

KLAMATH DEBATES WOVEN TARIFF TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

largely imported by manufacturers who wanted cheap labor, and the laborers are now clamoring to get the benefit of protection. The demand in wages has been refused them, and they have been forced back at the point of the bayonet. Rise in prices of butter, eggs and such commodities has been caused by the development of cold storage plants, where the food can be stored until the demanded price is paid. Cost of living abroad has risen greatly. If the revenue goes mostly to private interests, but little goes to the government. It's an unjust discrimination against the poorer classes. The principal evil of the tariff is that it's agitation always causes business disturbance. It's the uncertainty that frightens the business man, according to Leslie M. Shaw, formerly of Iowa, later secretary of the treasury, and now a Philadelphia banker and capitalist, who is for protection. He says business will get along, no matter what happens to the tariff, but the worst does the damage. The tariff falls heavily on those least able to bear it. No matter which party is in power, Big Business contributes, because it is bipartisan. One writer says that since 1875 congress has never legislated on the tariff, but has merely ratified the wishes of the interests, which have been able to declare dividends of from 50 to 60 per cent on watered stock. In the tariff hearings at Washington the manufacturers are always there to argue, but are the consumers or the ill-paid workmen heard on these questions?

Edwin Cox spoke third on the negative side, saying the English labor condition is far worse than in America, 45 per cent of the English laborers being in poverty. There are four English unemployed to one German, Germany having protection and England free trade. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," says the American laborer is better clothed, fed and housed than the English middle class. The tariff has been growing better and will be all right some day. Protective periods compared side by side with free trade periods show the former the better by far. Australia had a practical test of the two policies. Victoria, small, under protection, forged ahead, while her sister, New South Wales, larger, with more natural resources, drooped. England alone is free trade, while her colonies are protected. This gives her vast markets for her free trade products where other nations may not enter with theirs. Our home market is several times as large as our foreign markets. Under free trade we would have to follow the industries that other countries would shun. We would be controlled by foreign tariffs. A manufacturer would be forced to leave the country, if his line would not stand the condition, and take his laborers with him to adopt the conditions abroad. Otherwise they would be idle here, and seek work in other lines, overcrowding those.

For the negative side the rebuttal was offered by Forest Peil, who said this country sells less abroad than at home. James Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, says protection for steel products is necessary in order to make larger markets and keep laborers busy. This causes the selling abroad at less than

home prices. The merchant marine of the United States, once having been 60 per cent, and now out of business, has been lost by home consumption of our home products, which we have no need to send abroad, the market being at home.

Closing the affirmative Earl Best spoke in rebuttal for Giants Pass. He said keeping the tariff up causes unrest and has driven our merchant marine from the seas. No recognized authorities save the politicians and trust magnates have been shown to favor protection. Andrew Carnegie says the protection of forty years ago should now give way to one for revenue only. To argue that protection made high wages was no more worthy than to argue that the increase of building permits in Multnomah county is responsible for the increase in divorcees there.

The judges were Judge Henry L. Benson of the circuit court; ex-Judge George Noland and Charles F. Stone, the attorney. When Rev. Stubblefield read that the three ballots of the judges looked all alike, and read off the first two in favor of the negative side, or Klamath Falls speakers, the enthusiasm became so rampant that it was useless to read any further. The local team immediately congratulated the visitors on their good showing, and were themselves in turn congratulated for their victory. Then the high school band boys took their instruments out into the night and blew their exultation every which way, causing the ozone to be split in many different directions while the ears of the sensitive had to bear the results in patience.

CONVICTION ASKED OF FAULDER JURY

(Continued from Page 1)

flat on his back, and who could not harm him in any way in the world.

"If juries in the box won't enforce the laws, what right have you to expect to go along the street and to be free from some one coming up and hitting you over the head for your money or something else?"

"You must make the attorney for the defense show you the insanity of the accused. When this is over you must be able to say you have done your duty. Don't say afterward that 'that fellow fooled me.' It is your duty to society to see that no guilty man escapes. Murder is not a pleasant thing for you to try, but it is a matter of duty."

When the district attorney stated, after speaking over two hours, that Attorney C. M. O'Neill, for the defense, would be next in turn and that the argument would be concluded by Assistant District Attorney Charles J. Ferguson in an address for the state, Mr. O'Neill suggested to the court that where insanity was a defense he thought he should have the right to the last speech. Some little argument resulted over this, Judge Henry L. Benson deciding that the state was entitled to close. Mr. O'Neill spoke this afternoon.

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CORPORATION TAX GAIN TO COUNTRY

President Taft Tells How He Managed to Get it Through Congress.

One of the measures adopted through the direct efforts of President Taft, which he regards as of the utmost importance, is the corporation tax. The president had set his heart on this measure, but at times he despaired of getting it through, so hostile was the house of representatives.

This tax is an important part of the Payne tariff bill. How President Taft succeeded in getting the corporation tax passed is an interesting story and he tells it as follows:

"More revenue was needed in the first session of the 61st Congress in 1909, and the congressmen in charge of the tariff bill were casting about for something that would be effective and at the same time not unpopular. Taxes on tea and coffee were proposed, but were held back for fear that the public would not stand further burdens on the breakfast table. Speaker Cannon wanted to try an income tax again and I set Wickersham drafting a bill, taxing net profits of corporations.

Inheritance Tax Proposed.
"The ways and means committee had nearly completed its work on the tariff bill when I sent up Wickersham's draft. The committee declared it would have none of it, so tea, coffee and corporation taxes were all thrown out together, and an inheritance tax substituted. But when the bill reached the senate, the states began to be heard from. Almost all of them had inheritance taxes of their own and they were fearful lest the federal tax might embarrass them in collecting theirs. Senator Aldrich said that was all right—that we could raise enough revenue without resort-

ing to anything to make trouble. He laughed at my corporation tax plan. "There was strong pressure from the Democrats and some of the Republicans, including all of the insurgents, for the revival of the old income tax on the plea that the personnel of the supreme court had changed since its ruling that the Act of 1894 was unconstitutional and we might hope for a different decision. I have always been in favor of an income tax laying power in the general government because it may some time be needed to save the nation, but I did not think this the proper way to secure it.

Aldrich Comes Over.
"Presently, in fear of the income tax law passing, Mr. Aldrich stopped laughing at my plan for a corporation tax and came down to see me about it. 'Can you induce enough doubtful senators, if we put the corporation tax in the bill and adopt a constitutional amendment permitting an income tax, to defeat the general income tax law proposed by the Democrats and insurgents?' he inquired, and I expressed my belief that I could, and the sequel showed that I was right.

"I am proud of having taken such a part in securing the corporation tax. It has proved in some respects a most valuable fiscal asset. At one per cent it raises \$25,000,000; and if we need \$55,000,000, or \$84,000,000 in an emergency, all we have to do is to increase the tax to two or three per cent. Being taken out of the net profits before dividends are declared, it is least felt by those persons upon whom it ultimately falls. As there must be a surplus of income over expenditure before the tax applies, it taxes success and not failure.

"It costs next to nothing to collect—scarcely more than the expense to the government of carrying a few letters back and forth. Finally, it is a means of keeping the government always in touch with the corporations all over the country which have to furnish us with statistics which may be made useful for many other purposes than those of taxation."



FEW HANDS OUTSTRETCHED TO GREET PRESIDENT TAFT ON HIS LAST TRIP TO THE COAST

TAFT FOR PEACE TREATIES

His Only Opponent in This Great Movement is Roosevelt.

The demand for a ratification of the peace treaties with Great Britain and France, negotiated by President Taft, is country wide. It might almost be said that these treaties have no opponents, in fact, it virtually could have been said had not Mr. Roosevelt chosen to make them and their author the subject of one of his most excited and bitter essays in the Outlook.

If the two men are to be differentiated on this point, it might fairly be said that Taft is for peace and Roosevelt for war.

Is This a One-Man Country?

There was no equivocation whatever in the pledge which Colonel Roosevelt gave at the time of his reelection that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for a third term.

Whatever his meaning, he should be rigidly held to his pledge as intended to be understood at that time, nor is there any doubt that he will be so held by the people.

The reason why he should be held to that pledge is obvious. To confess that in this whole nation there is but one man fit to be president is to lay the ax at the root of popular government. If that be true, the alternative is a dynasty.—San Francisco Chronicle.

One Point of Division.

The insurgents make one point against Mr. Taft where a sharp division of opinion really exists. They favor the recall of judges and Mr. Taft does not. They are impatient of the restraints of the constitution and the president believes that document to be elastic enough for all purposes. Mr. Taft never has opposed a local application of the initiative and referendum.

TAFT IS FOR ECONOMY

His Administration Saved Instead of Wasted Public Funds.

In point of business-like administration, the most ardent friend of Roosevelt would not attempt to compare him with Taft. Roosevelt had great ideas and would let nothing stand in the way of carrying them out. The cost of any project was the last thing he considered. Charges brought by the Democrats of an extravagant administration against Roosevelt were only too well founded.

Taft not only looks with the eye of a business man upon the projects laid before him, but he has gone further and urged upon congress a plan of re-organization of the federal departments which, if put into effect, would save the government tens, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars a year.

Government expenses almost doubled in the seven years of Roosevelt rule and many persons and commissions were being paid out of the government funds without even the authority of law. One of the factors that has brought such a strong support to Taft has been his practical reforms in the line of government economy and efficiency.

Taft for Currency Reform.

What is held by many to be of infinitely greater importance to the country than tariff revision—unless our next tariff laws are to abandon the policy of protection altogether, is currency reform. Upon this question, President Taft early took advanced ground and he is a warm supporter of the essential feature of the National Reserve Association plan which has been approved by economists, bankers and business men in every state in the Union. La Follette has had plenty of sneers for this plan, but no concrete or useful opinions. Roosevelt is not known to have mentioned currency reform, either while president or since.

AT THE CHURCHES

Services at the various churches of the city for tomorrow will be as follows:

Grace Methodist Episcopal—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Dr. W. A. Leonard, superintendent. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m., Will Wood president.

Special announcements—On account of the church repair no regular services will be held, and the Sunday school and Epworth League will be held in the basement and lecture room of the church.

Presbyterian Church—Sunday school at 10 a. m., J. B. Mason superintendent. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Miss Vera Houston, President. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. S. Stubblefield.

Morning subject, "Strength and Beauty." Evening subject, "Burdens." You are most cordially invited to attend these services.

Christian Church—Corner Ninth and Pine streets. E. M. Finn, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., E. L. Elliott, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Topic, "Testimony That Counts."

Junior C. E. at 2:30 p. m. All children up to 15 years of age are invited. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "The Divine Reformer."

Evening subject, "Missions in Foreign Lands." This sermon will be illustrated with stereopticon views from India, Africa and China. Strangers and friends are cordially invited to worship with us.

The Church of the Redeemer—Dr. Henry C. Collins, rector. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Guild will hold weekly meetings until Easter on Fridays at 2:30, and the assistance of anyone not engaged in active Christian work is desired and will be welcomed by the president, Mrs. I. Jay Knapp.

Christian Scientists—Services are held in the Odd Fellows building, room 216, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and testimonial meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend these meetings.

Also Sunday school Sunday mornings at 10 o'clock. All children are invited to these Sunday school services. Subject for Sunday morning, "Man."

Church of the Sacred Heart—First mass, with short instruction, at 8:30 a. m. Second mass, with sermon of the Gospel of the Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. William McMillan, pastor.

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