

DEMOCRATIC TEXT PRINTED FROM 1914

Comparative Figures in Book Begin With War Instead of With March 4, 1913.

INSINCERITY IS CHARGED

William R. Willcox Discloses Discrepancies in Juggling of Facts Concerning Business Under Underwood Tariff.

BY WILLIAM WILLCOX,
Chairman Republican National Committee
A large portion of the Democratic text book is given up to a display of tables and text showing our wonderful prosperity under Wilson and the Underwood tariff. Strangely enough, however, the statements begin with August 1, 1914, instead of, as would be expected, March 4, 1913, or even October 3, 1913, the date of the adoption of the Underwood tariff.

There is nothing in the Democratic text book calling attention to the failure, the idle men and the depression in all kinds of business from October 1, 1913 to August 1, 1914. But after August 1, 1914, and up to the present time, we find that the United States has been growing continually in prosperity, has been selling more and more abroad, has been getting more for what it does sell and that all this is due to Woodrow Wilson and the Underwood tariff.

Insincerity is Charged.
This sort of campaign argument is business, not a sin. It is a sin, unless Mr. Wilson and the Underwood tariff brought about and have continued the war in Europe. In no way can Mr. Wilson and his tariff law claim credit whatever for the unprecedented exports of the last two years, any more than they can claim credit for the unprecedented agricultural output of 1915. When a table of figures is shown giving the exports of manufactures under the Underwood tariff law in one column, and under the Payne tariff in an adjoining column, with the increase per cent made emphatic, then it would seem that there is an intention deliberately to deceive.

In the first place, tariffs, that is duties on goods, whether large or small, are not made for the purpose of affecting exports. A tariff may be indirectly responsible for them, but not because it may so stimulate home production as to enable a manufacturer, or many manufacturers, to have a surplus that can be sold in foreign markets. A foreign market, but tariffs are primarily imposed for the purpose of affecting the goods which we buy, and not the goods which we sell. And the claim of the Democratic campaign committee that our immense war sales have been due to Woodrow Wilson and the Underwood tariff should be noted by the voter and given due consideration.

Intent to Deceive Seen.
The fact of the matter is that the Democratic party, the Democratic leaders, are trying to do just what took place in 1844 and 1892. They are trying to deceive the people about the tariff. They are trying to ignore the results of the operation of the Underwood tariff during the normal conditions and emphasize the results of the war since the war broke out and make the people think, if possible, that our war prosperity or battlefield prosperity, has been due to Woodrow Wilson and the Underwood tariff.

Figures are given and statements are made that have no connection whatever to the figures of the Government. For instance, the official report of the Census Office says that the value of our manufactured products in 1909 was \$3,000,000,000, and five years later, in 1914, or two years ago, was \$4,000,000,000. Now the Democratic text book comes in and says that the value of manufactures during the fiscal year 1916 is over \$50,000,000,000, although the exports of finished manufactures for the year are less than \$2,000,000,000. These absurd statements of the Democratic campaign committee will be published far and wide and may possibly give the impression that they are intended to give, but the voter should consider that the connection between the actual facts, and he should consider that the Underwood tariff had a normal operation for 16 months and the Wilson administration for 16 months before the war broke out; and it is that normal period that should be considered when getting at the true estimate of the effect of Mr. Wilson and his tariff upon the country.

INSURANCE COMPANY LOSSES

Lane County Jury Awards \$1000 Verdict to Widow.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—A jury in the Lane County Circuit Court last night returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Fanny Beebe Davidson, of Eugene, against the Security Insurance Company for the sum of \$1000, the amount of a life insurance policy on which payment had been refused.

APPLE MEN STILL WORRY

Cars Lacking at Hood River and Freeze Danger Threatens.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—With no assurance of relief, the shortage of refrigerator cars continues the greatest worry of local fruit growers and sales agency officials. Up to date the Mount Hood Railroad Company reports a shortage of 1000 cars and 28 lumber cars. The O. W. R. & N. at this point is short more than 150 refrigerator cars. The proposition of the crop already moved is negligible.

ROOSTER ROCK CLIMBED

Chester Treichel, Clement Blackney and Dean Van Zandt announced yesterday that they climbed from the base to the summit of Rooster Rock in 18 minutes. These three Portland young men started from the city at 7:50 A. M. yesterday. None of them had ever ascended the rock before, but they had all heard the climb was an unusually difficult one. After climbing Rooster Rock the trio hiked to Crown Point and returned to Portland by automobile. All three are members of the Mazamas and the Mohawk Aethelred Club.

VISIT OF YOUNG WOMEN TO U-53 STIRS SOCIETY AT CAPITAL.



MISS MARGARET CAPERTON (LEFT), MISS MARGARET FAHNESTOCK (RIGHT).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—(Special).—The social neutrality of which the National capital has boasted is tottering because of these two charming girls, who are prominent in the smart circles both here and Newport. The offense committed by the two young women was nothing more nor less than their visit to the U-53, when the German submarine docked at Newport for a breathing spell. The fact that Miss Caperton, the daughter of Rear Admiral Caperton, who is still in active service, was practically the mistress of the launch which took these two young women with their escorts to the German ship, is also a matter of comment. The mother of Miss Fahnestock has given generously to the International Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, the Fund for French Orphans and the French Ambulance Corps.

DEBATE IS HEATED

Democratic Chairman's Action at Forum Questioned.

QUESTIONER IS APPLAUDED

H. M. Esterly Takes Liberty to Express View Following Discussion by Member of Woman's Party and Educator.

"It is quite fortunate in the discussion of such a warm political question that we have escaped without a riot," began H. M. Esterly, chairman of the Open Forum discussion at the Unitarian Church last night at the conclusion of the speaking, in his best joking manner. And he proceeded to come perilously near precipitating that which he said had been avoided.

Questioner is Applauded.

"I would like to know if it is customary in a debate and discussion of this nature for the chairman of the meeting to have a voice after other speakers have been silenced, to give his partisan opinion."

A storm of applause followed and Mr. Esterly colored. He stammered a few remarks to the effect that he had not meant to be unfair, etc., when Mrs. Mackrill said, "I was only asking a question. Mr. Esterly brightened up. Then I'd say yes, he answered."

Bourbons Are Represented.

Bourbons were well represented at the meeting. There were R. W. Montague and E. H. Watkins, both hardy exponents of the Democratic cause. They both had their say, too. There happened to be no Republican leaders among the men present at the meeting, but several women beside those of the National party responded with Republican sentiment when the meeting took too partisan a turn.

Envoy Denies Criticism

(Continued from First Page.)

and the member of the news bureau staff who gave it to the press. The bureau, set up some time ago with G. F. Weeks, formerly a press censor for the Carranza government at Mexico City, at its head, had been regarded as the semi-official mouthpiece of the embassy.

AID FOR JEWS IS PLANNED

Largest Charitable Project Ever Launched Is Undertaken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—What was said to be the largest charitable project ever undertaken was started here today when it was announced that a campaign to raise \$10,000,000 in 1217 for Jewish sufferers in Europe had been begun by the joint distribution committee.

AMOUNT OF LUMBER FROM CANADA LARGE

Amount 1400 Times as Great as Given by Senator Chamberlain in Speeches.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWN

Canadian Department Estimates of Value Even Larger Than That of Washington—Shingles Also Imported in Quantity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—(Special).—Official statistics gathered by the United States Government at Washington, and by the Canadian Government at Ottawa, show that Senator Chamberlain in recent speeches has distorted facts in an attempt to show that the Oregon lumber market has not been invaded or monopolized by lumber from Canada, and it further appears that the export on lumber from Canada to the United States, according to Canadian figures, is even greater than that shown by the statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

Senator Chamberlain in his speeches has been citing what he says is a letter from the chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which says that in 1910, 1,045,000 feet of lumber was imported from Canada, and 1,021,000 feet in the year ended June 30, 1913, the last year the Republican tariff laws were in effect, while this same authority says that lumber imports from Canada "were 900,000 feet in 1915 and the same in 1916."

Amount 1400 Times as Great.
The annual trade statistics issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington show in print that in the year ended June 30, 1915, there was imported into the United States from Canada a total of 308,852,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$17,146,333, while, during the fiscal year 1916, Canada shipped to the United States 1,130,018,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$22,082,507. The amount of lumber actually imported, therefore, is more than 1400 times as great as the amount Senator Chamberlain has stated.

In the case of shingles, the statistics of the Department of Commerce show that in 1915 the United States imported 1,487,118,000 bundles, valued at \$3,046,598, while in the fiscal year 1916, ended June 30, last, shingle imports had increased to \$1,750,333,000 bundles valued at \$1,932,900. These figures were compiled by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

Canadian Estimate Value.
The Federal Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce does not give the quantity of lumber or shingles exported to the United States, but does give the value of the exports. From the official Canadian report it appears that in 1915 Canada shipped to the United States lumber valued at \$75,881, and in 1916 increased its export to \$27,345,236.

The Canadian figures further show that in 1915 shingles valued at \$3,046,598, and in 1916 shingles valued at \$1,932,900. These latter estimates were given by a Government not involved in the present campaign in the United States. It should be explained that the distinction of both commodities for year ending with March, while the American figures are for the year ending with June.

"HOLDUP" IS RESENTED

POSTMASTER WILL NOT BE COMPELLED INTO CONTRIBUTING.

Demand Made on Behalf of Democratic Campaign Fund, With Threat of Loss of Job for Non-Compliance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—(Special).—Postmaster Williams, of Castroville, Cal., has resigned because he will not submit to being "forced" to contribute to the campaign fund of Woodrow Wilson as a Federal officer. The activities of the Democratic committee and of Postmaster Selph, of St. Louis, in this connection have already been published from Lawrence, Minn., and other places come the information that Democratic posters are being hung up in the postoffices urging the election of Woodrow Wilson.

RAILROADS BUYING CARS

DEMAND FOR LARGE QUANTITY OF LUMBER IS CREATED.

Douglas Fir, Yellow Pine and Oak to Be Required—Northern Pacific to Build in Own Shops.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—(Special).—In consequence of the continuation of the extreme car shortage in parts of the country, railroads are extending their rolling stock equipment through large orders for new freight cars of all types. This situation is resulting in a demand upon the general lumber market for large quantities of lumber of the various kinds that go into car construction, principally yellow pine, Douglas fir and oak.

WOMAN LONG PRISONER

PATIENT AT INFIRMARY KEPT 10 MONTHS IN BASEMENT.

Man Inmate Accused of Her Forebible Detention—Probe of Institution Conditions Is Begun.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 29.—After being confined in the basement of an infirmary here for ten months, her sight practically gone, her body emaciated, her mind almost wrecked and dressed in male clothing, Miss Marie Higgins, aged 27, today escaped and told her story of a young woman had not been Daylight since December 28, she said. Joe Serak, an inmate of the infirmary, is now under arrest following her revelations.

Miss Higgins went to the infirmary last December because of illness and in a short time disappeared and it was supposed she had escaped. Nothing had been heard of her since.

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BILL IS WAGE CUT

Trainmen With Short Runs Receive Lower Pay.

MILEAGE BASIS ABOLISHED

Principle of Premium for Overtime Also Abolished—Adams Law Construed by Attorney for Labor Organizations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—(Special).—Every trainman affected by the Adams law who works less than eight hours a day is due for a cut in his wages after January 1, 1917, when the Adams law goes into effect. This is not only borne out by the reading of the law itself, but it is the interpretation of the law by Newton L. Clawson, attorney for a large number of labor organizations in Indiana and a recognized authority on labor law.

Overtime on Pro Rata Basis.

In the case of trainmen who normally make runs of more than eight hours, the law will bring an increase of wage, but the overtime will not be paid on the basis which they asked, time and a half, but on a pro rata basis. Mr. Hughes, in explaining the act, has voiced repeatedly the opinion that overtime should be paid at a premium. It was President Wilson who acquiesced in an amendment to the Adams law cutting out the time and a half provision for overtime.

In the states of the Middle West, in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, where trainmen have been fully advised of the true purport and effect of the Adams law and where many engineers and conductors today are running on four,

five and six-hour schedules, there has been a noteworthy change of political sentiment on this issue alone. It was in this region that the opinion of Mr. Clawson was first spread, and his reputation and standing are such that trainmen have confidence in his judgment and credit him with good faith, especially since he analyzed the law not for any political organization, but for an impartial railway magazine that had asked for his view only.

Mileage Basis is Abolished.
Mr. Clawson holds that when the Adams law goes into effect every trainman working less than eight hours a day will receive pay for only that portion of the day which he works; either that, or he will be required to make a longer run than has been required of him in the past to receive the same wage he is getting today. It also is the view of this attorney that the Adams law does away with the mileage basis of pay, leaving no option with the railroads but to pay on the basis. He clearly draws the distinction between wages paid to trainmen and salaries, and shows that wages fixed according to a definite standard do not guarantee so much a day, but so much an hour, and that the aggregate days' pay is determined by the number of hours worked.

The full opinion of Mr. Clawson is being sent to all parts of the country, and, as it reaches the more remote sections, it will bring about a change of political sentiment among railroad men is expected.

POVERTY IS RECALLED

EDGAR MILLS SPEAKS ON STREET AT OREGON CITY.

Dancer to American Workmen Freed Under Continuation of Free Trade Democratic Rule.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special).—Oregon City voters were not called upon to picture in their minds the conditions in some far-away corner of the country by Edgar Mills, ex-Progressive and one-time assistant attorney-general of Cuba, last night. He only called to mind the depression of two and three years ago when the big paper mills right here in Oregon City, the lumber mills throughout the Northwest and almost every other manufacturing industry were crippled. He reminded his audience that gathered

about him at Seventh and Main streets that two years ago when the American paper market was flooded with foreign paper and pulp, the mills here were running five days a week and that many were out of jobs.

Danger to the American workingman when the European war ceased, under a continuation of a Democratic free trade policy was pounded home by the Seattle man.

He called to mind the big charity organizations that were needed in every part of the Nation under free trade before the war.

Mr. Mills touched on conditions in Mexico and reviewed the dealings of the Administration with the Mexican issue.



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