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DOUG'

3 DAYS STARTING SUNDAY

# FAIRBANKS



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# The OREGON

### BORGLUM DECLARES

(Continued from page one)

...were for the purpose of trying to discredit him in the eyes of the people and prevent public knowledge of the real conditions existing in the aircraft production program. He said: "The charges of Mix and Mix's engineer are lies unreservedly."  
Borglum asserted that 3000 airplanes might have been in France in March to help stop the German drive if the Curtiss and the Wright-Martin companies, who, he claims, were the only ones prepared to construct planes, had been permitted to go ahead on contracts. He says they have been prevented from going ahead by "the opposition of a group in Ohio."

"Colonel Deeds and Deeds' partners" He repeated his charges of the mismanagement of aircraft production called the charges against him a " colossal blunder," asked why a billion dollars in eleven months had produced no planes and demanded:  
"There has a graver question arisen: Who is it that is so powerful that makes it dangerous to the character and honor of men who shall dare to ask this question?"

### ARTILLERY USED

(Continued from page one)

positions behind Parc de Gravenecq, Bois de L'Alval, Framicourt and other places fronting the American sector Thursday night.  
New fires were observed in Mondrier and apparently a ammunition dump was burned in Cantigny.  
A German patrol renewed the attempt to capture an American outpost but was repulsed.  
Cantigny is slightly more than three miles northeast of Mondrier. Grievous

ness park is about a mile and a half north and slightly west of Cantigny. L'Alval wood is a mile north of Cantigny. Framicourt is the same distance east of Cantigny.  
**Writing Letters to Mother.**  
With the Americans in Picardy, May 10.—Hundreds of letters will leave Picardy for American mothers Sunday. In dugouts, on tables made from boxes, soldiers could be observed writing today in their spare moments.  
Some were puzzled by the most touching of predicaments—their mothers had died since they had come to France. They asked if they could write to some one else.  
Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army workers suggested the boys' sisters or their bunkies' mothers.  
**BOISE WOMAN SUICIDES**  
Rochester, Minn., May 11.—Miss Isabelle Savage, aged 22, committed suicide by shooting here early today. She left information indicating that Boise, Idaho, was her home.

## HOW THE GOVERNOR JUGGED OREGON'S FLAX

(Continued from page one)

handled by Crawford. At the time Crawford was discharged he said the profit would approximate \$30,000, and the figures now published by the Statesman tend to substantiate this. But the governor stoutly maintained that the industry was a financial failure and giving that as his sole reason he refused to live up to the conditions of the contract made between the state and Crawford.

It was the 1915 legislature which, at the request of the governor, appropriated \$50,000 for the flax industry and road building. About \$40,000 of that sum was spent for flax and the other \$10,000 for a rock quarry and roads.

**Left Entirely to Executive.**  
As Governor Withycombe had long been an agriculturalist, the other two members of the state board of control, which at that time had full supervision of the penitentiary, left the flax business to the governor, who was taking particular pride in it.  
The board, he'd the employment of J. C. Cady, who was selected by the governor as superintendent of the flax plant. Cady was put on the payroll at \$3000 a year.

The first year, in 1915, a fine crop of flax was grown. Every flax man who saw it praised its quality. Cady undertook to prepare the flax fiber for market. He chose the dew retting system for treating the flax. He put tons of it out in the field in the fall after the fall rains had begun. The flax lay in the rain and mud and, instead of retting, began to rot. Reports of its condition reached other members of the state board. Secretary of State Olcott began to investigate, and on November 24, 1915, he called the other two members of the board into conference and made a protest against the manner in which the flax was being handled by Cady.

**Cady Kept on Job.**  
Governor Withycombe defended Cady and said he was satisfied with conditions, and said the flax was all right. State Treasurer Kay sided with the governor. The result was no change was made. Conditions continued to grow worse. Ten after ton of flax was raised. The stacks of flax straw were not properly thatched and began to heat, and had to be removed and restacked.

Although a fine crop of flax had been grown, the first year's experience was practically a complete failure.  
The flax crop of 1916 was planted by the farmers and made a good growth. About the time it was ready for harvesting, Superintendent Cady went away on a vacation, leaving no one to take care of the crop except the warden of the penitentiary, John Minto, who made no pretense of knowing anything about flax.

Warden Minto undertook to pull the flax and haul it in from the fields, but he soon reported to the state board that the flax was so foul with wild oats and weeds that he would no longer assume responsibility for harvesting it. That forced the issue of getting a competent superintendent. Some of the board members who knew of Robert Crawford sent for him. He came to Salem, looked over the flax fields, which he found had been improperly prepared in the first place and many of them were overrun with weeds. But he said he could save much of the flax.

**Cady Fired—Crawford Hired.**  
When the matter came before the board, Governor Withycombe insisted on retaining Cady, but State Treasurer Kay, by that time, was ready to vote with Olcott to make a change. So Olcott and Kay voted to employ Crawford, while the governor voted to retain Cady.

The \$50,000 appropriation had been all spent and the board had borrowed approximately \$10,000 to pay the farmers for the crop they had grown in 1915. So when Crawford asked for the same salary that the governor had given Cady, namely \$3000 a year or \$250 a month, the governor objected. He took the position that the salary should be cut, and Kay offered as a compromise that an agreement be made whereby the state would pay Crawford \$200 a month, but if he pulled the industry out of the hole and turned it into a financial success he would be paid the remaining \$50 a month, to make his salary the same as had been paid his predecessor. That was the contract as finally made.

Crawford was immediately placed in charge of the work, and began harvesting the crop. Then he threshed it and stored some in the penitentiary buildings and the rest was stacked in the field, where it went through the winter without the least damage.  
He built retting tanks and to a large extent substituted the tank retting for the dew retting method of treating the flax, and retted all that portion of the 1916 crop which has been marketed.

**Governor Gets Complete Control**  
The 1917 legislature met and the governor asked that the penitentiary be taken from the control of the state board of control and be placed under the exclusive authority of the governor. The legislature passed a law making the change. This gave the governor complete authority over the flax plant also.  
Last fall Warden Murphy of the penitentiary and Crawford began to clash over the management of the flax plant. He and Crawford had several tilts over the matter.

On several occasions Crawford took these matters up with the governor, who usually backed him up. But as the friction between the warden and Crawford became more acute, the governor sided with the warden, who was his own appointee, and against Crawford, who was forced upon him by the other two members of the state board.

**Murphy and Crawford Clash**  
Crawford had most of the 1916 crop retted. A good grade of fiber was being turned out. The industry had been brought out of debt, and enough money was on hand to repay the \$10,000 which the 1917 legislature had appropriated to pay the money the board had bor-



L. J. Simpson

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L. J. SIMPSON.

(Paid adv., Simpson for Gov. Com.)

rowed when Cady plunged the industry into a hole. Crawford presented figures to show he would not for the state a profit of about \$30,000.

**Crawford Discharged.**  
As a result of another clash between Murphy and Crawford, the governor discharged Crawford. He said Crawford had made a failure. Crawford asked for the \$50 bonus the state had agreed to pay him. The governor refused to give it, although later he offered to pay him \$400, or half of it. This amount Crawford refused to accept, saying he was either entitled to nothing or the entire amount.

Crawford presented a statement to the governor showing that the state's profit would reach approximately \$30,000. The governor denied the figures and made a statement to show that the industry was a financial failure.

**Crawford Loses In Court**  
Crawford took the matter to court, seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the governor to live up to the state's contract. The case never went to trial on its merits as the governor hid behind the technicality that the governor, in his official capacity, could not be sued. The court sustained this contention and dismissed the writ.

Now, on the eve of the primary election, the Statesman, which is urging the governor's re-election, publishes a flaming editorial heralding the great success the governor has made of the flax industry, and points out that after all bills have been paid more than \$22,000 is in the flax fund, and all the 1916 crop has not yet been worked up. Only that portion of the 1916 crop which Crawford retted has been worked up and marketed.

**Only Political Dodge.**

This is an eleventh hour attempt of the Statesman to overcome the injury which has been done the flax industry by the governor's insistence that a failure was made of the flax business.

The flax industry in the Willamette valley is not a failure. It is a proven success, and its greatest success has been achieved by Robert Crawford, even though he was deprived of his wages by a chief executive who branded the industry a failure.

### Stocks Are Active In Wall Street Today

New York, May 11.—The New York Evening Sun financial review today said:

Today's stock market was unswayed active for a Saturday half session, but price movements were mixed with firmness underlying the general list. The standard issues were in but limited demand. There was brisk buying of some of the specialties. Gains were one to about three points. United States Steel was irregular within more or less narrow limits, as were the other steel shares, the coppers and the railroad list.

At the end of the first hour news strength momentarily lifted the industrial list to top prices for the day with steel above 109. Mixed and uncertain movements again superseeded, however. Trading continued in good volume with cross currents and profit taking. Further readjustment following the weeks relatively heavy dealings was much in evidence. American Sumatra Tobacco, after retreating to 113 3/4, responded to the removal of government restrictions on tobacco leaf imports. There was a trend to lower levels in all groups towards the closing.

Many a Yankee soldier will take great pleasure in shooting a German tank just below the third vest button.

### LABOR ADMINSTRATOR CHOSEN BY PRESIDENT

### Felix Frankfurter Will Have Task of Whipping National Policy Into Form

By Robert J. Bender

(United Press staff correspondent)  
Washington, May 11.—President Wilson today placed in the hands of Felix Frankfurter, of New York and Washington, the difficult task of whipping into definite form a national labor policy for the war.

Frankfurter's appointment makes him "labor administrator" under Secretary of Labor Wilson. He will immediately co-ordinate under his direction the work of all the numerous labor adjustment bodies now existing in the government.

Frankfurter's appointment is an acknowledgement of the quasi-radical element in the labor movement. He has been associated with the so-called liberal element in the south, was a member of the president's investigating committee which went west and inquired into the Mooney case, among others.

He returned recently from a trip to England, where he made a careful study of labor conditions.

### 125,000 REPUBLICANS MAY VOTE FRIDAY

### This Is Figuring On Basis of Primary Returns of Last Primary Election

Secretary of State Olcott has just issued a statement of the approximate registration at the close of the registration books 30 days before the coming primaries. This shows a total of 305,776 registered voters divided among the parties as follows: Republicans 176,800; democrats 94,433; progressives 1270; prohibition 6680; socialist 7202 and those who declined to name any political preference, 9369.

At the 1916 primaries approximately 100,000 of the republican registration of 161,819 voted; and of the democrats approximately 30,000 of the 65,750 registered attended the primaries. On this basis the republicans this year should poll 125,000 votes and the democrats about 45,000. The total registration of Marion county is 16,471 of whom 11,762 are republicans and 3653 democrats. The registration in 1916 was 14,763, and the increase in two years is 1688. Multnomah county's vote increased from 77,408 in 1916 to 95,203 this year. The total registered vote of the state increased from 241,474 in 1916 to 306,776 this year.

### NINE MEN COMMENDED

Washington, May 11.—Nine men who exhibited special bravery in rescuing survivors of the steamer Glomar Castle, which sank February 28, were commended today by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.



MAE MARSH IN THE BELOVED TRAITOR GOLDWYN PICTURE

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