

TARIFF RATES ABOUT TO BE RAISED BY BILL

Amount of "Free Imports" Expected to Be Largely in Excess of Billion.

INCOME TAX IS FEATURE

Plan to Raise \$122,000,000 Brings Measure Most Forcefully to Attention of People—Average Reduction Is Estimated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—President Wilson's signing of the Underwood-Simmons bill brings into effect one of the most far-reaching revisions of tariff rates and revenue laws enacted for many years.

A new income tax, applying directly to the incomes of citizens; the abolition of all tariff on scores of items of immense importance to American industry and American consumers, and a heavy reduction of tariff rates on most of the articles in general use in this country are its chief features.

While certain portions of the new law do not take effect at once, most of its provisions and almost all the direct tariff reductions do.

Income Tax Measure Presented. At every Collector of Customs, Appraisers of Merchandise and hundreds of other employees of the Treasury Department will plunge at once into the task of collecting the income tax revenue on a new basis, and with hundreds of new classifications and new provisions of law to complicate their activities.

The Federal Government has been spending nearly a billion dollars a year and the new tariff law will raise less than one-third of that sum. Recent estimates by tariff experts in Congress predict that the tariff will raise \$249,000,000 a year, that the income tax will raise \$127,000,000. The remainder of the Government's great income is made up principally of internal revenue taxes and postal receipts.

The income tax probably will bring the new tariff law most forcibly to the attention of citizens. President Wilson and Interior Secretary Clegg, Congress believe, however, that the reduction of duties on clothing, foodstuffs and other necessities of life, and the complete removal of duties on many like articles will eventually bring a reduction in the "cost of living" without materially affecting business prosperity.

New Bill Summarized. A brief summary of the new tariff law as prepared for the Senate follows: Average percentage of tariff rates as compared with the rates of all imported merchandise: Old law, 37 per cent; new law, 27 per cent.

Value of annual imports added to the free list, \$14,000,000. Estimated revenues from all import rates: Old law, \$305,000,000; new law, \$249,000,000.

Estimated revenues from corporation and income taxes: Old law, \$437,000,000; new law, \$122,000,000.

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. The amount of "free imports" 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 \$2 per cent of all goods brought to the United States were subject to tariff, and the world paid no tariff, and that proportion will be increased by the new law.

The free wool provision of the new law takes effect on January 1, 1913, and the free sugar provision May 1, 1916.

Congress at Work Nine Months. The new tariff law, passed four years after President Taft signed the existing Payne-Adams law, is the longest in more than nine months of work in Congress. Hearings were started January 4 by the House ways and means committee. Chairman Underwood introduced the tariff bill April 7, immediately after President Wilson had convened the new Congress. It passed the House May 8, and the Senate September 5.

In the opinion of its makers, the Democratic leaders in Congress, the most important features of the new 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 list and a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the tariff on clothing, especially of the cheaper grades.

A reduction of one-third (average) on cotton clothing.

Reduction of the sugar tariff and its ultimate abolition in 1916.

A reduction of one-third (average) in the tariff on earthenware and glassware.

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 important articles in general use.

Party Opinions Disagree. Throughout the long fight over the bill the Republicans and Democrats have 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 foreigners.

A great amount of work will fall on the Treasury Department, it is expected, in working out the details of the new income tax and the methods of collecting the direct taxes from individual citizens.

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.

MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-PRIEST HELD FOR MURDER OF NEW YORK GIRL



HANS SCHMIDT.

JURY HONDS PRIEST

Schmidt Declared Responsible for Anne Aumuller's Death.

SCENE AT INQUEST STORMY

Slayer of Girl Tears Rosary From Neck and Hurls Pieces at Reporters—Coroner's Jury Made Up of Millionaires.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Coroner's jury of millionaires today found Hans Schmidt, priest, responsible for the death of Anna Aumuller and the prisoner, after an outburst at the hearing at which the rosary from his neck and hurled the bits at reporters sitting near him, was remanded to the Tombs to be held without bail.

Schmidt was impassive during the examination, but Coroner Feinberg, in making his charge to the jury, seemed to lash the prisoner into a fury with the resultant outbreak, explained by his counsel as being due to the Coroner's appeal to the public for funds with which to bury the murdered girl.

Priest Does Not Testify. The examining magistrate, Schmidt did not take the stand, and with the identification of the torso of the slain girl, a synopsis of the confession repeated by the detective to whom he had confessed and testimony by physicians, the state presented its 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 verdict, which follows:

"We, the jury, believe that Anna Aumuller came to her death on September 2, 1913, at No. 58 Bradhurst avenue, at the hands of Hans Schmidt."

Noted Men on Jury. Theodore S. Horton, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was chairman of the jury. His fellow jurors included: Vincent Astor, B. J. Greenhut, merchant; Mortimer Hosenberg, cigar manufacturer, and E. S. Marston, banker.

District Attorney Whitman expressed the positive conviction today that Hans Schmidt is sane. Schmidt will be placed on trial for the murder of Anna Aumuller, whom he slew as she slept, dismembered and thrown in the Hudson River on September 3 last.

Whitman's opinion, it is understood, is based on the conclusions of the four alienists who examined the prisoner in the Tombs at Whitman's behest. Their formal report will be made soon.

MINER'S RESCUE DELAYED

After More Than Week Entombed Man Keeps Good Cheer.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Oct. 3.—Entombed in a mine for more than seven days by a cave-in, Joseph Toshiyko called through his food tube to rescuers tonight that he was satisfied everything possible was being done to get him out and that he was content to spend

CHRONOLOGY OF ADMINISTRATION TARIFF BILL, SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON YESTERDAY

- April 4—Bill drafted, with exception of sugar schedule.
- 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.
- April 16—Democratic caucus voted to support free wool.
- April 19—Bill ready for debate.
- April 19—Republicans assailed bill in minority report.
- April 22—Senate denied public hearings.
- April 23—Debate begun in House.
- April 23—Amendments by Republicans rejected.
- May 1—Efforts to disturb free list fail.
- May 2—Free wool schedule passed.
- May 6—Free list upheld.
- May 8—Bill passed by House.
- July 19—Debate begun in Senate.
- September 2—Bill passed by Senate.
- September 11—Democratic committee begins adjusting conflicts between Senate and House.
- September 12—Conferees approve earthenware and glass, sugar, tobacco and agricultural schedules.
- September 13—Question of low tariff on brandies left open.
- September 15—Wool and paper rates agreed to.
- September 16—Sundries schedule provisions accepted.
- September 17—Committee decides not to make public any further agreements.
- September 18—Wheat and flour schedules agreed on.
- September 19—Deadlock on 18 questions announced.
- September 20—Conferees vote to leave bananas on free list after conference with President. Rates on lemons, limes, grapefruit, etc., left as fixed by the House.
- September 24—Conferees disagree over provision to tax cotton futures.
- September 26—Bill completed with the exception of tax on cotton futures.
- September 29—Bill brought back to House from committee.
- September 30—House accepts report of committee, with exception of tax on cotton futures.
- October 3—Conference report unanimously agreed to in Democratic caucus.
- October 2—Senate adopts conference report by vote of 26 to 17. Rejects Smith-Lever compromise cotton future tax amendment.
- October 3—Bill goes to House. Signed by President Wilson at 9:09 o'clock.

RANCHER ACCUSED OF COMPLEX CRIME

Conspiracy, Arson and Grave Robbery Laid at Door of Supposed Dead Man.

STOLEN BODY IS BURNED

Wife, Now Married to Another, Has Filed Claim for \$8000 Life Insurance—Prisoner Says Troubles Are Domestic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Charged with conspiracy, arson and the robbery of a grave, Arthur S. Hughes, a rancher of Forsyth, Mont., was arrested here today at the request of Sheriff Mosen, of Rosebud County, Montana.

Hughes is charged with having entered into a conspiracy with his wife and a man named Elliott, both of whom, the police assert, are under arrest in Montana to collect \$8000 insurance from this end. If it only had some meat I could work twice as fast."

Another night behind the wall of coal. The officials feel certain he will be reached by daylight tomorrow.

"Tell my wife that I'll eat dinner with her on Saturday sure," was the cheery message sent up through the tube. "I'm feeling fine today, much better than I have since the mine caved in on me. I feel strong and know I can help you boys get me out by digging from this end. If I only had some meat I could work twice as fast."

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

Body Burned Beyond Recognition. The body, burned to a crisp and unrecognizable, was found in the embers, and Mrs. Hughes went into mourning several weeks ago. After searching for weeks they traced him to a cheap lodging-house on the East Side and found that he was working as a longshoreman at the Fulton street wharf at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge.

Man Admits Identity. The Montana authorities caused the body found in the ruins to be exhumed and measured it. Then they discovered that the body was that of Arthur S. Hughes, by the measurements of the body learned that it was Craig's.

The police assert that Hughes admitted his identity when arrested and also admitted having written to his wife. He said he wanted to clear his wife of any charges made against her in connection with his supposed death. "My troubles have been all domestic," was the only other statement that the police could get from him.

BRITISH HAIL "REFORM"

GREAT PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR WILSON ASSERTED.

London Graphic Says Secret of President's Success Was Single Purpose That Moved Him.

BUTTERMILK CURE URGED

Police Chief Would Give Dairy Product for "Morning After."

VENICE, Cal., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—That buttermilk is a good soothing stimulant "after a bad night," and that it should be furnished the inmates of the city jail after they are released, is the morning is the belief of Captain Cavanaugh of the Venice police department.

It is the intention of Captain Cavanaugh to appeal to the city trustees and try to have that body make an allowance for the purchase of buttermilk.

Ellis C. Johnson Gets \$5000 Job. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 3.—Ellis C. Johnson, of Jefferson County, Washington, now chief of the claims division in the Internal Revenue Bureau, is to be appointed by President Wilson to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue Bureau at a salary of \$5000 a year, succeeding Fletcher Maddox, of Montana, who has held the position five years.

Pegoud's Feat Duplicated. LILLE, France, Oct. 3.—Lieutenant Poulet, of the French army flying corps, today followed the example of Airman Pegoud, by flying head downward for several seconds in his aeroplane.

Final Scenes Impressive. It was an unusual spectacle which attended the completion of a legislative program that had been seven months in Congress and embraced a tariff revision of a most far-reaching character.

Happy and jubilant, the invited guest came to the Executive office. They chatted and jested with the President in an atmosphere of waiting for the group to appear. When the members of the Senate finance committee and House ways and means committee were admitted, Vice-President Marshall was ushered into the President's office, followed by Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and members of the Cabinet.

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-

actions everywhere, including San Francisco, had closed for the day. "I will not say anything about the bill," he added with a smile, "until I have signed it. I don't want it to get away from me."

Promptly at 9:08 o'clock the President began writing and at 9:10 he had written the words, "Approved 9:10 P. M., 3rd October, 1913, Woodrow Wilson," on the 11th page of parchment containing the engrossed bill.

As the President rose and handed the two pens to the two men who have steered the bill successfully through both houses of Congress, there was an enthusiastic outburst of applause. The President had not intended to make a long speech and had not even prepared a statement, but was moved on the spur of the moment to express his gratification.

Congratulations Are Given. The small but distinguished audience that heard the President's speech crowded about him afterward with congratulations. Leading figures of the Democratic party—Speaker Clark, Secretary Bryan, Representative Underwood—stood together, sponsors with the President for the first big piece of legislation that had been accomplished by the Democratic program.

While the President was surrounded by members of his official family, there was none happier than Joseph T. Wilson and daughter are still at Corvallis, N. O. of the summer capital. Besides the officials, a large number of newspaper men crowded into the President's office.

There was an informal reception for a few minutes and then the Underwood-Simmons tariff law was carried away to the Department of State and deposited in the archives, along with other historic pieces of legislation.

Both Houses Feel Relief. The speed with which Congress disposed of the last work on the tariff bill demonstrated the desire of House and Senate to get through in continuous session until April.

Clerks of the Senate were at work through the morning correcting proofs on the engrossed copy of the bill and making sure that there were no errors or misplaced punctuation marks.

The bill, accompanied by the conference report, as agreed on by the Senate last night, came into the House as soon as that body met. For more than an hour the House debated what action it should take, some of the parliamentarians expected no further action was necessary, while others insisted the House must recede from its compromise on the futures of State and deposits in the archives, and the latter contented and the House quickly voted the cotton tax out of the tariff bill.

The last vote was reported at 1:33. At 1:25 the Speaker had affixed his name to the completed bill, and within ten minutes it had been signed by Vice-President Marshall. Clerks of the Senate then took charge of the bill and conveyed it to the White House.

The relief of both houses at the end of the long fight was apparent. Scores of members of the Senate and House left the city yesterday, and there was less than a quorum present in the 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 appropriation bill.

Germany will be the first nation to take advantage of that section of the new tariff act which appears to favor the negotiation of reciprocity arrangements embodying mutual concessions in customs taxes. The Chancellor of the German Embassy, acting in the absence of Ambassador Bernstorff, has been in communication with the State Department, and it is expected a rough outline draft of an arrangement will be ready for consideration soon.

As it emerged from conference, this section no longer contains the retaliatory provisions contained in the Senate and is now nothing more than an authorization to the executive to "negotiate trade agreements with a view to the securing of reciprocal concessions and to the furthering of reciprocal relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce."

ANTI-FUTURES CAMPAIGN OPEN. Mississippi Member Seeks International Agreements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—On the heels of the failure of Congress to legislate in the tariff bill to prevent gambling in cotton futures, Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, introduced today a resolution providing for an international campaign against such speculation.

The resolution would request the President to negotiate with Great Britain and other nations with a view to formulating a plan to prevent cotton speculation. If the nations approached should agree to such an arrangement, a commission of three persons to represent the United States in further negotiations.

ROADS HELP TO RELIGION. Michigan Governor Says Fewer and Better Churches Will Result.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—"The good roads movement is closely allied with the religious, educational and economic features of our country," declared Governor Ferris, of Michigan, in an address before the American Road Congress here today. "Good roads play an important part in our religion. With good roads we will have fewer and better churches and fewer and better ministers."

The road congress will hold its final session tomorrow and select a convention city for next year.

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 hats are a part of our clothing. Also they are secondary sexual manifestations, said Herbert Spencer. Shoes are a bachelor, and as a man's shoes get more beautiful, skirts grow narrow and short.

Spiritless, dejected, whipped-out men advertise to the world their mental condition by their shoes. Hope, courage, 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 shoes. Now we all do—a part of the time, at least. Americans are the best-shod people on earth.

Our consumption of shoes is two hundred seventy million pairs a year—three pairs to a person. Twenty-five years ago it was two pairs a year to a person. We are getting more particular about shoes. Also we have passed our shoes have been better in style and quality. Most of us, even us common folks, have different shoes for different occasions. It's better for 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 thirteen hundred shoe-factories in the United States, and more are being formed. I know of six shoe-factories in St. Louis, all started by employees, who have come out of one particular factory and embarked in business on their own account, and they are 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 machinery. He can lease the machinery, and get it on exactly the same terms that the biggest factories can.

If every shoe-factory had to buy or manufacture its own machinery, and if it kept 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 concentrated in the hands of a few. Instead of that, there are thousands of shoe-factories, 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 business left in the world run by a so-called Trust. The United Shoe Machinery Company is responsible for that fact.

A few days ago I was in Boston, and I just took a couple of days off to find out who 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.

We have heard about the increased cost to the consumer by reason of the so-called "Machinery Trust." I suppose the average person, when he asks 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 machines to make a single shoe, and in cases where the entire 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 runs 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!

Let it be known that the United Shoe Machinery Company does not make shoes. They simply manufacture machinery that is used by shoe-manufacturers. They make upwards of three hundred varieties of machines. Different styles, weights and kinds of shoes require different kinds of machinery. There are babies' shoes, children's shoes, women's shoes, men's shoes, shoes for business, shoes for society; shoes for indoors and shoes for outdoors. Some people wear one kind of shoe in the morning, and another kind 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 manufacturer, 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 their machinery. This custom has come down for the past forty years. The reason is that so many different kinds of machinery are needed in making a shoe, 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 machine 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 rather than to purchase it outright. Because a machine leased by the user doesn't have to be "scrapped." This dread nightmare of an obsolete machine carried on the inventor's hands may a good man turn gray before his time.

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 satisfactory 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 Company's works. You see the inventors, the chemists, the workers in the laboratory, and the thousands of happy, happy people in these wonderful concrete buildings, seventy-five per cent of the walls being glass—the sunlight flooding everything—and in some of the buildings ninety per cent is glass.

These great works give employment to upward of five thousand people, and no mill in Massachusetts or in the United States pays an equal wage, the average weekly pay envelope being \$17.00.

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 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, frivol or flummery.

Viewed from any and every possible standpoint the United Shoe Machinery Company has made the world its debtor. Consumers, employees, inventors, producers of raw stock, stockholders, management—all have prospered, because a great service has been rendered. Business nowadays is based on reciprocity, mutuality, co-operation. The United Shoe Machinery Company is a splendid example 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

You'll Say So Too and you'll always stick to Dyer's. Why? Because—first, you get the best pork, and beans you ever ate. Second, you get 38% more beans for your money. Third, because of the other two reasons. Your grocer sells and recommends

If you are looking for a used Car, read carefully The Sunday Oregonian's "Automobile For Sale" column, where the best bargains on the market appear. You will find the right Car at the right price.

Dyer's Pork and Beans ALL MAKES—ALL MODELS