

BREAD AND BUTTER ISSUE, SAYS BOOTH

Republican Senatorial Candidate Addresses Throng at Sunnyside School.

OLD TEACHER PRESIDES

Cheers Great Speaker's Prediction of Victory—Democratic Tariff Bill Held as Peril to Very Life of People of Nation.

"Is the food that you eat to be produced on American soil and in clothing that you wear to be made by American workmen, or are they to come from abroad, free of duty?" that is the issue in this campaign.

Mr. Booth made a straightforward analysis of the present demoralized state of business, the inactivity of American industries and the undue idleness of American workmen.

Mr. Booth's discussion was interesting and instructive as it was convincing. He was listened to attentively and frequently applauded. While he was the principal speaker, he divided attention with other candidates on the Republican ticket.

Booth's Old Teacher Presides.

E. D. Curtis, a former principal of the academy which Mr. Booth attended as a youth, presided.

"I am proud of this occasion to do honor to my former pupil," said Mr. Curtis. He added that as a boy Mr. Booth gave evidence of an honorable, upright and successful career.

Mr. Booth paid high tribute to Mr. Curtis and complimented him on acknowledging that Mr. Curtis helped to mold his life.

He plunged directly into the problem before you, and he made his campaign, prefacing his utterances by calling attention to the fact that it is a difficult task to legislate for the State of Oregon on account of its varied industries, including its rivers and harbors, its agricultural life, its highways, factories, irrigation, forestry and other particulars.

Bread and Butter Is Problem.

But the most important problem before the people, he said, is the bread and butter problem. It is the first duty of the Government, he insisted, to furnish food and shelter to its subjects.

"The right of man is paramount," he asserted, and continued with expressing his belief that the principles of the Republican party are designed better to give man his paramount rights than the principles of any other party.

Tariff Law Blamed.

He then reviewed the depressing financial and commercial effects that have followed enactment of the tariff wood tariff. Business failures never were more numerous, idleness never was more general and inactivity never was more serious than at present, he said.

He contrasted this condition with the prosperity existing under Republican rule in 1912, when an average of \$100,000 was coming into Oregon every day through the lumber industry alone.

Who is to be favorably considered by the voters in this election? The men who make bold attacks on the reputations of others or those who have quietly been giving honest employment to thousands of men?" he asked.

Vigorous and long-continued applause followed this question, and Mr. Booth proceeded.

"My talk, perhaps, seems to be one largely devoted to bread and butter, but this is a campaign of bread and butter."

In a discussion of the forest reserves and the problems growing out of their administration, he pointed out that the fourth of the forest of the state is reserved in the Federal forests. He asserted most emphatically that he is not opposed to these forest reservations, but he declared with emphasis that the proceeds from these forests should not be distributed in those states that long since have wasted their natural resources.

"And then," he added, "they say that if I go to the Senate—and I am going (cheers and handclapping interrupted him) that I will go as the friend of the water power trust—whatever that is."

"I want to assert now that I never owned interest in a water power company of any kind," and continued with a declaration that the water power of the state should be developed.

In further reference to the tariff he pointed out that seven-tenths of the single mills of the Northwest have been closed by the inroads of Canadian importations, that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of hogs have been shipped from Canada into Seattle alone within the last 12 months and that shiploads of Argentine beef, great quantities of oats and hay and heavy consignments of New Zealand butter and Chinese eggs have come into the United States from other foreign countries.

He charged that the Democratic war tax is not due to the European war,

but because the removal of the tariff has resulted in a great decline of customs receipts. The income tax has failed, too, to bring the returns expected of it, he said.

"A man is crazy to think that there can be income of any consequence under a Democratic Administration," he said.

The Democratic tariff instead of "liberating the workman and emancipating business," as the Democrats promised, has liberated the man from his job and has emancipated the business of Canada, England and Manchuria, he asserted.

Mr. Booth made it plain that he will not stand with the Wilson Administration on its tariff policy and charged that the tariff is the only really distinguishing feature of the Administration.

"It is that issue the Administration must stand or fall," he concluded.

Other Candidates Heard.

Mr. Hurlburt, candidate for Sheriff, promised that if elected he will enforce the law and defend the men and asserted that he has made no promises of positions or deputyships to anyone.

Mr. McArthur's speech was devoted principally to a criticism of Governor West's recent speech to Eugene.

Mr. McArthur did not hesitate to apply the "short and ugly" word to the Governor.

"I am ready to meet the Governor at any time and at any place to discuss my record and my candidacy," he announced.

Arthur Langguth spoke on behalf of Dr. Withycombe and praised him as a man of high ideals, excellent qualifications and the highest and of unusually helpful knowledge of the state.

D. C. Lewis asked for support for the entire Republican ticket.

The annual meeting of the organization was held Monday night in the parish house of St. Stephen's pro-Cathedral after the evening service.

The directors elected were the Rev. Frederick K. Howard presided. The president is the bishop of the diocese.

The directors elected were the Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, V. B. Manning, Mrs. E. A. Jacobs, E. O. Case, E. A. West, A. C. Sewell and Mrs. E. W. Hastings. The most interesting reports of the evening were those of Otto Collins, who has charge of Scadding House, and Chaplain Howard, who is superintendent of the work and presides in the absence of the bishop.

Rev. Mr. Howard paid high tribute to all who had worked in the interests of the various departments of the organization. Special mention was made of the loyalty of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Mrs. L. Furze, Mrs. Jacobs and Mr. Collins.

The inspiration for much of the work had been, the chaplain said, the plans that had been made and the example that had been set by the late Bishop Scadding.

"The coming of the bishop-elect inspired us not only sympathetically, but he inspired us with a new sense of the name of Walter Taylor Sumner is almost synonymous with social service," said the speaker.

Mr. Collins told of the encouraging beginning made in Scadding House, at 256 Gibson street, where clean beds, good meals and a reading-room and "all the freedom of a saloon and none of its drawbacks" are offered to men who are unemployed.

A small sum is charged. The men are given a chance to clean up, feel that they have real friends and an effort is made to get them a job. They are made to feel that they are self-respecting individuals and given a chance to start over.

An urgent plea for clothing, especially for men and boys, and shoes, was made by Mr. Collins. He asks bachelors who have such articles that they can no longer use to send them to the house or notify some of the directors or workers. Odd jobs, such as cleaning up the yard or basement, or anything that a man could do and thereby earn a small sum to give him a start, are greatly in demand and Mr. Collins requests that those who have such work will make it known to him.

Miss Mabel Weidner, secretary-treasurer, gave an inspiring report of progress in all lines of work.

MARINES LAND IN HAITI

AMERICANS GO ASHORE AS REBELS ENTER CAPE HAITIEN.

Ministry of President Zamor Goes Aboard Dispatch Boat and Leaves Capital City.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 20.—The latest development in the Haitian revolution is the occupation of Cape Haitien by the victorious rebels. They entered the town today.

The rebels entered in an orderly manner and there have been no excesses.

The Ministry of President Zamor, realizing that it is not in a position to control the situation left Cape Haitien today on the dispatch boat Pacificque.

The entry into Cape Haitien follows the recent rebel victory on the north coast near Limonade, after which the President retreated in the direction of Grand Riviere, and other government forces withdrew toward Cape Haitien.

ANTWERP IS DEAD; INVADERS PASS ON ONLY Sailors and Marines Left Amid Smoking Ruins and Wreckage in Streets.

"Pape's Diapiespin" Ends All Stomach Distress in Five Minutes.

FALL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Capture Eight Days Sooner Than Expected—Forts Turned Topsy Turvy by German Shells. Attack Is Systematic.

ANTWERP, via London, Oct. 20.—Antwerp is a dead city. The populace has fled and the streets are deserted. Smoking ruins still mark the havoc wrought by the German shells. The thoroughfares are piled with wreckage, millions of dollars' worth of merchandise having been ruined in the wholesale district alone.

The invading host, however, has passed on. Only bluejackets and marine infantrymen from the German stations at Kiel, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven now guard the city.

Detachments of sailors among them, recruited from the German merchant marine, were armed only with cutlasses and revolvers. They lay out weeks behind the army, taking no part in the fighting, and evidently are destined for sea duty after the capture of a port.

Victory Eight Days Early.

The German staff officers assured the correspondent that the German commander, General von Seeher, had found easy victory in his campaign against hard fighting was expected and desperate resistance which little trouble had been anticipated. The officers said that the Belgian army, which was expected, the Belgians evidently being disheartened by their nine weeks of defeat and also because of the easy manner in which the German shells were carried October 6 and 7.

As the correspondent drove through miles of the streets of Antwerp the city seemed to have suffered less from the bombardment than had been believed. Indications of damage wrought by the German shells were visible in all quarters of the city, but the destruction usually was confined to individual houses at widely scattered points, the great mass of intervening buildings being untouched.

City Systematically Shelled.

At the German headquarters it was said this fact was due to the definite plan of the Germans to conquer Antwerp with a minimum of damage that the city was at the mercy of their guns and that further resistance was useless. The heavy 12 and 16-inch guns, it was said, were not used against the city proper, but shells from the smaller mortars were dropped throughout the place, a large section, until every quarter had been systematically visited.

How accurately the public buildings were avoided seemed to have been proved by a shell hole in the basement at the side entrance to the City Hall and in the destruction of the hall across the street from that building. The Church of Our Lady, the pride of Antwerp, has a hole eight or ten feet in diameter in one transept, and in an adjoining wall 30 feet above the floor. Otherwise this edifice was not damaged.

The artillery park of the Germans before Antwerp was stronger than was generally known. In addition to their widely-heralded 15-inch mortars and a large number of 12-inch howitzers, they had two Austrian automobile batteries of 12 guns.

Effect Greater Than at Liege.

The effect of the big guns on Antwerp was strikingly different from that at Liege. Two armored turrets at Fort de Wavre-St. Catherine were put out of action with a single shot, their steel beds being hurled two and the heavy masses of metal hurled five or six yards away.

In another fort the concrete emplacement was pierced like an egg-shell and the steel turret uprooted. Still another turret was completely upended and lies with its base pointing skyward in a gun-bench passage.

Behind Fort Waelhem, where a 12-inch shell penetrated the magazine, a heavy steam engine which furnished power for the light plant was blown 20 yards from its base. The entire top of the fort here was torn off and 60 men of the garrison are said to have been buried beneath the debris.

German staff officers say that when the River Meuse was crossed the Belgian defense virtually collapsed. The Belgians abandoned their heavy artillery and machine guns, while the Germans entrenched themselves, expecting a counter attack.

The officers declare that after 80 German shells had been dropped in various quarters of the city of Antwerp the white flag appeared on Fort Six and Seven of the inner circle of fortifications. The Burgomaster of the city then came out and offered to surrender Antwerp, but was told that the terms of capitulation could be arranged only with the Belgian military authorities.

The Burgomaster's plea that these officers could not be found led to an order for suspension of the attack.

The German troops then pushed in through the circle of inner forts and past the undefended city wall, finding that the retiring garrison had blown up the bridges across the River Scheldt and also had interposed a belt of flames against the invaders by firing the oil tanks and covering the surface of the river with burning oil.

DUCHESS AT FRONT WEDS

Widow of Duke of Sutherland Is Bride of Major Fitzgerald.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland, who recently went to the war zone as head of a Red Cross hospital, and Major Percy Desmond Fitzgerald, of the Elphinstone, were quietly married last week at Roehampton. The Duchess has returned to her Red Cross work in France.

The Duchess of Sutherland is the fourth daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn. She was married in 1884 to the Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1913. She is deeply interested in social questions.

Major Fitzgerald was born in 1872 and has served in South Africa. He was decorated for distinguished service in Ladysmith and Transvaal.

PEOPLES FILM FASCINATES

"Where the Trail Divides" Permeated With Human Kindness.

"Where the Trail Divides" is one of the most fascinating pictures of its kind ever shown at the People's Theater. It is a picture permeated with

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Just because the skies are gray and outdoor work is over. Come in and let us show you how to make indoor photographs. For a highlights and in color—the lights and shadows of your life—take your camera to the family gatherings, the little dinner parties, the birthday. We'll make your camera worth while to you and NO BATTERY. Let us give you our name and we'll mail you our monthly Bulletin free.

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of cruel armed camps and limitless navies, for sleepless international enmity and treachery, for carefully stimulated race and religious hatred or for wars made on the sole responsibility of monarchs and of ministers."

Y. M. C. A. CLASSES BUSY

Lessons and Lectures Draw Crowds to Building for Courses.

The Night school classes or special lecture courses occupied nearly all of the available space at the Y. M. C. A. last night.

On the second floor, the leaders' class, under the direction of A. M. Grilley, of the physical department, and the Norwegian auxiliary society held a social exhibit of all the ways of westerns have now enrolled for the active work of the society and ambitious plans have been laid for the coming season.

In the auditorium Dr. C. H. Chapman gave an interesting lecture to a large audience on "Social Idealism and Changing Theology," tracing the evolution of the social gospel. This is the second in the series of lectures that Dr. Chapman will give under the educational department.

Public speaking classes were busy also in the building. Professor Harrington now has a large number of pupils. A full fund of \$1,000.00 for destitute fellow countrymen in the theater of war, or who have fled to England and Holland, is expected to raise half the sum in this city. It is said that the destitute number 3,000,000 persons.

BRAIN TO APPEAR IN COURT

Insanity Charge to Break Will to Rest With Experts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Believing that by exhibiting the brain of Sylvanus W. Hicks, whose will is being contested, the medical profession will be not competent to make a will, he can convince the court of the truth of the charges.

The medical profession is arranging to produce the brain in Surrogate Gleason's court at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. Hicks, who owned a large farm in Pleasant Valley, died in the Hudson River State Hospital. He made his will before he was sent to the asylum and left his estate of \$15,000 to distant relatives.

19,000 STUDENTS ENROLL

Columbia and University of New York Break All Records.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Columbia University and New York University threw open their doors to the greatest array of mental pathfinders in their histories. Columbia's enrollment will exceed 12,000 and New York University's registration will be more than 7000.

A large throng of visitors attended the opening ceremonies at Columbia. A number of professors were missing because of the war, which President Nicholas Murray Butler discussed at length in his welcoming address. He declared:

"This moral wrong will put Europe back a century. This war was made by kings and by professors were misled and much more rational will arise in its stead. In the Europe of tomorrow the moral wrong will be absolutely untrue, so far, at least, as several of the belligerent nations are concerned. The militarist spirit was singularly lacking among the masses of the population."

"The whole card house of alliances and ententes, together with the balance of power theory, has come tumbling to the ground. The great wars were made and much more rational will arise in its stead. In the Europe of tomorrow the moral wrong will be absolutely untrue, so far, at least, as several of the belligerent nations are concerned. The militarist spirit was singularly lacking among the masses of the population."

Delicate Girls and Women

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COUPLE MARRY SECRETLY

Wedding Announced by Parents of Evanston Society Girl.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Members of Evanston's "younger set" were surprised recently to learn that Miss Marie Boynton Wagner and Lewis Starr Ritter had been married since August 22.

The announcement of the marriage, made by the girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Carl Wagner, was the first inkling which even the closest friends of the young couple had of the wedding.

Young Ritter, whose father is an architect, refused to throw any light on the marriage.

"We don't care to say anything more than the announcement that we are married," he said.

"It was not a secret wedding," he protested, when pressed for further information. "It was just a quiet affair."

Ritter declared the wedding had taken place at the home of the bride's parents with only members of the two families present. He declared also that an out-of-town minister performed the ceremony.

Ritter's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ritter, 1139 Maple avenue, Evanston.

The bride is a student in the School of Music of Northwestern University. She is 21 years old. Ritter is 26. The girl's father is manager of the Chicago branch of the Simmons Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. Ritter is a salesman for the company.

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