

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## Tariff Reform Only Is Subject of Communication.

Protection Principles of Twenty Years Ago Are Entirely Out of Date—Would Place Business On Its Merits and Stop Abnormal Protection of Monopoly.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing laws may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner will the country suffer from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world, consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any even the crudest, means of artificial stimulation to monopolize; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted armies of lawyers and agencies of acting will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain that those principles must be abandoned. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than the rest of the world. We do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues of the Government, the object of the tariff duties hereafter laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially in the raw materials, we need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well, and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation, not so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment and of discretion. To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of

**Darrow Plans to Retire.**  
Los Angeles—Clarence S. Darrow, former chief counsel for the McNamara, who has been tried twice for alleged jury-bribing in connection with the famous dynamite trial, left Saturday for Chicago, whence he came two years ago to defend the two brothers now in the state prison at San Quentin. If he is not called on to face another trial, Mr. Darrow said, he will never practice law again, but will retire to a ranch he has in Northern California and devote himself to literature.

**Buffalo Hears Explosion.**  
Buffalo, N. Y.—A terrific explosion was heard in the northern part of this city and at Tonawanda at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is reported that a trestle on the Niagara Falls line of the International Railway company, whose employes are on strike, has been blown up. No verification of the report can be had. Many persons started at once for the scene, but as there is no wire communication from the vicinity, no details are as yet obtainable.

**All Save Two in Army Desert.**  
Guaymas, Sonora — Commandant Sanchez, of El Cobre, was left with an army composed of his aide and first sergeant Saturday when state troops demanded the surrender of the town. All the federal soldiers of the El Cobre garrison promptly deserted, only to march in with the victorious insurgent state troops. Sanchez and his two loyal followers were taken prisoners. El Cobre is near the smelting center of Fundicion.

**Year's Arrests 83,853.**  
Chicago—There were 83,853 arrests in Chicago in 1912, according to the report of Chief of Police McWeeny, which has just come from the printer. Nearly 11,000 of them were unemployed.

**Postage Stamps Soaked.**  
St. Louis—Nine pouches of registered mail containing \$100,000 worth of postage stamps and new currency of the face value of approximately \$100,000, all water-soaked by the floods, reached the postoffice here Saturday. The stamps are a total loss, but the money may be saved by being shipped back to Washington to be "laundered and ironed." The stamps were destined to postoffices in all parts of the Southwest.



MRS. EMMALINE PANKHURST.  
English Suffragette Sentenced to Three Years in Prison on Charge of Inciting Criminal Acts of Followers.

## SIXTEEN DEAD ON OREGON COAST

**Bark Mimi Turns Turtle After Being Floated.**

Wheeler, Or. — After hanging to a steel bar waist deep in water for 29 hours, part of which were in pitch darkness, Charles S. Fisher, of Portland, and Captain J. Westphal, of Germany, and two German sailor boys were rescued by lifesavers from the German bark Mimi, which capsized early Sunday, after being pulled off the sands of Nehalem sand spit, where she was stranded early in February.

Sixteen other persons were drowned. So far only two bodies have been recovered, one being that of a German boy and the other that of W. C. Koen, 1181 Kirby street, Portland.

The four were the only ones saved from the crew and the list of workmen on the vessel, all others either having been swept from the deck when the accident first occurred or having been washed into the sea from the boat during the hours the terrific sea dashed over her steel hull, which barely protruded above the water.

One sailor plunged into the sea and was lost almost instantly. Two others were lashed to the deck during low tide and later died from the cold and exposure. Their bodies were cut down by the Garibaldi lifesaving crew. The bodies of the others are thought to be lost forever, the only hope for their recovery being the possibility of their washing ashore.

The Mimi now lies 800 feet out in the ocean, with the waves dashing madly over her. She has been assigned to her watery grave forever, possibly with a number of bodies in her hold.

Opinion is divided as to the possibility of there being more bodies on the ship. Captain Westphal says he is practically sure there are others in the hold. He could give no names. He says he heard someone yelling in the cookroom after the accident and believes it was the ship's cook. Others may be within the hold, pinioned under the wreckage of the upper deck. It would be impossible to secure the bodies.

**Bullets Hit Across Line.**  
Naco, Ariz.—General Pedro Ojeda, with his 300 fighting federals, late Saturday attacked the line of 600 state troops surrounding Naco. For a few minutes just before sunset a hot fight progressed three miles East of Naco. Bullets struck store buildings in Naco, Ariz. Ojeda failed to cut through, but held his position. Determining to prevent the federals composing the only remaining garrison in Northern Sonora from escaping into Chihuahua, the insurgent state troops were rushed in from all sides.

**Patriotic Wave Sudden.**  
San Francisco—The Federal building was swirling and dizzy Saturday from a rush of patriotism to the courts. Two hundred and fifty or more Italian, Corsican and Greek fishermen clamorously declared their desire to become citizens. The clerks were puzzled until they learned that news from Alaska had just reached the fishing colony that the Territorial legislature has passed an act that \$100 annual tax shall be collected from every foreign-born fisher in Alaskan waters who is not naturalized.

**Rolph Starts City Hall.**  
San Francisco—With a silver spade, presented by the board of supervisors, Mayor Rolph last Saturday turned the first shovel of earth for the foundation of what will be San Francisco's new \$3,500,000 city hall. Bonds to cover the cost were voted a little more than a year ago. The city hall will form part of the civic center, a collection of municipal buildings to cost \$8,000,000, not including the municipal opera house, which will be paid for by the subscriptions of music-loving citizens.

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## FIGHT BEGINS ON REVISION

**Sugar and Wool Men Threaten to "Rule or Ruin."**

Washington, D. C. — The fight for Democratic tariff revision began in congress Wednesday. Conferences and party plans, which have held the stage for weeks past, gave way to the first open steps for the passage of the new tariff bill. President Wilson's personally delivered message, calling on his party associates in both houses to enact the party's pledges of tariff revision, was followed by a caucus of Democratic house members which will continue for several days, and in which Democrats will endeavor to settle their differences and agree on support of the Underwood bill.

Criticism of many features of the law developed in Democratic circles in the senate. In a short caucus of senate Democrats held to consider other matters, criticism was voiced by one or two Western senators against the free wool provision and the sugar schedule proposing free sugar in 1916. The house Democrats settled none of the general tariff questions. The three-hour session was devoted to an unsuccessful fight to throw the doors open to the public, a proposal defeated by a vote of 167 to 84. Details of the new tariff bill will be taken up immediately.

Senate leaders are insistent that the Underwood bill be subdivided so that separate votes may be had, if desired, on the sugar and wool schedules. One plan that has been proposed to President Wilson is that schedules be grouped in such a way that the tariff will be comprised in four separate measures. These proposals are based on a growing belief that opponents of the sugar and wool provisions may muster strength enough to threaten defeat of the bill.

Many progressive Republican senators expressed their opposition to the Democratic bill because of the sweeping character of proposed reductions.

## SUFFRAGETTE IS SENTENCED

**Mrs. Pankhurst Declares She Will Be Free or Starve.**

London — On the charge of inciting persons to commit damage, Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, was sentenced to serve three years in prison, after the jury had returned a verdict of guilty in Old Bailey Sessions. Her trial had lasted two days.

Scenes that followed the pronouncement of heavy sentence were such as the Old Bailey never has witnessed before. Mrs. Pankhurst declared that she would begin a hunger strike at once. She almost broke down when the verdict was returned, and her speech of protest was almost incoherent at times. She repeated her determination to come out of jail soon "dead or alive," and continued:

"I don't want to commit suicide. Life is very dear to all of us. But I want to see the women of this country enfranchised. I want to live until that has been done. I will take the desperate remedy other women have taken."

Meanwhile the sentence has aroused British suffragettes to fury. One of the militant leaders, in announcing the intentions of the suffragettes, went so far as to say that even human life no longer would be respected. In London, Glasgow and other places throughout the country, enthusiastic meetings were held and every mention of Mrs. Pankhurst brought forth loud cheers.

Those who are to carry on the fight during the leader's incarceration, which nobody believes will be for long, breathed defiance to the government and promised the fight would be waged more furiously than ever. One of the leaders, whose name is suppressed, gave out the following statement:

"Human life now is in peril, so we have resolved no longer to respect it and trouble of all sorts must be faced."

## COLD STORAGE IS DEFENDED

**Pennsylvania Granger, However, Defends Immediate Use.**

Philadelphia—Cold storage warehouses were defended here in speeches at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which was called to discuss the cost of living.

At the close of the afternoon session, F. G. Urner and Frank A. Pome, both of New York, although not on the program, were called to the platform and in vigorous talks defended the practice of storing commodities in cold storage warehouses. They declared that the practice was a benefit to the public, insofar that it protected the people from a shortage of food and from excessive prices. As an example, both said that through the storage of butter and eggs the people of the country had been supplied throughout the last winter with these food-stuffs at reasonable prices.

William T. Cressy, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, aroused enthusiasm when in beginning his address on the cost of living he said: "We on the farms are in favor of killing chickens and eating them within 24 hours."

## Sixteen-Mile Tunnel Planned

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Pacific railway will soon begin construction of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse pass, in the Rocky Mountains, and will be 16 miles long, costing \$14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build it. The great hole through the mountain will be four miles longer than the famous Simplon tunnel through the Alps. Railroad officials assert that the construction of this tunnel will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds.

**Charges Not Pressed.**  
Washington, D. C.—Vice President Marshall Thursday afternoon declined to present to the senate a set of allegations charging a Western senator that he had returned the written charges to their author, Jim R. Jacobs, of Oklahoma City. Similar charges were presented to the United States attorney here and he found them insufficient to present to the grand jury.

**Suffrage Amendment in Congress.**  
Washington, D. C.—Suffrage for women, by an amendment to the Federal constitution, was proposed in a joint resolution introduced Wednesday by Representative Raker, of California.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

General News of the Industrial and Educational Development and Progress of Rural Communities, Public Institutions, Etc.

## WOMEN PROMINENT AT POLLS

**Elections Are Largely Influenced By New Suffrage Vote.**

Dallas — The election here Monday resulted in a complete rout of the administration forces by the so-called insurgents, when G. Van Orsdel, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of 25 votes over R. L. Chapman, Republican. The amendments to the city charter proposed by the present city council were lost. It is said that the new administration is in favor of hard-surface pavement and other important civic improvements.

The vote was the largest ever cast in a Dallas election, a total of 789 ballots being turned in to the various booths, 292 of these being from the fair sex.

Mrs. Fono Manston was the first woman to cast her vote.

St. Johns — Active part taken by the women in the municipal election in St. Johns constituted a feature of unusual interest, and the newly-elected mayor, Charles Bregeson, declared that he owed his election to the women, since they held the balance of power.

The total vote was 1087, of which approximately 377 votes were cast by women. It was a common sight while the polls were open to see women with their babies in their arms go to the polling places and cast their votes, or to see a grandmother and granddaughter enter the polls side by side and secure their ballots. The women appeared to be well informed and their work at the polls was exceedingly businesslike.

Cornelius — With women casting half the vote in the recent election, the anti-saloon forces triumphed with a majority of nine.

This is the first time the town has gone into the dry column, though the margin has always been small. The total vote cast was 267.

Dufur — In the annual election for municipal officers the successful candidates were: J. H. Fitzpatrick, mayor; T. E. Griffith, recorder; W. M. Pickering, and Owen Jones, councilmen; P. W. Knowles, treasurer; T. W. Glavey and H. C. Dadds, water commissioners. The votes were the largest in the history of the city and nearly every woman who was eligible exercised her right of suffrage.

## FEDERAL FUNDS TO GIVE AID

**Government Loans \$2,000,000 to Banks in Flood Districts.**

Washington, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, will deposit \$2,000,000 in the national banks of Dayton, O., to relieve the money shortage resulting from the flood, accepting government, state, city and county bonds as security.

This will be the first time since 1908 that the government has accepted as security for deposits bonds other than those of the United States.

This action was decided upon as a result of the telegraphic advices from National Bank Examiner Goodhart, who has been investigating the conditions and requirements of the banks in the flood districts.

All the seven national banks of Dayton will be designated as government depositories, and the funds will be deposited with them as soon as they offer security sufficient to satisfy the secretary. He expects the amount will afford effective relief to the financial stringency in Dayton.

In the last few days the government has shipped from Washington and Chicago a total of \$2,300,000 to the treasury at Cincinnati to meet the pressing demands for money.

## UNCLE SAM WILL NOT WAIT

**Recognition for New China, Regardless of Europe.**

Washington, D. C.—Great Britain and Japan will not recognize the new Chinese republic at present. This became known positively Tuesday and indications were that Russia, France and Germany also withhold recognition for the present.

The United States alone of the six-power group, which participated in the loan negotiation, has declared for recognition of the new Chinese government when the constituent assembly meets at Peking.

Brazil and probably most of the South American republics will join the United States in recognizing China, but thus far the American posture that all governments act in concert has not met with favorable response from the larger nations who are disposed to await the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of electoral machinery.

**Michigan Beats Suffrage.**  
Detroit—Woman suffrage in Michigan generally was conceded hopelessly defeated in Tuesday's election, when scattering returns received late Wednesday from the rural districts of the state did not tend materially to decrease the big majority rolled up against the amendment. Its opponents declared at last reports that the amendment had failed by 25,000.

A summary of late reports increased the confidence of the Republicans that they would carry the complete state ticket.

**Japanese Make Threats.**  
Tokio — All the leading newspapers make lengthy editorial comment on the California legislature. They urge the withdrawal of Japanese participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition immediately the bill passes, as well as Japan, Count Okuma, the ex-foreign minister, and other leaders, advise conservative action. All authorities concede that the passage of the bill will injure American interests considerably.

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**Good Farm Brings \$23,000.**  
Troutdale — William Hunsell has sold his farm of 15 acres, located south of this place, to Ralph Ackley. The price was \$23,000. The tract is a well-improved farm, one of the best in the neighborhood. Several sales have been made in Troutdale recently and realty conditions are improving right along.

**Railroad Situation Viewed.**  
Grants Pass — Dr. Reddy and Engineer Harmon have started for Crescent City, in company with the capitalists J. M. Neeland and A. O. Martin, who are taking the trip for the purpose of looking over the ground and conditions that might be expected in constructing the railroad from here to Crescent City. Mr. Martin, of the company, said that mining engineers amount of ore deposits along the proposed line of road. He made many complimentary remarks about the city.

**Malheur Mine Productive.**  
Malheur — Mining has been given new life for a rich gold strike made in the Humboldt mine, situated on the north boundary of Malheur county in Monon Basin, six miles east of Malheur. On March 29 a cross-cut reached a body of ore on the 400-foot level carrying \$1200 a ton in gold. Some of the ore showed more gold than waste. There is now over 300 feet of stope ground. The mill is running night and day and is producing at least \$60,000 a month. Electric power has greatly simplified the handling of ore.

**Lane Protests Siuslaw Policy.**  
Washington, D. C. — Senator Lane filed a written appeal with the board of engineers of rivers and harbors protesting against the decision of the body against dredging from Florence to Acme an opportunity to make tion in the Nedds case

WILL LEARN NEW THINGS  
Pedagogues Not Only Ones Instructed in Summer Session.  
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The women of the household who have their hearts set on some day owning a piece of land, and the young people just out of school who are looking for opportunities, will find as much of real interest to them in the O. A. C. summer session, which opens June 16 and lasts six weeks, as will the school teachers who are anxious to prepare themselves for advanced positions and bigger salaries.  
The beautification and sanitation of the home premises, the kitchen garden, the economical and hygienic preparation of food, the solution of all sorts of home problems, these are included in the plan of instruction outlined by Prof. E. D. Resnier, director.  
The teachers will also be given special work besides the regular courses for elementary and high schools, such as the beginnings of agricultural work for those in districts where such instruction may be included in the schools next year, domestic science and art, manual training, business courses, music and drawing, physical training, school law, supervision and management, especially in the country schools.  
For the convenience of those who cannot remain the whole six weeks, some of the courses are arranged to give a complete lecture schedule in two weeks. This work includes also two week courses in manual training and domestic economy for boys and girls of the high school and upper grades. The idea is to give them, at the formative period of their lives, some comprehension of the value and true dignity of the professions of farming and home-making. It is felt that in the past the emphasis in the public schools has been too much on the professions more commercial, too little on those of the farm home, and that this may be in some degree responsible for the present necessity for the "back to the farm" movement, or, more properly, the "stick to the farm" movement.  
GRANGE MAKES BIG SAVING  
Members Get \$250 Worth of Groceries on Co-operative Plan.  
Portland—The hall of Evening Star grange, Section Line road, might have been taken for a grocery store Saturday, as the front rooms on the lower floor were filled with articles which had been purchased by Andrew Holm, the manager of the new plan of co-operative buying for grange members. It was delivery day for the past month. About \$250 worth of articles, feed for stock and groceries, covering everything used in the family, were stored in the hall, and later taken to the homes of the members. They saved an average of 10 and 15 per cent under this method of co-operative buying.  
On the amount delivered Saturday the saving, under the co-operative buying plan, was between \$25 and \$30. Manager Holm explained that this was just a starter, and that it is hoped to develop an extensive plan of co-operative buying throughout the county, when it has been demonstrated that a saving can be made.  
The greatest saving on the goods bought and delivered Saturday was on feed for stock, which was 15 per cent over the regular prices paid.  
There is space in the grange ground, at the corner of East Eightieth and Division streets, on which a general delivery store may be built.  
Rural Sidewalks Urged  
Oreoco—At a special meeting of the Oreoco Civic Improvement league steps were taken to build sidewalks to Quatama and towards Reedville and in several other directions to connect the outlying districts with the town. The farmers living along these lines have agreed to assist in the building. Those living near Quatama have agreed, if the town buys the lumber, to haul it from the mill, furnish the cross pieces and build the walk. M. McDonald, W. J. Head, Thomas Goodin, Mr. Green and Mr. Dunsmore were appointed a committee to report the best means of raising the funds.  
At the last meeting of the city council ordinances were passed fixing the width of sidewalks, prohibiting hog inside the fire limits, warning owners to keep poultry on their own premises, licensing moving-picture shows and prohibiting them on Sunday.  
State Funds Decreasing  
Salem—The quarterly report of his office, just prepared by State Treasurer Kay, shows that the balance in the general fund March 31 was \$555,309, while the balance January 1 was \$1,072,613. With the large appropriations made by the last legislature the balance in the general fund will be rapidly eaten up, according to the prediction of Mr. Kay. The report also shows that practically all of the \$6,321,358 in the common school fund principal is loaned out at 6 per cent interest, there being only \$1479 left.