or Coat at our special sale price of \$20.00 or over we will sell a Silk Blouses, up to \$7.50 value for just half price. One only to a customer.

No. 2.—To every purchaser of a Man's Suit at our special sale prices we will sell a cloth stretched Hat, value to \$4.00, for the small sum of 19c. One only to a customer.

Regular \$1.75 value, 36-inch Silk Poppins, all colors. Sale price 98c per yard. 27 inch Excellent Quality Outing... Our sale price per yard 15c.

One lot of Figured Windsor Crepes, 75c values. Our sale price 29c per yard. One lot of Men's Neckwear, Specially priced at 39c.

Our Biggest and Best Sale, the One Great Bargain Event of the Season

Entire stock of Underwear and Hosiery, especially reduced for this sale.

One lot of Men's Athletic Union Suits, especially priced at 89c.

One lot of Men's Belts. While they last 19c.

Entire stock of Linen Collars. Regular 25c sellers, reduced for this sale to 2 for 25c.

Entire stock of Boys' Suits especially reduced for this sale.

One lot of Men's Blue Bib Overalls. While they last 98c.

One lot of Women's new Spring Coats. Values to \$30.00. Our sale price, \$19.95.

One lot of Women's Suits in Silk and Wool Poplin. Values to \$25. Reduced for this sale to \$9.95.

One lot of Children's Dresses, Rompers and Play Suits especially priced at 98c.

Millinery Department

No. 3.—Price reductions for our Town Rousing Sale are from our new Low Price levels and therefore should be doubly attractive to you.

One lot of Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, values to \$2.25. Our sale price 98c.

One lot of Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, values to \$3.00. Our sale price \$1.48.

One lot Misses' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, values to \$6.00. Our sale price \$2.48.

One lot Women's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, values to \$7.50. Our sale price \$3.98.

All Pattern Hats and Imported Models, values \$16.00 to \$27.50. Our sale price \$11.95. Women's Banded Hats and Sailors at Half Price during this sale. Feathers and Flowers at Half Price.

Come early; they can't last at these prices.

One lot of Women's Silk Kimonos, sold as high as \$25.00. Our special sale price \$9.95.

One lot of Women's House Dresses and Aprons especially priced at 98c.

One lot of Women's Mercerized Lise Hose, Black and White only. Our sale price 19c per pair.

Men's \$4.50 value, blue and grey Flannel Shirts. Our sale price \$1.98.

Men's Hats in Felt, Straw or Panamas, at 25 per cent reduction during this sale.

One lot of Men's Overcoats, Specially priced at \$9.95.

One lot of Men's blue and grey Chambray Work Shirts. While they last, 69c.

One lot of Women's Tweed Motor Coats, Extra Special values at \$9.98.

MEN'S SUITS Attractively Priced at \$12.50, \$19.50, \$23.50, \$27.50, \$33.50

Store Closed Friday

F. K. DEUEL & SONS Inc.

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