

DENTIST PREFERS CELL TO FREEDOM

When Crowds Menace, Girl's Captor Abandons Bail He Has Prepared.

MOB MUTTERS VENGEANCE

Physician Says McDavid Was Not Hypnotist, But That His Victim Lived in Fear—Story of Cruelty Is Told.

RECALL IS WELCOMED

LAFFERTY PROMISES TO WAIVE TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS. Characteristic Letter Tells of His Loves and Complains of Portland Papers.

FREE LIST BILL PASSED

Republican Leaders Confident Majority Will Not Be Able to Muster Necessary Two-Thirds. Free List Bill Passed.

ABSENTEES ORDERED IN

Platform Defines Issue. The President, in his veto message, says:

EXACT INFORMATION ESSENTIAL.

In accordance with a promise made in the same platform, I called an extra session of the 61st Congress at which a general revision of the tariff was made.

TARIFF BOARD CREATED.

To help these reforms for the future I took advantage of a clause in the Payne tariff bill enabling me to create a tariff board.

COMMISSION IS AT WORK.

On the failure of this bill I took such steps as I could to make the tariff board already organized for the purpose of preparing a report on the proposed tariff commission.

REAL ADVANCE BEING MADE.

The President, after quoting from a report of the Tariff Commission Association, commending the work of the Tariff Board, continues:

EXCESSIVE RATE ADMITTED.

If there ever was a schedule that needed an investigation and explanation, it is schedule K. There is a widespread belief that many rates in this schedule are too high and are in excess of any needed protection for the woolgrowers or manufacturers.

WEST KEEPS HIS PROMISE

Governor Appoints Jay Bowerman Conservation Delegate.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—True to his promise of a year ago,

Governor West today appointed Jay Bowerman a delegate to the National Conservation Congress in Kansas City.

When Bowerman was Acting Governor last year, he named West a delegate to the Conservation Congress in St. Paul.

The Governor has the appointment of delegates to the American Mining Congress which will meet in Chicago September 26 to 29; the International Dry Farming Congress, in Colorado Springs, October 4 to 20, and the first International Good Roads Congress, in Chicago the latter part of September.

He says that persons who desire to attend these meetings will be appointed delegates if they notify him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—(To the Voters of Oregon.)—Both The Oregonian and the Daily Journal have recently stated on their editorial pages that the recall would not apply to me, and the Journal added that it appeared that the people of the district would have to let me serve out my term.

The people of my district do not have to let me do anything and if they believe the infamous calumny, misrepresentation, vituperation and vilification that has appeared against me in certain Portland papers recently, I want them to take back the office they gave me for two years last Fall and give it to some one else.

I have always regarded this language as fitting the proper measure of protection. I have asserted differences between the cost of production at home and that abroad and have contrasted the reference to the profit of American industries that is supposed to add a new element to the measure stated or to exclude from the cost of production about sheep to the farmer or producer's profit, but only to emphasize the importance of including in the American standard, according to the American standard.

Exact Information Essential. In accordance with a promise made in the same platform, I called an extra session of the 61st Congress at which a general revision of the tariff was made.

Tariff Board Created. To help these reforms for the future I took advantage of a clause in the Payne tariff bill enabling me to create a tariff board.

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duced, in order that the new bill shall furnish the proper measure of protection and no more. Nor have I sources of information which satisfy me that the bill presented to me for signature will accomplish this result.

The parliamentary history of the bill is not reciting on this point. It was introduced and passed in the House as providing a tariff for revenue only and with the purpose of departing from a protective tariff policy.

The rates proposed in the various measures introduced in Congress are cited, the message continuing: In conference between the two houses, the rate on all classes of raw wool was fixed at 20 per cent, this being an increase on carpet wools of 9 per cent, as fixed in the Senate bill, and of 10 per cent as fixed in the House bill.

Principle "Not Clear." I do not mention these facts to criticize the method of preparation of the bill; I must needs refer to them to show that the Congressional proceedings make available for me no accurate or scientifically acquired information which enables me to determine that the bill supplies the measure of protection promised in the platform on which I was elected.

Without any investigation of which the details are available, an avowed tariff-revenue and anti-protection bill is by compromise blended with a protective protection bill. Rates between those of the two bills are adopted and published, except that, in some important instances, rates are fixed in the compromise at a figure lower than were originally fixed in either house.

The Wilson tariff act of 1890, as does the present bill, which at the same time takes the manufacturer's raw material at 25 per cent. Thus the protection afforded to manufacturers under the Wilson bill was considerably higher than under the present bill.

Interests Are Mutual. But it was at least an addition to other factors operating to injure the woolen business. It is the only experience we have had for a generation of a radical revision of this schedule, and without consulting its importance, one pledged to a moderate protection policy may well hesitate before giving approval without full information as to the protection actually afforded to manufacturers of wool.

Reduction Will Be Advised. When I have the accurate information which justifies such action, I shall recommend to Congress as great a reduction in schedule K as the measure of protection actually provided will permit.

More than 1,000,000 of our countrymen are engaged in the production of wool and in the manufacture of woollens; more than \$1,000,000,000 of the country's capital is invested in the industry. Large communities are almost wholly dependent on the prosperity of the woolgrower and the woolen manufacturer.

Wagon May Escape Light Law. SALEM, Or., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—John G. Wilson, an attorney of Medford, has asked the Attorney-General whether that section of the new motor

vehicle law providing that all other than motor cars shall be required to display one lighted lamp applies to farm wagons, buggies and other vehicles drawn by horses.

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