THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913.



Altogether, consumers in the United States probably will receive from abroad, free of all tariff, more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise during the next year. During 1912 the amount of "free imported" was more than \$880,000,000, and when the tariff is entirely removed from wool, sugar, iron ore and cheap iron and other important items, the total is expected to increase notably. Under the old law more than

House when final action was taken on the bill. Only extraordinary efforts of Senate leaders kept enough Senators in town to enable that body to work today on the urgent deficiency appro-priation bill. Germany will be the first nation to take advantage of that section of the new tariff act, which provides for the negotiation of reciprocity arrange-ments embodying mutual concessions in customs taxes. The Chancellor of the German Embassy, acting in the ab-sence of Ambassador Bernstoff, has been in communication with the State been in communication with the State Department, and it is expected a rough outline draft of such an arrangement will be ready for consideration soon. As it emerged from conference, this section no longer contains the retalia-tory provisions inserted in the Senate

Shoes and Character

[Elbert Hubbard in The Fra]

An Advertisement.

THERE are four primal necessities in life-only four. These are food, clothing, shelter-love. Shoes and

These are food clothing, shelter—love. Shoes and hats are a part of our clothing. Also they are sec-ondary sexual manifestations, said Herbert Spencer, shoes get more beautiful, skirts grow narrow and short. Spriftless, delected, whipped-out men advertise to the order their mental condition by their shoes. Hope, cour-age, animation, ambition are mirrored in your shoes, your feet feature the facts. Shoes are a tell-tale. Once there were people in America who never wore does. Now we all do-a part of the time, at least. Ameri-ans are the best-shod people on earth. Our consumption of shoes is two hundred seventy mil-fon pairs a year-three pairs to a person. We are setting more particular. Also, as the years have been bettered in style and your these for dif-ierent occasions. It's better for our feet, and better for our holes, as it lifts our self-respect. When you change

your shoes you change your mind: Shoe-manufacturers are a prosperous people. There is no "Shoe Trust," and there can't be, for there are thir-teen hundred shoe-factories in the United States, and more are being formed. I know of six shoe-factories in St. Louis, all started by employes, who have come out of one particular factory and embarked in business on their own account. And they are all making money. Monopoly is out of the question in the shoe business, for the simple reason that any one who wants to start a shoe-factory is not obliged to buy an outfit of costly ma-chinery. He can lease shoe-making machinery, and get it on exactly the same terms that the biggest factories can.

can. If every shoe-factory had to buy or manufacture its own machinery, and thus keep abreast of the times, it would require such a vast capital, and also such a corps of inventors, that of necessity the business would be con-centrated in the hands of a few. Instead of thirteen hundred factories, there would be thirteen, and if there were only thirteen they would get together and we would have a Shoe Trust. As it is, we haven't. Today the boot and shoe industry is the one large busi-ness left in the world not run by a so-called Trust, and the United Shoe Machinery Company is responsible for that fact.

that fact.

A few days ago I was in Boston, and I just took a couple of days off to find out who the United Shoe Machinery Company is, what they are, and what they are doing. The general offices of the concern are in Boston, but their factories are at Beverly, Massachusetts, twenty miles out, near where President Taft made his Summer home. The salt water comes right up to the doors doors.

doors. We have heard about the increased cost to the con-sumer by reason of the so-called "Machinery Trust." I suppose the average person, if asked what amount the owner of leased shoe machinery would receive on a pair of shoes, would say, "Oh, about forty or fifty cents." The real fact is that it takes fifty-eight different ma-chines to make a single shoe, and in cases where the en-tire fifty-eight machines are leased by the manufacturer of shoes the owner of the machines receives a royalty running up sometimes to five and one-half cents a pair, Where fewer machines are used it rung as low as half a cent a pair, and the average for most shoes is one and one-third cents a pair. If this entire cost were wiped out it would not make one cent's worth of difference to the wearer in the price for a pair of shoes!

one cent's worth of difference to the wearer in the price for a pair of shoes! Let it be known that the United Shoe Machinery Com-pany do not make shoes. They simply manufacture ma-chinery that is used by shoe-manufacturers. They make upwards of three hundred varieties of machines. Dif-ferent styles, weights and kinds of shoes require differ-ent machinery. There are babies' shoes, children's shoes, women's shoes, men's shoes, shoes for business, shoes for seclety; shoes for indoors and shoes for outdoors. Some people wear one kind of shoe in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a different shoe in the evening. Most of the principal machines made by the United Shoe Machinery Company are leased to the manufactur-ers, although a great majority of the machines they make can be bought if the user so desires. Practically all of the shoe-factories in America lease

ers, although a great majority of the second stress make can be bought if the user so desires. Practically all of the shoe-factories in America lease their machinery. This custom has come down for the past forty years. The reason is that so many different kinds of machines are needed in making a shos; and new inventions and improvements are happening every day. Factories would not run the risk of putting in a new invention, especially in view of the fact that the ma-chine might have to be replaced any day with something better, cheaper and more effective. Things we don't know anything about, we are not aware of. Ninety-five per cent of manufacturers today very much prefer to lease a machine leased by the user doesn't have to be "scrapped." This dread nightmare of an obsolete machine carried on the inventory has made many a good man turn gray before his time. The business of the United Shoe Machinery Company

notably. Under the old law more than 63 per cent of all goods brought to the United States from all parts of the world paid no tariff, and that propor-tion will be increased by the new law. The free wool provision of the new law takes effect December 1, 1913, and the free sugar provision May 1, 1916. Case. Within 15 minutes of the time the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its "We, the jury, believe that Anna Au-muller came to her death on September 2, 1913, at No. 68 Bradhurst avenue, at the bridy of the terms of the time ware in the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its "We, the jury, believe that Anna Au-muller came to her death on September 2, 1913, at No. 68 Bradhurst avenue, at the bands of Heney the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its ware in the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its we the jury believe that Anna Au-muller came to her death on September 2, 1913, at No. 68 Bradhurst avenue, at the hands of Heney the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. Within 10 minutes more it had returned with its the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. the first witness had taken the stand the jury had withdrawn. BUTI

Congress at Work Nine Months.

Congress at work Nine Montas. The new tariff law, passed four years after President Taft signed the existing Payne-Aldrich law, is the result of more than nine months of work in Congress. Hearings were started Jan-tuary 6 by the House ways and means committee. Chairman Underwood in-berg, eigar manufacturer, and E, S. Noted Men on Jury. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, jurors included: Vincent Astor, B. J. Greenhut, merchant; Mortimer Rogens-the city jail after they are released in the morning is the belief of Capitain Compared to the Vennice donard uary 6 by the House ways committee. Chairman Underwood in-troduced the tariff bill April 7, im-mediately after President Wilson had convened the new Congress. It passed the House May 8, and the Senate Sep-trocker 6.

are: Whitman's opinion, it is understood, tariff are:

tariff are: "A reduction of nearly one-half in the average tariff on foodstuffs and farm products. The placing of raw wool on the free The placing of raw wool on the free

tariff on earthenware and glass-

Abolishment of all tariff on meats, fish. dairy products, flour, potatoes, coal, iron ore, lumber and many classes of farm and office machinery. General tariff reduction on all im-

portant articles in general use.

Party Opinions Disagree.

Throughout the long fight over the bill the Republican attack on the measures has been directed against those rates which the Republicans declared were so low as to threaten destruction to American industries, through the competition of foreign manufacturers. The Democratic supporters of the new law have insisted that, except in those cases where public welfare demanded radical changes, the tariff has been reduced only to a point where it will "stimulate competition," without turning American markets over to foreign-

A great amount of work will fall on the Treasury Department, it is ex-pected, in working out the details of the new income tax and the methods of collecting the direct taxes from in-The tax on corporations, now fixed at 1 per cent of their incomes, remains the same, and becomes part of the general income tax law. A staff of special deputies, collectors and agents will be mployed to organize and conduct the work of income tax collection.

BEAUTY VALUED AT \$7000

Girl Whose Face Is Marred in Blast

Wins Damage Suit.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 3 .- A woman's beauly was held to be worth at least \$7000 by the Minnesota Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down today affirming the judgment of the St. Louis County District Court, which awarded Misz Clara Bartnes damages to that amount against the Pittsburg Iron Company. Miss Bartnes was injured by a blast

from the mine while passing along the public highway. Her face was disfig-ured by flying rocks. Chief Justice Brown commented on the fact that because the injurey seriously marred the girl's beauty the verdict was not exessive

BUTTERMILK CURE URGED

Police Chief Would Give Dairy Prod 2, 1913, at No. 68 Bradhurst avenue, at the hands of Hans Schmidt." uct for "Morning After."

Ellis C. Johnson Gets \$5000 Job. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

farm products. The placing of raw wool on the free list and a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the tariff on woolen clothing a reduction of one-third (average) on cotton clothing. Beduction of the sugar tariff and its ultimate abolishment in 1916. A reduction of one-third (average) in the tariff on earthenware and glass-

CENTRALIA, Pa., Oct. 3 .- Entombed Pegoud's Feat Duplicated. in a mine for more than seven days by a cavein, Joseph Toshesky called through his food tube to rescuers to-

-Bill drafted, with exception of sugar schedule,

April 16-Democratic caucus voted to support free wool.

April 19-Bill ready for debate. April 10-Republicans assailed bill in minority report.

tobacco and agricultural schedules. September 13-Question of low tax on brandles left open. September 15-Wool and paper rates agreed to.

eptember 16-Sundries schedule provisions accepted.

September 18-Wheat and flour schedules agreed on.

September 29-Bill brought back to House from committee September 30-House accepts report of committee, with exception of tax on cotton futures.

September 19-Deadlock on 18 questions announced.

September 17-Committee decides not to make public any further

September 20-Conferees vote to leave bananas on free list after con-

September 24-Conferees disagree over provision to tax cotton fu-

September 26-Bill completed with the exception of tax on cotton

October 1-Conference report unanimously agreed to in Democratic

ts Smith-Lever compromise cotton future tax amendment. October 3-Bill goes to House. Signed by President Wilson at 9:09

Senate caucus. October 2-Senate adopts conference report by vote of 36 to 17. Re-

ference with President. Rates on lemons, limes, grapefruit, etc., left

April 22-Senate denied public hearings. April 23-Debate begun in House.

May 6-Free list upheld.

agreements.

tures.

futures.

o'clock.

as fixed by the House.

May 8-Bill passed by House. July 19-Debate begun in Senate

April 28—Amendments by Fepublicans rejected, May 1—Efforts to disturb free list fail. May 3—Free wool schedule passed.

CHRONOLOGY OF ADMINISTRATION TARIFF BILL, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON YESTERDAY

April 7-Bill introduced in House. April 12-Immediate free sugar rejected by House Democratic caucus. April 14-Caucus voted down free cattle and sheep.

LILLE, France, Oct. 3.-Lieutenant Poulet, of the French army flying corps, night that he was satisfied everything possible was being done to get him out and that he was content to spend several seconds in his aeroplane.

dent's Success Was Single Purpose That Moved Him.

BRITISH HAIL

GREAT PERSONAL TRIUMPH

FOR WILSON ASSER/TED.

London Graphic Says Secret of Presi-

vote much space today to the passing by the United States Congress of the tariff bill. The Glasgow Herald prints a supplement to its edition this morn-ing containing the complete text of the bill.

"REFORM

The news of the signing of the bill by President Wilson reached London to tate for the editorial writers to discuss the measure to any great extent. The

"The President has fought for and won a policy of genuine fiscal reform. It marks an epoch in the economic and political history of the United States. The Nation, boldly asserting its mas-tery over the unclean interests that were nearly throttling it, has made an

irreparable breach in the monstrous tariff wall which they had reared. For President Wilson the passage of the coln

"The most striking fact about the sent the new American tariff," the Daily Graphic says, "is the extraordinary personal triumph it constitutes for President Wil

umph it constitutes for President wh-son. Not an experienced politician-he was a university professor, unfamil-iar with the wiles of Washington-yet he succeeded where Roosevelt and Taft failed. The secret of his success was his own single-mindedness of purpose.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL ministers. (Continued From First Page.) the great party of which I am a mem-ber; because that party is not honor-able unless it redeems its name and

able unless it redeems its name and serves the people of the United States. "So I feel tonight like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey, and that rejuvenated with a fresh impuise we shall go the rest of the journey and sleep at the journey's end like men with a cutst conscience, knowing that with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow men and have thereby tried to serve God."

It was an unusual spectacle which attended the completion of a legisla-tive reform that had been seven months in Congress and embraced a tariff revision of a most far-reaching character.

Happy and jubilant, the invited guest Happy and jubliant, the invited guest came to the Executive office. They chatted and jested with the President in an anteroom while waiting for the full group to appear. When the mem-bers of the Senate finance committee and House ways and means committee finally arrived, Vice-President Marshall was ushered into the President's office, followed by Speaker Clark, Representa-

disturbed by flashlight apparatus. The guests crowded about the President's desk.

Business Day Is Closed.

Business Day is closed. "I chose 9 o'clock," explained the President slowly, "on the advice of the Attorney-General, in order that the bill might be signed after business trans-

and is now nothing more than an au-thorization to the executive to "negothorization to the executive to "nego-tiate trade agreements with foreign

Mississippi Member Seeks Interna-

tional Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- On the heels of the failure of Congress to legislate in the tariff bill to prevent gambling in cotton futures, Representative Harriion, of Mississippi, introduced today a resolution providing for intern tional campaign against such speculation. The resolution would request the

President to negotiate with Great Brittariff wall which they had reared. For President Wilson the passage of the new tariff is a great personal triumph. No more remarkable man has reigned in the White House since Abraham Lin-coln." sent the United States in further nego-

ROADS HELP TO RELIGION

Michigan Governor Says Fewer and Better Churches Will Result.

"It would be inaccurate to describe the new tariff as free trade in the sense that the term is understood by English, men and Dutchmen. Its passage must be recognized as a crushing defeat to high protection and the inauguration of an era of freer trade between the United States and the rest of the world." **PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL**

The road congress will hold its final assion tomorrow and select a convensession tomorrow and select a conven-tion city for next year.

A complete census of Mexico for 1910 hows the population to be 15,160.369.

You'll Say So Too

Final Scenes Impressive.

tive Underwood and members of the Cabinet and Congressional committees and their friends. No photographers were admitted, as the President re-garded the occasion as too solemn to be Pork and Beans

The business of the United Shoe Machinery Company is one of the best examples of successful co-operation in America. Inasmuch as most of the machinery is leased, and pays a return only when used, it is self-evident that the machinery must be of a kind that will give a satis-

factory service. The United Shoe Machinery Company employ a force of more than five hundred traveling machinists, who are constantly inspecting the installed machinery and seeing that it is kept up in perfect condition. Idle machinery, like idle men, yields no income. The United Machinery Company keep constantly in their employ a force of about a hundred highly skilled inventors, who are constantly working on new ideas, or perfecting old ones. No machine is ever made good enough. It must be made better. There are no secrets around the United Shoe Machinery

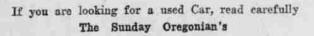
enough. It must be made better. There are no secrets around the United Shoe Machinery Company's works. You see the inventors, the chemists, the workers in the laboratory, and the thousands of hearty, happy people in these wonderful concrete build-ings, seventy-five per cent of the walls being glass-the sunlight flooding everything-and in some of the build-

ings ninety per cent is glass. These great works give employment to upward of five thousand people, and no mill in Massachusetts or in the

thousand people, and no mini in wage, the average weekly pay envelope being \$15.70. I have visited many factories, stores, mills, shops, all over the United States and in England, France, Scotland, Italy and Germany, but never have I seen a big factory managed with the same superb attention to hygienic and environ conditions. sanitary conditions.

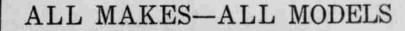
In way of factory equipment and so-called factory betterments, no institution in America surpasses this, but all of the betterment work is quite incidental and is a matter of course, without fuss, frivel or flummery.

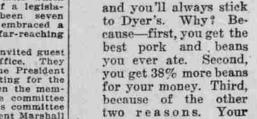
matter of course, without russ, frivel or flummery. Viewed from any and every possible standpoint the United Shoe Machinery Company has made the world its debtor. Consumers, employes, inventors, producers of raw stock, stockholders, management—all have prospered, because a great service has been rendered. Business now-adays is based on reciprocity, mutuality, co-operation. The United Shoe Machinery Company is a splendid exam-The United Shoe sachinery Company is a prenative Sample of all three. It has made its wonderful success by making it possible for the consumer to buy today for three dollars a better shoe than could be bought a quarter century ago for five dollars. And after all is not the test of the worth of a corporation the service it gives to the people?



AUTOMOBILES-MOTOR CARS

"Automobile For Sale" column, where the best bargains on the market appear. You will find the right Car at the right price.





grocer sells and recom-

September 9-Bill passed by Senate. September 11-Democratic committee begins adjusting conflicts between Senate and House. September 12-Conferees approve earthenware and glass, sugar,