

NO ALASKA COAL DUE OUT THIS YEAR

Question Arises as to Government Being Justified in Building \$35,000,000 Road.

CUNNINGHAM CASE CITED

Course Pursued by Uncle Sam in Driving Out Original Investors in Alaska Now Bearing Fruit. Capital Hesitates to Invest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Charging that political and financial enemies have created a condition of chaos by raising public opinion against the coal industry, the current issue of the Black Diamond, organ of the coal trade, editorially castigates those responsible for what it predicts will be a winter of coal famine. Large coal consumers, steam railroads and the Illinois State Council for Defense are among the targets of the attack.

George H. Cushing, editor, in a letter preceding the appearance of the periodical, says that false propaganda have lulled the people into false security. He traces these propagandas to political interference with the coal industry.

Among the charges made is that of unfair treatment by the Government by not allowing coalmen representation in arriving at a solution of the situation and that the prices were fixed at a "star chamber session" between the President and the Federal Trade Commission, whose present members, without exception, are open enemies of the coal trade.

Coal Men Are in Despair.

"At no time has the winter coal men in such a state of mind. Some are in despair," says Mr. Cushing. "Many are looking for something else to do."

"The reason is that they resent the fact that an industry which had done nothing criminal, had done nothing immoral, had advanced prices less than any other industry, and long after other industries had profited enormously, has been singled out for exemplary punishment, which is cruel in the extreme. Even the men themselves have been rebuked when they sought to do good and condemned when they tried to help."

"The coal men cannot forget last winter. Then the consumers were bidding against each other for what the coal railroads could carry. Then the steam buyers, by bidding fancy prices, were trying to rob the householders of their fuel. Yet the coal men reserved a supply to be distributed to the householders through the retailers."

Premiums Are Offered.
"In that same time needy steam plants were offering premiums of \$2 and \$3 a ton if the operators would violate their obligations to other buyers or would disregard their duty to the householders. The coal men rejected the offer and sold the coal to the retailers at comparatively a modest price. This conduct did not earn the recent flood of abuse."

"These operators cannot forget that, beginning with the middle of January this year, they tried diligently to fix prices to a reasonable level. The movement began with the Pocahontas operators, who tried to establish, by a joint action, a price of \$3 a ton for the year. At the time this price was made it was a cut of \$1.50 from what was being received on contracts and a cut of \$3 under what was being paid on the spot market. These operators, however, tried to keep prices within the bounds of reason, and their efforts were indicted by the Federal Government and had to defend themselves at a cost of \$750,000."

The editorial in the state council inspired the recent great Illinois coal strikes and the Springfield trouble by inducing "inflammatory statements against the coal men and inspiring newspaper campaigns against them." The cry of exorbitant profits raised again by coal operators, by the council is pointed to as the demand of the miners for an increase.

In other parts of the editorial the plea is made that because of the interference of the Government and the resultant panic in the coal industry miners will refuse to work, coal will not be shipped, and the country will have no heat the coming winter and many coal retailers will be bankrupt.

Chaos was brought, it is asserted, following the fixing of coal prices by President Wilson on August 21. In the succeeding two weeks mines throughout the country were shut down because the operators said they could not accept a reduction and make a profit. Chicago was gripped by the famine when the sanitary district could not get sufficient steam power to pump sewage through the drains. Following this, other results are detailed that are offered to bear out the assertion that Chicago is now undergoing a coal famine.

Steamboatman Fined \$25.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Fred Schultze, winchman on the steamer Chehalis, charged with resisting an officer, pleaded guilty in Justice Court today and was fined \$25 and costs. He threatened to throw two Deputy Sheriffs overboard when they were raiding that ship.

Steamer Raided at Hoquiam.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—A raid on the steamer Tamapais in Hoquiam this morning resulted in the seizure of eight quarts of whisky.

Light agricultural implements that can be worked by hand are needed badly in China.

THE OLD RELIABLE BLOOD BUILDER

Still retains its supremacy. People still take Hood's Sarsaparilla because it is an old family friend, has proved its merit to three generations—in purified blood, expelled humors, restored appetite, relieved rheumatism, banished tired feelings.

It long ago became recognized as the standard blood purifier and general tonic. It originated in a Boston physician's successful prescription, and comprises medicinal roots, herbs, barks and berries such as are often prescribed for ailments of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. Buy it in the same style package your mother bought it in—same fine appearance, same pleasant taste, same certainty of good results.—Adv.

ARE YOU A SUFFERER

and failed to find relief? Read our message under personals, page 16.

TAMMANY CANDIDATE ELECTED MAYOR OF NEW YORK.



JUDGE JOHN F. HYLAN.

TAMMANY IS VICTOR

Expenditure of New York City Funds in Tiger's Claws.

SWANN DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Morris Hillquit Runs Third in Great Election in Which John F. Hylan Has Walkaway in Much Split-Up Race for Mayoralty.

(Continued From First Page.)

country, and as firm and determined in support of every act of the Government in this war as any man.

"I ask the editors of the newspapers in this and in other cities to give prominence to this declaration, so that there may not go abroad to the people of this country who have no appreciation of our local situation the slightest intimation that the question of the war or the war policy of President Wilson and the United States Government are in the slightest way involved."

"My first utterance in this campaign in response to a question put by a reporter was that I stood uncompromisingly behind the President in support of the acts and policies of my country, and that the war must be fought to a conclusion which would bring an honorable peace to America."

Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall, said:

"The result of the election is a gratifying victory over a campaign of deception and fraud. It demonstrates that the people are quick to detect the difference between the true and the sham."

People Do Own Thinking.
"The returns evidenced the fact that unscrupulous newspapers no longer represent the opinion or sentiment of the people; that the latter do their own thinking and refuse to be misled by misrepresentation or suppression of the real issue."

"After all is said and done, it is refreshing to all of us to know that the candidacies of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hylan and Mr. Bennett every voter has the pleasant opportunity of voting for a loyal American citizen."

The tremendous Socialist vote was the feature of the election. The vote polled by the party in the last mayoralty election was only 22,123. The vote of Hillquit ran a close third to Mayor Mitchell and in many election districts on the East Side, in parts of Harlem and the Bronx, he polled more than 50,000 votes.

Hylan carried all five boroughs of greater New York.

Had the election been close, the result might have hinged on the votes of the 65,000 soldiers and sailors from this city who now are in Government service, but if all of them voted for Mitchell it would not change the result.

Hylan's plurality may be due to the fact that Mayor Mitchell was elected over McCall, the Tammany candidate, four years ago.

Mitchell succeeded the late William J. Gaynor who was elected by Tammany, but who broke with that organization soon after taking office and became one of the bitterest enemies of Charles F. Murphy and his associates.

Mayor-elect Hylan began his career in New York as a tracklayer on the old Kings County elevated railroad at a wage of \$1.50 a day. When the road was completed he was given a job as fireman of one of its little steam locomotives which drew the trains in the pioneer days of elevated railroads here, and later was promoted to engineer.

Hylan Self-Made Man.
Soon Hylan took up law, studying days and working a "run" on the elevated road at night. He was discharged by the railroad company when an inspector found him studying in his cab. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice in Brooklyn.

Hylan was appointed a city magistrate by Mayor McCall in 1906 and was appointed a County Judge of Kings County by Governor Glynn late in 1913. The following year he was elected to the office of a plurality of 27,000, running as a Democrat.

After sending Judge Hylan a telegram of congratulation upon his election, Mayor Mitchell made this statement:

Mayor Mitchell Urges Patriotism.

"There is nothing to be added to the mandate which the city has given to Judge Hylan. All good citizens owe to the new administration the same cooperation which they have accorded the present administration. With our Na-

tion at war there is no room for division at home. The people of this city have selected Judge Hylan as their representative to co-ordinate the city's energies with those of the country. Everyone will wish Judge Hylan the largest measure of success in discharging the great responsibility which is now his."

Mr. Hillquit contended that the Socialists had elected 10 Aldermen and several Assemblymen.

"Personally, I am highly gratified with the result of the election," he said. "It shows that the Socialist vote has increased about 500 per cent and it has established the Socialist party as an important and permanent factor in the politics of the city."

Commenting on the early returns of the New York City vote, which showed the election of Judge Hylan, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said tonight:

"I exceedingly regret Mr. Mitchell's defeat. I am very much pleased that Mr. E. Lewis was elected Attorney-General of the state of New York and that Schuyler Merritt was elected Congressman in the Bridgeport district of Connecticut."

Lewis' Election Held Sure.
The election of Merton E. Lewis, Republican candidate for Attorney-General, seemed assured on the basis of returns from 2571 election districts in all sections of the state, which showed that Mr. Lewis had polled 135,506 votes compared with 55,371 for his Democratic opponent, Devoe P. Hodson, and 132,272 for S. John Block, the candidate of the Socialists.

Up-state returns received up to 11 P. M. showed no change in the complexion of the Legislature.

Reports from the cities of the state holding municipal elections showed that 22 had chosen Republican Mayors, 12 had elected Democrats, with eight still to be heard from.

Y. M. C. A. MEN GO ABROAD

Four Physical Directors to Assist in Work in France.

Four of the most efficient Y. M. C. A. physical directors at Camp Lewis, near Tacoma, have been called to go overseas at once to assist in work among Army and Navy men, according to a telegram received yesterday by A. M. Griley, who is advisory director of the physical department of the Western Division of the Army and Navy Y.

In response to a call from Dr. George J. Fisher, who is head of the physical department of the International Y. M. C. A. committee, H. M. Strickner, O. G. Sovereign, C. G. Keester and Arthur Burlingame, all of Camp Lewis, have been released there to proceed to France.

WOMEN WIN IN NEW YORK

(Continued From First Page.)

wiped out the early majority for Presidential woman's suffrage; 2121 precincts reported: For suffrage, 139,823; against, 190,730.

Word received here from prohibition headquarters in New Mexico claimed that New Mexico had joined the prohibition ranks by a majority of 2,000.

Semi-official returns were available from only 57 of 638 precincts in the state. They gave for prohibition 5277, against 3355. Albuquerque went "dry" by 449; Santa Fe, dry by 470; East Las Vegas, dry by 200, and Gallup, dry by 38. Roswell gave a dry majority and Silver City gave a wet majority.

San Jose Goes Dry.

In San Jose, Cal., the prohibition issue won by 1547, according to complete returns, the final vote standing dry, 6214; wet, 4667.

As a result of the vote today 78 saloons in San Jose will go out of business January 1, 1918. Wholesale liquor and beer bottling establishments will be permitted to operate, but may not sell liquor in quantities of less than a fifth of a gallon and none for consumption on the premises. Restaurants and hotels may sell beer and wines only between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M. and then only with bona fide meals costing not less than 20 cents.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 6.—Returns on today's prohibition election were slow in coming in. The first five precincts to report all but one of which were in Bernalillo County (Albuquerque) gave: For prohibition, 251; against, 172.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 6.—San Jose voted on the licensed saloon by a majority of more than 1000 votes today. The first 24 precincts counted gave the drys 4966 and the wets 3996, a majority of 970. There were only four precincts to hear from at 9 o'clock.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head.
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without danger to the system. It is the only "Bromo-Quinine" that does not affect the head. It is the only "Bromo-Quinine" that does not affect the head. It is the only "Bromo-Quinine" that does not affect the head.

CLARIDGE The New Fall ARROW COLLAR
20¢ each 2 for 35¢ 3 for 50¢

COMMONS DEFEATS MOTION FOR PEACE

British Pacifist Gets Scoring From Secretary Balfour for Misrepresenting Aims.

ALLIES' OBJECTS STATED

While German View of International Morality Remains Unchanged, Leader Says, Other Nations Cannot Sleep Comfortably.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons today to a peace motion proposed by H. B. Lees-Smith, Liberal member for Northampton, declared:

"The aims for which Great Britain entered the war were not and are not either imperialistic or vindictive, but one and all are needed for the double purpose of the emancipation and security of Europe."

Mr. Balfour asked the House to show by an overwhelming majority that: "We believe in the cause in which we are struggling and which we know we can bring to a successful termination. Great as are the sacrifices already made, we are ready to continue them and continue them indefinitely, until the great, righteous and unselfish objects we have in view are finally secured."

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid loud cheers, moved closure, which was carried, 282 to 33. Mr. Lees-Smith's motion was then negatived without division.

Honorable Peace Delayed.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Balfour expressed the opinion that discussions of this kind did little to assist the object that those who started them had in view—the attainment of an honorable peace at the earliest possible date. He ridiculed the idea that treaties existed, as suggested by Mr. Lees-Smith, and declared that Great Britain was not a party to any such treaty. He did not believe any such treaty existed.

He regretted that the member had used such an argument, which, of course, would be repeated over and over without contradiction, and which had for its basis that allies' aims were not what they loudly proclaimed, to free small nations and restore harmony in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants.

Allies' Object Stated.

"It never was and is not the object of the allies to take from the German empire admittedly German territory," said Mr. Balfour. "But, of course, the allies desire the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France."

The allies, continued the Secretary, were not fighting for that alone or as an isolated object of their war aims. "We are fighting in the first place," said he, "that Europe might be free from the perpetual menace of the military dictatorship in Germany."

It was not Europe alone to be considered, he declared, and asked whether the movers of the amendment and their party had any care for the misgovernment and the most barbarous cruelty in Armenia and Arabia. The pacifist members seemed to think that all these matters could be satisfactorily settled if they could only bring the European powers to talk together around a table.

Common Sense Invoked.

"Is that common sense?" he asked. "Is it supposed that Germany would ever consent to restore, as has been publicly suggested, the ancient kingdom of Poland? Of course, she would not. It is no use waiting to meet around a peace table to determine that."

"Is it imperialistic to desire to see an independent Poland? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Armenia released from the tyranny of Turkey? Is it imperialistic to desire to see Italy released from the tyranny of Austria? Is it imperialistic to desire to see the Balkans released from the tyranny of Turkey? Is it imperialistic to desire to see the Serbian community again a great and flourishing united power?"

War Aims Misrepresented.
Mr. Balfour declared that for members of Parliament to forget the official statements of the government about the war aims of the allies and misrepresent them in Parliament, knowing that their misrepresentations would receive currency among the allies' enemies, was "one of the greatest disservices any man can render his country at this time."

In examining the situation the Secretary said the psychology of the German people must be considered. It was not prejudice to say that the Germans had an entirely different view of international morality and the rights and duties of a powerful state from any other country in the world. While that remained unchanged it was quite impossible for other nations to sleep comfortably in their beds.

He contrasted the observations contained in the German reply to the Pope with the doctrine preached and practiced before the war, and added:

"England and America had been slowly getting these means adopted between the nations who resisted Germany. Never did Germany accept a single obligation which would diminish or hamper her power to strike at any rival she desired to coerce."

Mrs. Amanda Wetzel Passes.
Mrs. Amanda Wetzel, of Milwaukee, Or., died Monday at the Sellwood Hospital, aged 62 years. She had been a resident of Oregon for 40 years. The funeral services will be held today at 2:30 o'clock at Pinley's chapel. Burial will be at Milwaukee. Mrs. Wetzel is survived by a sister, Mrs. I. S. Mullan, and two brothers, Samuel and Fred Hoesly, of Milwaukee.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7079. A 5095.

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20¢ each 2 for 35¢ 3 for 50¢

Your Government points the way to an immense food saving

Uncle Sam says:—

"Eat GRAHAM CRACKERS"

Because GRAHAM CRACKERS give you ALL the nourishment of the wheat and part of the grain is discarded in the milling. You will find them especially delicious and appetizing.

Do Your "Bit"—Use SWASTIKA Graham Crackers in YOUR Home

Made by Pacific Coast Biscuit Co. Portland, Oregon.

GRAHAM CRACKERS
AN EASILY DIGESTED FOOD
ESPECIALLY BENEFICIAL TO CHILDREN
PACIFIC COAST BISCUIT CO.

TRADE SEES MENACE

German Commercial Men Fear Result of War.

LOSS OF PRESTIGE SEVERE

Situation Realized With Special Keeness in Hamburg. Where Business Experts Warn Government About After-War Matters.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—In the midst of the general exultation in Germany over the victories on the Isonzo and Riga fronts and the demands for revision of the peace programme in accordance with the new war map, German business classes are beginning to obey the injunction to consider the commercial map as well.

An increasing amount of attention is devoted by the newspapers to the growing difficulties of re-establishing German foreign trade after the war. Articles in serious newspapers, even of Pan-German views, are found almost every day in which it is pointed out that diplomatic breaks with China and Central and South American Republics, in-

stead of being a source of amusement on account of the military unimportance of these nations, means the loss of Germany's hard-won commercial position in these markets and increase the difficulties of the uphill fight to rebuild the foreign trade after the war.

Business men protest that these difficulties will be virtually insuperable if the government persists in its plan of establishing control of imports and shipping after the return of peace and of restricting private initiative.

Some of them go further and demand indemnification by the state of men engaged in foreign trade for war losses and state financial assistance in the post bellum offensive against foreign markets.

Real Menace Looms.

The thought that German shipping might be barred or restricted in the ports of Germany's present enemies, which has long been scoffed at by shipping and export experts, has now come home to the business world as a real menace.

Discussion of peace conditions, even in the most virtuous Pan-German war organs emphasizes the necessity of again procuring for German shipping the most favored nation treatment in foreign harbors, which was formerly enjoyed as a vital condition of the settlement after the war.

Considerable attention is devoted to the reform of the British consular service, and the demand is voiced that measures be taken without delay to bring the German consular and trade intelligence services up to date and that all preparations be made during the war, so that the German trades may have a favorable start in the race to secure raw materials the instant peace is concluded.

The situation is realized with special

keenness in Hamburg, where in repeated articles by business experts the government has been warned that the plans to promote the recovery of German exchange and keep down prices by establishing an official purchasing monopoly would merely result in rival nations securing the scanty world supply of foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is a well-authenticated story of a conference between Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff and Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American line, during last summer in which the Hamburg shipping magnate, after listening to the glowing account of the military situation given by the military leaders, told the Emperor that every extra month of the war meant an additional year in getting out of the slough of ruin after the war. He declared he did not expect to live to see Germany out of her difficulties.

Lease Contract Causes Suit.
ALBANY, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Lee Miller instituted an action against Charles F. Cooper in the State Circuit Court here yesterday, asking for \$5000 damages because he did not secure a tract of land he asserts he leased. Both plaintiff and defendant reside about four miles north of this city.

Yakima Apple Shipments Heavy.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Although the railroads are not furnishing refrigerator cars to Yakima shippers, they are giving an increased number of boxcars, and heavy shipments of apples are being made. The railroads are unable to give any assurance that they will be able to furnish refrigerators.

He Hits the Bullseye of American Popularity

DOUG FAIRBANKS

The Human Thunderbolt has scored the greatest success of his career in this speedy, surprising dramatic comedy,

"WILD AND WOOLLY"

BEGINNING TODAY

Coming Sunday "THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE"

Until Saturday Only