ant was guilty, would you vote to find him guilty T asked the court.
"Yea," said Robinson.
The state then passed Robinson tem-

Judge May Change Ruling.

H. Y. Quackenbush was recalled by the defense, which had reserved the right of examining him further. He said he had no prejudice against labor unlons. Attorney Darrow referred to

a typewritten slip.
"Did you ever say labor unions ought to be driven out of the country?"

Talk With Grocer Intimated.

hanged?"
"No."
"Or that the McNamaras ought to be

"No."
"Ever talk to John Walker about the

"I don't know John Walker."
"He runs a grocery store near you."
"Oh, that Walker—I didn't know his name was John. Perhaps I talked to

Attorney Darrow passed Quacken-

would produce Walker at that time un-

Quackenbush was challenged by the state for indirect blas after he had insisted he would not vote for the

death penalty on circumstantial evi-

"I haven't the face to resist that chal

"Would you change your opinion if you found it was incorrect?" asked the

SALT LAKE RUMOR DENIED

Bridge Workers Agent Says He Did

toid him at that time that the Times building was destroyed, Statements from Los Angeles allege

Munsey today denied that he had con-

cealed McNamara or that he had re-ceived letters and telegrams for Mc-Namara addressed to J. B. Bryce. He

declares that he did not arrive in Salt Lake from the convention of the Bridge Workers in Rochester until October 11, 1910, although McNamara is alleged to

have arrived here October 6. He de-clares that he stopped off in Indianapo-lis on union business and was sitting in a cafe with John J. McNamara when

he picked up a paper containing an ac-count of the Times explosion.

According to the reports from Los Angeles, McNamara was traced by means of a Salt Lake tailor's tag, it being alleged that Munsey secured a suit of clothes

suit of clothes here for McNamara un-der an assumed name. Governor Spry today denied that any

attempt had been made to induce the

Utah state authorities to take official action to induce Mrs. Munsey to go to

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.-Assistant

District Attorney Ford today denied that J E. Munsey, of Salt Lake, had been asked to testify in the McNamara

case, declaring that Munsey's alleged connection with the case was news to

"I never made or authorized any statement," he added, "that the prose-cution intended to prove that Munsey

TRUST PLEAS UNHEEDED

(Continued From First Page.)

through Northern Wyoming. He started

at Sheridan in the morning with the mercury down around 25, and stopped

noted. For hour after hour today his train passed through country half cov-

overhead spat snow enough to make a

His speech here was begun just as snow began to fall. It was not a heavy

At Sheridan the President was taken for a three-mile ride to Fort McKen-

zie. It was cold enough to make buffalo robes and heavy overcoats com-

fortable and Mr. Taft stopped for a few

minutes in post headquarters to get warm. He spoke there in the taber-nacle under canvas to several thousand

Klamath Women Arrested.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Oct. 26.-

persons on peace and arbitration.

bliszard look imminent.

fall, but it came fast,

concealed McNamara.

geles to testify.

Los Angeles.

"Or that the members ought to b

amine your cases,"

"I never did."

hanged?"

der subpens,

LIVERPOOL STRIKE

Without Volunteer Workers Cities Are at Behest of Destroying Mobs.

DARKNESS IS THEIR AIM

Unions Would Prevent Electricity Being Turned On and Scavengers From Working-Shipowners

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10. - (Special.)-It is said that some good people lived in Paris through the Commune and never knew anything about it. No one lived in Liverpool during August without knowing a great deal more than they cared about the big strike. The three weeks of Tom Mann's ascendency are indeed an extraordinary episode in the history of a civilized town, and the events that filled them have set many to think furiously how to strengthen and buttress the slight rampart that

sing between the orderly life of cities and sudden anarchy.

Liverpool had a very had fright, indeed. Strangers are a little inclined to talk about nerves and the strange effect of unwonted proximity to vioeffect of unwented proximity to vio-lence. But they have not watched that most terrible of all sights, an angry mob turning flercely on the guardians of order. They have not waited in tense anxiety wondering where next the sound of rifles would ring out. They have not gone through terrible hours in the imminent denser. errible hours in the imminent danger

their paid and trusted agents. Due to that a great city would be plunged in darkness, and all the undisciplined hordes of the slums let free to rict and pillage without fear of detection.

Such a thing does not happen in the reign of George V, declares the optimist, but it very nearly did happen in fivespool when a great mob of strikes frightened the men from the great electric power station at Lister Drive to leave their work. In the end, the forces of order are bound to triumph, for they have got the rifies and the Maxim guns, but even a single night of anarchy is no pleasant prespect.

Situation Was Critical.

Situation Was Critical.

It is not without reason that those in authority speak of the state of Liverpool for two or three days as critical, and the warning of their experience must be taken to heart by all who profess to join in the government of a country where great industrial centers lie thick. No doubt Liverpool has special and not very creditable difficulties which multiply danger. But had a second strike been begun and protracted for three weeks in Hulf or protracted for three weeks in Hulf or Manchester or Cardiff, or even in London, the pre-eminence in disorder might easily have passed from Liver-pool to another center. Notwithstanding the fact that the

sgreement had been signed on behalf of the men by the appointed repro-sentatives, some hundreds of the dockers again left work in protest against the method of organizing work adopted by one firm of stevedores. The preaching of Mann had taught discontent at the trivial triumph of a few

dispute affecting the goodsworkers, demanding a conference with the strike committee on the matter and stating that unless a reply were received within \$14 hours a general strike would be declared, including all the part of the city which is beyond all the part of the city which is beyond all classes of rallway workers employed on both passenger and goods traffic, cart-ers, dockers, stevedores, coal heavers, seamen, firemen, stewards and other sections of the workers in connection with the port. No reply was, of course, received from the railway companies and on the following day the threatened lock-out was declared by the shipowners and a general strike of all transport workers was an-nounced. No further demands were puf forward by any sections of the workers at the docks.

Volunteers Saved City.

But the energetic strike co was not content with thus paralyzing the whole allied services dealing with the transport of goods. It must be remembered that the riots had broken out, and excitement was at fever pitch. Assisted by mobs delighting in rowdy intimidation the strikers made efforts to get out the workers at the electric light stations and on the municipal tramway. The scavengers also ceased work. It is important to notice that the stoppage of scavengers and the electric light workers, totally uncon-nected with the transport workers, was a definite fulfilment of the "gen-dral strike" idea, and it was countered. as was the general strike in Sweden, by the successful organization of vol-unteer workers drawn from other

The sudden complication of the national railway strike and its fortunate settlement checked the development of the Liverpool situation, since with the return of the rallway men the official of the strike was at an end. reason of the strike was at an end, and the shipowners consented to open the docks. What would ultimately have happened or will happen in the case of the railwaymen it is impossible to say, but it is possible to affirm with confidence that the general strike had already failed. The voluntary workers had succeeded in keep-tary the electric light and sanitary ing the electric light and sanitary services going, while the dockers themselves were besten. Two days more would have left the union penuiless, and the men could not possibly have been kept out any longer. They have been kept out any longer. They were beaten to a standstill, beaten so completely that if the shipowners had chosen to go back on the agreement of August 2 the men would still have had to return to work. On the morning after the end of the rallway strike men went down to the docks expecting to got work. When they found them still closed some were so broken that they sat down and cried Others. that they sat down and cried. Others fainted in the streets. The distress throughout the poorer quarters was heartrending. The officials of the Dockers' Union are full of praises of the conduct of the shipowners, who, instead of exacting rigorous terms, gave freely the full concessions of August I.

OLCOTT CUTS 'HONORABLE'

Man No Better After Serving in Office Than Before, He Says.

NALEM Or. Oct. 28 -- (Special.) -- Sec rotary of State Olcott today confirmed the report that he had given orders to all the department heads in his office. "at the prefix "Henerable" should no

spondence.

"Webster says that Honorable is a title of quality, conferred by English usage upon the younger children of earls and all the children of viscounts and barons," said Mr. Olcott. The maids of honor, lords of session and the supreme judges of England and Ireland are entitled to the prefix. In American usage it is a title of courtesy merely, bestowed upon those who hold. merely, bestowed upon those who hold, or have held, any of the higher public offices, especially Governors, judges, members of Congress, or of the Senate,

and mayors.

"In this country one man is as good as another, and public office does not, in my opinion, entitle the official to any special badge or title of distinction. To illustrate, I am now designated as 'Honorable,' while a year ago was not. I am no better now than

was then. "This 'honorable' business has been greatly overworked. Almost everybody is now designated as 'honorable,' and the title has lost a large part of whatever merit it may once have had as a mark of courtesy or distinction. It is thoroughly un-American."

RABBI SCORES POLICY

CITY RED TAPE BLAMED FOR LACK OF PLAYGROUNDS.

Jonah B. Wise Shows Benefits to Children That Are Lost by Methods of Officeholders.

Taking as his theme the law of Israel that a corner of the field be left unharvested for the poor, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, at the regular weekly service at Beth Israel last night, devoted his attention largely to the playground situation in the city, pleading for the elimination of official red tape where children's interests are concerned.

"Portland's citizens have made ample provision for playgrounds and recreation centers," said Dr. Wise. "When I say ample I mean they have given what was asked of them, but their generosity has been, to a certain extent, nullified by the slowness of their paid and trusted agents. Due to the vagiries of our charter, the Park Commission cannot expend the money with the left had be the most of the wishes

row and croweed, its congested are the travel route of commercial vehicles as in no other center; its climate is so mild that children are attracted to the open air practically all the time; the present poor population is a small one compared with the numbers soon to come when the sea route from the congested districts of Europe are made direct to the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal. It is obvious then that our present needs and provisions for the immediate future would dictate a most generous plan of park and playground activity. "The system of selection semes to me a mistake, but one that need not be complained about except in comparison. I do not think that the location of these playgrounds in the less populous parts of the city should be criticised were it not for the fact that the most crowded district is absolutely without

crowded district is absolutely

crowled district is absolutely without such a center, although one has been promised for some years.

"Children ought to be outdoors in every month of the year in this climate. To keep them in would be a crime against their good health. The playgrounds which we have are now closed on August 15 Mann announced at the demonstration on St. George's Plateau, which was the occasion of the notorious riot, that the strike committee had addressed a letter to all the railway companies involved in the son. A child that is forced to stay indoors now is being handleapped, yet

> doubt the most congested there is ab-solutely no breathing spot for the chil-dren. There is a part of our city, wide in extent, peopled by the poor and the families of laborers, where the streets are narrow, where cars run at most frequent intervals, where vehicles of all kinds crowd the thoroughfares from curb to curb, where children are more numerous than in any other section, yet this part has no playground. The money is ready, the funds have been voted, the citizens there and all over the city have gladly agreed to bear the tax, but not a single pard of free ground is offered. The result of this is too horrible to contemplate. The in-nocent children have suffered because of the crafty policy of the city rulers. Three little children in one family have been sacrificed to the theory that saving at the expense of the poor is a

> The last fatality, the sacrifice of a little, toddling boy, took place on the edge of a hideous gulch which was, these several years, to have been transformed into a playground. We as citizens are now placed opposite the question whether we are going to prepare our minds for more such accidents or whether we are going to insist upon the authorities getting to work and the authorities getting to work and putting a playground where it is abso-lutely most needed in our whole city. "We need more recreation centers in the open air. We need one most in

> the open air. We need one most in our poorest district, in South Portland. We must keep them open all year and we ought to make it mandatory that money voted for these purposes be spent and not have the generosity of the citizens nullified by the policy of

HUNTER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Carl Burgoyne, of Portland, Falls Over Gun: Badly Wounded.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 20. cial.)—Carl Burgoyne, son of John Bur-goyne, a prominent fruitgrower of New Era, and brother of Herman Burgoyne. proprietor of the Burgoyne Hotel, in Portland, was shot and seriously wounded this afternoon while hunting near West Oregon City.

The young man fell over his gun, the charge taking effect in his left shoul-der. He was removed to this city and given medical attention. Physicians anid that the wound was not fatal. Burgoyne's father and brother were summoned immediately after the acci-dent and came with him to this city. The young man is employed by the Southern Pacific Company in Port-land

Wife Deserted Is Charge.

PENDLETON, Or. Oct. 20.—(Special.)—James E. Førlong, of Portland, was arrested at Umatilia and brought to Pendleton this evening, where he is being held for the Sheriff of Multno-mach County.

James H. Furlong is alleged to have failed to support his wife for a year before July 22 and the warrant for his arrest has been out since that date. Furlong is a son of James H. Furlong, a former employe in the Albina car shops, and lived at 541 Kerby street.

THREE TALESMEI

Sifting Process Brings Visible Results in McNamara Preliminaries.

RECORD GROWS CONFUSED

Examination Into Socialistic Belief Causes Lively Interest in One Instance-Dynamite Theory Prominent.

LOS ANGELES. Oct. 20 .- Out of 11 McMamara murder trial at the opening of court today, only six were left when court adjourned until Monday. Of these six, however, it is considered more than possible that two or perhaps three will find themselves on the jury as it is

sworn in.

Those locked up tonight after having been passed for cause by both sides were Seaborn Manning, rancher; F. D. Green, orange grower, and Robert F. Bain, carpenter. It is possible that all of these will become members of the lury, no animus against them on either side being apparent tonight.

A. R. McIntosh, challenged by the state because of his opposition to the infliction of the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, will be questioned by the court before he is held or excused.

Dynamite Ruling Awaited. George W. McKee, who says he is firmly convinced that the Los Angeles Times was blown up by dynamite, was under interrogation by the court at the close of today's session. He is not close of today's session. He is not wanted by counsel for the defense, who assert that James B. McManara could not have dynamited the building and caused the death of Charles B. Haggerty, because the building was blown up by gas. They therefore challenged McKee and are awaiting a ruling from Judge Bordwell. McKee says he has no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

C. Roblinson, after being challenged

of the defendant.

C. Robinson, after being challenged because of his opposition to conviction on circumstantial evidence, was held by the court, the challenge being disallowed for the time.

T. W. Adams, Ernest F. Decker, E. J. Shower, Otto A. Jessen and H. Y. Quackenbush, all were excused upon challenges for indirect bias. This is the closest the state could come, under California statutes, to formal challenge, because each man said he would not inbecause each man said he would not inflict the death pensity upon circum-stantial evidence, and Judge Bord-well's efforts to learn whether this was their real state of mind seemed to reveal that it was,

Socialistic Trend Taken The case of Adams created lively in-terest because the examination ran much along the lines of his Socialistic beliefs.

Robinson stretched the ingenuity of both sides in their efforts to learn whether he would not be willing to inflict the death penalty on circumstan-

"First he says he will and then he says he will not. He blows hot and he blows cold. Who shall say what are the facts:" asked Chief Trial Deputy Horton, of the court.

"The people are entitled to a jury of 12 men who will inflict the death penalty," asserted District Attorney Fredericks; "to 12 men who will go the limit. This man won't."

"How do we know he won't?" querted

Bridge and Structural 1703 denied to day that he had been requested to testify in the trial of James B. McNamara at Los Angeles.

It was said that the prosecution intended to use every effort to secure the presence of Munsey and his wife to testify regarding the assertion that Munsey concealed James B. McNamara at his home in Sait Lake immediately after the Times disaster, and that time that the Times First he says he will and then he

limit.

"He says he won't," replied the District Attorney. court mused over the tangled

Statements from Los Angeles allege that the prosecution declares that Mrs. Munsey, after a quarrel with her husband, made a signed statement to Deputy Sheriff Shelton, now in Los Angeles, that McNamara, under the name of J. B. Bryce, was hidden in the Munsey home for two weeks in October, 1910. It is said that Mrs. Munsey later became reconciled to her husband and that she has refused to go to Los Angeles to testify. "I'm not sure he said that," said the court, and he ordered that Robinson must stay. "If I find my ruling is wrong, I shall change it," he added.

Ctreumstantial Evidence Explained. In the examination of Talesman Mc-Intosh, desertcraft, known more or less by nearly every man in the courtroom, was drawn upon by Altorney Darrow to explain c'roumstantial evidence. The cunning art of trailing men across great wastes with only the slenderes: threads of clews, was cited by Darrow mon frontier tragedies were

"If you knew a man had a revolver of unusual caliber and another man was found dead with a bullet of that caliber in him, would you consider that circumstantial evidence?" he asked Talesman McIntosh.

"Or if you found a horse trail with three good shoes and one half shoe and knew of a horse with three good shoes and a half shoe?"

"Or the trail of a man showing only one heel mark and if you knew of a man who had lost one boot heel?" "But if the only evidence before you were circumstantial evidence, you couldn't convict him?"

Doubt Would Remain

"It wouldn't make any difference whether it was a murder case or larceny case; you would object to cirumstantial evidence?"

"Would you entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant if the evidence was entirely circum-stantial." asked Judge Bordwell.

"Yes." Mr. Darrow said he thought the talesnan did not understand. "You understand, Mr. McIntosh, the defendant is presumed to be innocent?" ontinued the court.

Now, suppose the evidence was en tirely circumstantial, would you find the defendant guilty in any case?"
"I might find him guilty, but I would not impose the death penalty on cir-cumstantial evidence," answered Mc-Intosh,

The court also took this challenge under consideration. Pioneer Union Man Examined. Taleaman Robert F. Bain, a carpen-ter, more than 70 years old, told Attor-ney Horton that he organized the first

ney Horton that he organized the first labor union in Los Angeles.

"Is there a feeling in your mind that General Otis got about what he deserved in the destruction of his property?" asked Attorney Horton.

"I never had any such feeling."

"Do you feel that because the attitude of the Times toward labor unions was considered pretty stringent, labor union men were justified in using unusual means?"

"Yes, to hold their own."

He said his wife would not permit him to take the Times.

Although he beat a drum in District Attorney Frederick's election campaign.

him to take the Times.

Although he beat a drum in District Attorney Frederick's election campaign, he had voted on both sides, he said.

"Ever vote the Socialist ticket?" siked Horton.

"No."

Bain was passed for cause and the KLAMATH FAMS, Or., Oct. 26—
(Special.)—Three women were arrested today by Chlef of Police Walker, who with City Attorney Elliott and his assistant, W. H. Shaw, appeared against them in Police Court. The women in Police Court. The women mylended guilty and were fined \$100 each on the charge of selling liquor without a license. Attorney Frederick's election campaign he had voted on both sides, he said.
"Ever vote the Socialist ticket?"

asked Horton.

state began the examination. A. C. Robinson, the final talesman of the first 12, was taken up. Robinson said he had conscientious scruples against voting for the death penalty on circumstantial voting for the death penaity on cir-cumstantial evidence, and would not vote for it under such evidence. Judge Bordwell took the talesman in hand. "If in a criminal case the proof of circumstances satisfied your mind be-rond reasonable doubt that the defend-nt was guilty, would you you to find

Politicians, According to Complexion, Differ as to Precise Effect.

Robinson was recalled by District Attorney Fredericks and said positively that he could not hang a man on circumstantial evidence, and was challenged for implied bias. The defense soon withdrew its objection to the challenge, but Judge Bordwell asked the RECOIL TO

lenge, but Judge Bordwell asked the juror further questions.
"If I were satisfied that the defendant were guilty, I would vote him guilty," finally said Robinson.
The court disallowed the challenge, "Does your honor wish to hear arguments on the law?" asked Attorney Horton. "I have three cases."
He was allowed to cite the celebrated Cluverius murder case of Virginia and some others. Democratic Speaker's Declaration That Agreement Was "Entering Wedge" of Annexation May Lose Him Nomination. some others.
"If I think the ruling is wrong, I'll change it," said the judge. "I will ex-

> BY HARRY J. BROWN OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-ington, Oct. 29. — Is Canadian reci-Ington, Oct. 22. — Is Canadian reciprocity any longer a political issue or a political factor in the United States? Since the overwhelming Canadian vote against reciprocity American politicians have been discussing this issue pro and con, and there are about as many opinions as there are politicians. According to the insurgent, the Canadian vote leaves the President in a very deep hole; according to the supnadian vote leaves the President in a very deep hole; according to the sup-porter of the President, the rejection of the treaty by the Canadian voters is the strongest sort of evidence that the agreement, had it been ratified, would have operated to the enormous benefit of the United States; according to the Democrat, the Canadian vote was a piece of very bad business, and the only consolation Democrats derive from the situation is the fact that the reciprocity fight in this country served to divide the Republican party into two bitterly-convent factions

Is Reciprocity Shelved? But when it comes to predicting whether Canadian reciprocity will con tinue to be an issue in American poli tios, or whether it was really shelved by the vote of the Canadian people, there is no consensus of opinion. No-body, at this time, professes to know what the future holds in store. Be-yond the admission that reciprocity with Canada cannot be brought about during this Administration or the perlenge," said Darrow, and Quackenbush was excused. The court then called Otto A. Jensen. challenged by the defense after he had testified that he had a fixed opinion that the Times building was dynamited. during this Administration or the next and perhaps never, politicians are not declaring themselves. But there will be declarations a-pienty in Congress next Winter, and it will then be de-veloped whether Canadian reciprocity is to be carried into the campaign of "Do you mean to say you would ob-stinately adhere to your opinion in any event?" "Yes, I think so." He said he could not act fairly and mpartially and was excused. The state declined to resist the challenge.

George W. McKee, against whom challenge also is pending by the defense, was interrogated by Judge Bordwell. When court adjourned McKee was still under examination. There will be no session tomorrow.

into two bitterly-opposed factions.

is to be carried into the campaign of 1912 or whether it is to be cast aside in favor of the bigger and broader question of general tariff revision.

It was made to appear during the special session of Congress that the main difference between the insurgents and the President arose over Camadian reciprocity. That was not the case, as a matter of fact, but that was the inference thrown out by the insurgents themselves. Everyone insurgents themselves. Everyone knows that the insurgents opposed Canadian reciprocity because President Taff had championed it, and it does not necessitate much of a tax on the memory to recall the reluctance with which insurgents took a stand on this Bridge Workers Agent Says He Did

Not Conceal J. B. McNamara.

BALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 20.—J. E.
Munsey, business agent at Salt Lake
of the International Association of
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers,
denied today that he had been requested to testify in the trial of James B.

Insurgents Forced to Open.

It is also to be remembered that many insurgents, in opposing reciprocity, were forced to go back on their own tariff professions of two years previous, and were compelled to take the direct opposite position to that which they assumed when the Paynewhich they assumed when the Payne Aldrich law was being framed.

But aside from this, the Insurgents having made their fight on the Presi-

ient because he advocated Canadian eciprocity, and reciprocity having seen killed by the voters of Canada, will the Insurgents patch up their dif-ferences with the President, or will they again demonstrate the shallowness of their words, and find some new issue on which to differ with the Presi-dent? They have thus far been con-sistent only in their inconsistency. Will they continue this record next session? If their main quarrel with the President was over reciprocity, how can they reconcile further differences when that is-sue is removed?

There is one respect in which Canadian reciprocity may play a part in next year's campaign, however, es-pecially the campaign preceding the conventions. According to all reports from Canada, reciprocity was voted against very generally because the Ca-nadian people were led to believe that the approval of this agreement might the approval of this agreement might be the "entering wedge" for a Cana-dian annexation movement. Responsi-bility for this false idea can be laid directly at the door of Champ Clark. Democratic speaker of the House of Representatives, for it was Champ Clark who so alluded to the reciprocity agreement in a speech he made on the floor of the House of Representatives.

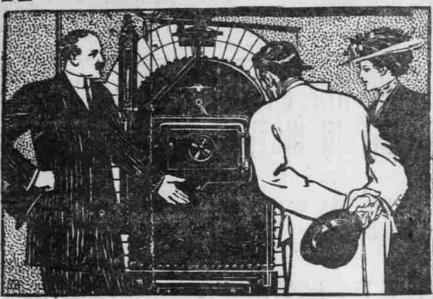
Champ Clark Lacks Tact. Until Champ Clark spoke of reci-procity as a step towards Canadian an-nexation, no one had mentioned this question at all, and all who had preceded Clark had studiously steered away from it. Nobody believed that the reciprocity agreement was nethe reciprocity agreement was negotiated with any such object in view, and very few people in this country believe it now. But Clark, who is utterly lacking in tact, and is profoundly ignorant of sentiment in Canada, blundered into making this fatal remark—a remark, by the way, which was promptly repudiated by President Taft—and instantly the hostile press and hostile speakers in Canada seized on this declaration of the Speaker of the American House of Representatives, and used it with great effect to the end of the Canadian campaign. From all reports of the Canadian campaign it appears that this fear of annexation did more than anything else to defeat the reciprocity agreement.

for the night in Newcastle. Not much the reciprocity agreement.

Now that the agreement is defeated,
Champ Clark is very indignant; he lays improvement in the temperature was it to the improper use of money among Canadian voters, but that is all Clark buncombe, and Clark knows it. He is trying the old trick of muddying the ered with snow, and at times the clouds water, so that he can get away undis-covered. The fact that Clark's unfor-tunate utterance in the House of Representatives did so much towards de-feating Canadian reciprocity (in which Clark was intensely interested) probably will rise to embarrass Clark in his race for the Presidential nomina-tion. Not alone will it hurt him be-cause he contributed to the defeat of reciprocity, but because the incident shows that he is an unsafe man to be entrusted with the affairs of the na-

Clark Shown Bungler. If he was so lacking in tact as to make a speech which endangered the ultimate success of reciprocity, while he was advocating that very thing, is he possessed of sufficient diplomacy to handle other big National and international problems which constantly confront a President?

STILL BE FACTOR KEWANEE Steel Boilers



Look in the Basement-First!

When you flat dwellers start out to rent a new flat what

are the things which make you sign the lease? Simply these—the number of rooms, the form of their arrangement, the style of decoration, the oak beamed ceilings in the dining room and the nickelplated toothbrush holder in the bathroom. How many of you ever ask questions about the heating plant? Not one in a hundred; and yet that's the most important thing in the whole outfit! It has ten times as much to do with your comfort as all the other things combined.

What good does style do you if you've got cold feet? How much pleasure do you get out of the oak beams in the ceiling if your heating boiler is off its base and chilly tremors hustle up and down your spine? Do you enjoy the nickel-plated soap dish much if you have to wear your overcoat to breakfast or stay in bed till the sun comes out? And would you find much pleasure in showing these things to guests if the guests shiver and wish they were home by their own fireside? If it is style alone that makes you rent a flat-if it is the cute little wall pockets or the color of the fresco that induces you to sign a lease—you remind us of the man who selected an automobile because his wife liked the brass foot-rail in the tonneau and the \$1.50 flower holder on the front window of the limousine. If the flat attracts you at all,

Do Your First Looking in the Basement

After that you can go on a hunt for the other things. And when you are looking in the basement see with your own eyes that the words "KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY" appear on the front door of the heating boiler. If you find them there, then you've got the finest reason in the world for renting that very flat. All other things pale into insignificance. It will interest you intensely to know that 65 solid miles of Chicago's finest flat buildings are heated by KEWANEE boilers and KEWANEE radiators, and everybody connected with the building-owner, occupants and janitor-is happy as clams over the excellent work that these boilers do. And they are all solid steel plate-not the people-but the boilers. They are insurable at a working pressure of 65 pounds and there is no other boiler in the world that can be insured for more than 15. Think of that! It's food for reason. The Kewanee boilers will burn any kind of fuel and burn it more economically than any other boiler made. They are the safest, soundest, cleanest, best, most determined and most loyal boilers the world ever produced, and it is actually becoming the habit of flat owners to use this boiler in preference to all

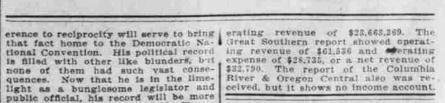
Get in the band wagon. When you find a good thing, buy it. The best that any other boiler maker can say of his product is that "it is as good as a Kewanee," but he can't say anything else and prove it. This is the one boiler in the world for flat buildings, apartment houses, hospitals, clubs, hotels, office buildings or any other building of size which houses lots of people and must give them the steady comfort that they pay for.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY



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quences. Now that he is in the lime-light as a bunglesome legislator and public official, his record will be more carefully examined, and if Champ Clark falls to land the Democratic nomination in 1912 he need look no further than his Canadian reciprocity speech for the explanation.

To that extent at least, Canadian reciprocity is likely to be a political factor in American politics next year.

Great Northern Revenue Big.

make a speech which endangered the ultimate success of reciprocity, while he was advocating that very thing; is he possessed of sufficient diplomacy to handle other big National and international problems which constantly confront a President?

Champ Clark is a bungler. That is the plain fact, and his break with ref-

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