

FIGURES JUSTIFY DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

Exports From United States
for Fiscal Year Will Exceed
\$2,000,000,000.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY WINS

Work of State Department in Securing
Trade Concessions Is Im-
portant Factor in Result.
Tariffs Are Adjusted.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-
ington, June 24.—Domestic exports
from the United States to foreign countries
for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1911, will amount to more than \$2,-
000,000,000.

In this brief but significant statement
President Taft and Secretary of
State Knox find the justification of
the Administration policy known as
"dollar diplomacy." Here they rest
their case.

The \$2,000,000,000 mark attained by
the export trade of this country ex-
ceeds all previous records. Nearest to
it is the record for 1907, when the ex-
ports amounted to \$1,852,700,000. In 1910
there were exported goods to the
amount of \$1,710,000,000; in 1909 the
total was \$1,625,000,000.

Figures collected by the Bureau of
Statistics of the Department of Com-
merce and Labor show that for the 10
months ending April 30, 1911, the United
States sent abroad goods to the value of
\$1,753,781,000, as against \$1,486,000,000
for the same period in 1910. These
facts indicate beyond doubt that the
total export trade for the current fiscal
year will exceed \$2,000,000,000.

Dollars Replace Bullets.
The term "dollar diplomacy" was
coined by the critics of the Administration,
whose aesthetic sensibilities were
shocked at the successful efforts of the
Department of State, under Secretary
Knox, to foster and build up the for-
eign trade of the United States. But
the President and Secretary Knox have
accepted the term, have interpreted it
to mean "the substitution of dollars for
bullets," and have endeavored to carry
out the policy with the success evi-
denced in the statistics quoted above.

Just what portion of this tremendous
increase in the foreign trade of the
United States can rightfully be at-
tributed to the efforts of the Depart-
ment of State is impossible to ascer-
tain, but there is no doubt that the
work of the diplomatic and consular
service has been a large factor in the
results.

Many Concessions Gained.
To the State Department, following
the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich
tariff law of 1909, fell the duty of ne-
gotiating for the minimum tariff rates
of foreign countries. This was a very
delicate, and in some cases diffi-
cult, task, but it was accomplished
without a trade war with any nation.
For instance, the full minimum tariff
for Germany was secured, and the
United States obtained equality of tariff
treatment in France and other coun-
tries, all of which saved many mil-
lions in trade to American exporters
which would have been lost to them
without these advantages.

It is estimated that more than \$75,-
000,000 of foreign trade was favorably
affected by these tariff settlements.
The Canadian rate was reduced from
25 to 17½ per cent, the duty in Greece
was reduced to the old rate under
which a large business was done. The
prohibition upon cottonseed oil from
Bulgaria was removed and important
concessions have been secured in
Serbia. A preferential of 30 per cent
on flour has been secured in Brazil.
Nefaragua has remitted the duties on
flour and reductions by other countries
are in prospect.

During the past two years the State
Department has devoted much atten-
tion to Latin America and the results
are shown in our greatly increased ex-
port trade to that part of the world.

Trade With China Better.
The cotton trade with China has
shown a gratifying increase in certain
respects. American imports for March,
1911, indicating that the period of long
depression in this branch of trade is
being relieved by improved conditions
established in China through the ef-
forts of the Department of State. The
American trade in Manchuria in to-
bacco and oil is even more encourag-
ing and large quantities of mining
materials have been imported into
China for use in the extensive American
mines there.

The \$50,000,000 railway loan, recently
negotiated with China by American
and European financiers, will be ex-
pended largely for materials.

LIBEL CASES FALL FLAT

Judge Will Not Sanction Waste of
County's Money at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—Judge
Wilson R. Gay, in the Criminal Depart-
ment of the Superior Court today an-
nounced that he would not sanction
prosecuting Attorney to disburse the
criminal libel prosecutions begun
against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer
at the instance of the Times, and
against the Times at the instance of
the Post-Intelligencer.

The judge said he would not sanc-
tion waste of the county's money for
the purpose of avenging private grievances.

FINDERS GET MONEY POT

Owner of Property Containing
Treasure Defeated in Suit.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 24.—Reuben
Stockwell and S. W. White last night
won a suit against William Taylor to
recover \$4000 in gold which they found
buried in Taylor's cellar.

The two men were employed by Tay-
lor to deepen and enlarge the excav-
ation under his house. In doing the
work they dug up a pot containing the
money. Taylor claimed it and they
gave it to him. Later, Stockwell and
White decided to sue for the return of
the gold.

MAN WARNS TOT; KILLED

Pieces From Blasted Stump Crush
Road Workman.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 24.—(Spe-
cial).—That L. P. Davis, a roadworker,
who died today in St. Vincent's Hospi-
tal, Portland, was killed in an effort
to save a little girl's life was learned
this morning.

Davis, who was blasting stumps
with A. D. Bennett, the road super-
visor, had placed a charge of powder
and lighted the fuse. It was the cus-
tom for one of the men to run in one
direction on the road and the other in
the opposite direction, in order to
warn persons who might be approach-
ing.

Davis became confused and started
in the same direction that Bennett had
taken. Bennett called his attention to
the mistake, and although Davis had
gone more than 100 yards, he turned
around and saw the little girl ap-
proaching from the direction he should
have taken. Without hesitation, he
retraced his steps, passing the stump,
and yelling to the child to stop. He
had got about 70 yards from the stump
when it exploded and he was knocked
down by a part of the stump.

His left leg was broken and his side
badly torn. Removed to a Portland
hospital, he died within a few hours.

LIVESTOCK MEN COMING

NATIONAL EXCHANGE TO MEET
IN PORTLAND NEXT YEAR.

Decision of Delegates Due to Efforts
of D. O. Lively, Manager of
Union Stockyards.

SIOUX CITY, June 24.—The National
Livestock Exchange unanimously
elected E. H. Ingwersen, of Chicago,
president at the session today. Port-
land, Or., secured the next conven-
tion.

HARRIMAN MERGER UPHELD BY COURT

Union and Southern Pacific
Not Substantial Competi-
tors for Business.

LAWFUL METHOD ADOPTED

Neglect to Secure Santa Fe Affords
Proof of Indifference to Control
of Rivals — Dissenting
Opinion Is Filed.

(Continued from First Page.)

sufficient to bring it within the con-
demnation of the anti-trust law.

Like Project Not Shown.

"This concludes consideration of the
effect of the transaction chiefly relied
upon by the Government in this case.
But it is contended that the purchase
by the Union Pacific of a controlling
interest in the stock of the Northern
Pacific Company was also violative of
the anti-trust law.

"Without dwelling on the reason for
the purchase of this stock, disclosed
in the preceding statement of facts, it
is sufficient to say that if any control-
ling interest was thereby acquired, it
was lost some time before this suit was
instituted and that none of that stock
is now held by or for the Union Pacific
Company.

"As there is no showing of any like
ambitious project in this respect for
the future, we fail to discover an op-
portunity or reason for the injunctive
relief sought by the Government.

The court held that the investment
of the Harriman lines in the Santa Fe
was not for acquiring control, and that
if it was for obtaining inside informa-
tion concerning the operation of a
great competitor, they chose a lawful
way of doing it.

"The conclusions of fact dispose of
this case," the opinion concluded.
"Without the necessity of determining
the question, much debated in brief and
argument, of whether holding control
of the Southern Pacific Company by
purchasing stock of individual owners
was in any view of the case have
contravened the anti-trust law. On
the facts of this case, of all their
reasonable and fair inferences, we con-
clude that the Government has failed to
substantiate the averments of its bill."

Rates Not Changed.
The merger, according to the court,
did not cause a change in rates, nor
complaints of discrimination and no
conspiracy. Concurring in these fea-
tures, the opinion reads:

"The proof shows that after 1901, as
well as before, the rate for transcon-
tinental traffic was the same over both
the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific
lines.

"There has since then been, with re-
spect to either of these lines, no im-
pairment of service, no discontinuance
of efforts to satisfy the public and no
complaints of shippers of any inferior
or inadequate service.

"A substantial majority of the stock
of the Southern Pacific Company has
been held by parties other than the
Union Pacific Company, but we fail
to find any complaint by such holders
of any discrimination against their road
or of any failure to properly promote
its welfare. None of the minor points
charged to have been deprived of the
benefits of the merger have been shown
to have suffered from the result of that
purchase.

"On the contrary, hundreds of mil-
lions of dollars have since 1901 been
expended on these roads. Their phys-
ical condition has been vastly im-
proved and their efficiency for public
service, as well as for private profit,
has been enhanced. The whole
taken together, we think, fails
to disclose any conspiracy to restrain
interstate or foreign commerce, in vi-
olation of the first section of the act.

Omission Shows Good Faith.
"The same considerations lead to the
conclusion that no combination or con-
spiracy to monopolize or attempt to
monopolize trade or commerce among
the states, or with foreign nations, was
entered into. Moreover, the fact that
the Union Pacific Company did not se-
cure the control of the Santa Fe road
shows a thoroughly efficient, well-equi-
ped and powerful rival for transcon-
tinental business, or the Denver & Rio
Grande road, a potential and, later,
an actual and preferred rival of the
business. It affords additional and con-
clusive evidence of no such combina-
tion or conspiracy.

"The purchase by the Union Pacific
Company, soon after acquiring the
Huntington stock of a majority of the
capital stock of the Northern Pacific
Company, tends to the opposite conclu-
sion, but in view of the main reason
for its acquisition and of the other
facts just referred to, as well as the
total cessation of any relations be-
tween that road and the Union Pacific
Company, we are indisposed to give to
that purchase alone any considerable
significance.

Judge Hook in his dissenting opinion,
refers to the Government's complaint of
unlawful contract in restraint of trade
between the Southern Pacific and the
Union Pacific Railroads, thus destroying
or suppressing competition. He says the
combination was effected by the pur-
chase by the Union Pacific of part of
the stock of the Southern Pacific Rail-
road. Judge Hook says there is no sub-
stantial difference between the holding
of the corporate stocks of two companies
by a third, such as was condemned in
the Northern Securities case, and the
holding by one of those two in the stock
of another.

Substance Sacrificed, Says Hook.
"It would be idle to hold that while
two competing railroad companies can-
not lawfully submit to a common con-
trol through a separate stockholding
organization, they may do so by dis-
pensing with that medium. That would
be regarding shadows and letting the
substance go. The language of the Sher-
man act in this particular is broad.
Judge Hook coincides with the major-
ity of the court in regard to the joint
ownership of the Los Angeles & San
Pedro road.

Judge Hook holds that the question
as to whether the Union Pacific and
the Southern Pacific roads were com-
petitors, which the majority opinion
decided against the Government, was
a question of fact to be decided by the
testimony of many expert witnesses,
and these witnesses Judge Hook holds,
gave conclusive testimony that "there
was active, vigorous and substantial
competition."

The dissenting opinion says the de-
cision of the court was on two main
grounds:

First.—That the combination of com-
petitive traffic of the two systems was
not a substantial percentage of the
total traffic, and that the Union Pa-
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The Time and Place to Outfit the Children



The Summer season is at hand, and our sale is now in pro-
gress. There could not be a more favorable time to buy

This sale, like all our sales, is genuine. We do not juggle
with pretended "values." We do not use cheap, worthless
goods, made only for sale purposes. The goods we offer are
our regular stock, and our sale prices are actual reductions



BOYS' WASH SUITS, SAILOR AND RUSSIAN STYLES

(Sizes 1½ to 10 years)

Every Boy's Wash Suit in the
house is marked down. Our stock
was clean at the opening of the
season, and all we now have is
fresh, new, clean stock—absol-
utely different from the sale
goods of other stores.

Boys' \$1.50 Wash Suits... 98¢
Boys' \$2.00 Wash Suits... 1.35
Boys' \$2.50 Wash Suits... 1.65
Boys' \$3.00 Wash Suits... 1.98
Boys' \$3.50 Wash Suits... 2.35
Boys' \$4.00 Wash Suits... 2.65
Boys' \$5.00 Wash Suits... 3.25
Boys' \$6.00 Wash Suits... 3.98

BOYS' WAISTS

Every Boy's Waist in the house
marked down.

50c Waists down to... 39¢
75c Waists down to... 58¢
1.00 Waists down to... 73¢
1.50 Waists down to... 1.15
2.00 Waists down to... 1.35

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS

Every Boy's Knickerbocker Suit
in the house marked down.

\$5.00 Knickerbocker Suits... \$3.95
\$6.00 Knickerbocker Suits... \$4.50
\$7.50 Knickerbocker Suits... \$5.35
\$8.50 Knickerbocker Suits... \$6.35
\$10.00 Knickerbocker Suits... \$7.50
\$12.50 Knickerbocker Suits... \$9.85
\$15 Knickerbocker Suits... \$11.25
\$18 Knickerbocker Suits... \$13.50
\$20 Knickerbocker Suits... \$15.00

BOYS' UNDERWEAR

Every piece of Boy's Underwear
in the house marked down.

Boys' Poros Knit Underwear 19¢
Boys' 50c Underwear... 39¢
Boys' 75c Underwear... 58¢
Boys' 1.00 Underwear... 73¢
Boys' 1.50 Underwear... 1.15

EXTRA SPECIAL

100 Boys' Knicker Suits, sizes 11
to 16, regular \$5.00 \$2.50
suits, at...

BOYS' STOCKINGS

Boys' 25c Hose... 19¢
Boys' 50c Hose... 39¢

GIRLS' TUB DRESSES

Every Girl's Tub Dress in the
house marked down.

(Ages 4 to 14)

\$1.50 Girls' Tub Dresses... 75¢
\$2.00 Girls' Tub Dresses... 98¢
\$2.50 Girls' Tub Dresses... 1.35
\$3.00 Girls' Tub Dresses... 1.65
\$3.50 Girls' Tub Dresses... 1.95
\$4.00 Girls' Tub Dresses... 2.25
\$5.00 Girls' Tub Dresses... 2.75

GIRLS' STOCKINGS

Girls' 25c Stockings now... 19¢
Girls' 50c Stockings now... 39¢