SOLID PROSPERITY IS MR. HUGHES' AIM

Nominee Tells Business Men What Is Needed to Make National Wealth Lasting.

ECONOMIC TEST COMING

Republican Candidate Points Out Post Bellum Dangers and Makes Plea for Protective Tariff to Safeguard Industries.

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what it means. In a very simple way a statement it may be said to have relation to methods by which one man's goods are palmed off as the goods of another man through deceptive statements in advertising and the like.

"These things are described in the law as unfair competition. Was this law passed to reach them? Of course not. Talk about clarifying the anti-trust act by definition. Why, there is not a business man in the country who knows what that act means or what he should do or not do under it.

"I complain of the extravagant claims made with respect to the clarification of the law in the alleged interest of business when nothing of the sort has been done and the act expressly states that nothing of the sort was attempted. You cannot mislead the American people by claims of that description."

Mexican Stand Criticised.

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration's Mexican policy on the ground that the profession of dealing with smaller nations in the same manner as with larger nations "is a profession belied by practice."

"It has not been made good; it ought to be made good," he said.

"We said to Huerta, not simply that he would not be recognized, but that he should even be a candidate at a Mexican election. Is that the way we deal with a great and powerful state? Do we dictate who shall be candidates of great and powerful states? What is the use of talking about treating small and weak states in the way in which we treat great states when we depart from principle and get ourselves involved in serious difficulties by the departure when we attempt to control Mexican politics instead of adopting the straight course of protecting the lives and property of American citizens?"

Three Addresses Given.

Mr. Hughes' address in the Coliseum was the third he had delivered today. The first was at a nonpartisan luncheon gathering of business men.

Mr. Hughes told the business men what he believes is needed to place American prosperity on a lasting basis and what he purposes doing, if elected, toward "opening the door of achievement to honest American enterprise."

The nominee declared that business men were entitled to know what they could do and what they could not do; that a way should be found whereby they could eliminate waste and work for the development of legitimate enterprise, that the time had come to make the ideals of the Declaration of Independence the facts of American life and that American industry could never meet the test of post bellum European competition unless "in every retaliation we maintain the supremacy of reason and justice and never surrender principle to force."

Need of Tariff Reviewed.

"I want to know," he said, in speaking of the proposed protective tariff, "the condition of the industry affected here and abroad. I want to know the cost of production at home and in Europe as nearly as can be ascertained. I want to know the wage scale and what adjustment is necessary to develop our economic independence.

"The day is coming when the United States will be put to a severer economic test than it has ever been put to. We must find some way to organize ourselves to work together for the development of our business interests, for the expansion of every legitimate activity. The day has gone by when anything arbitrary should be maintained in this land.

"I think business men are entitled to know who they can do and what they cannot do. I have no faith in legislation expressed in vague generalities. Such legislation does not meet the demands of the business community. We want to be right; we want to be fair; we want to know what the road is. And, I propose that so far as within me lies, that we shall know, under standard legislation which affects the interests of the busines community."

Thirsty Broker-Soldier Unwittingly Sells Burro.

Battery A Man Stops on Street to Pet Animal — Passerby Makes Hasty Purchase.

CALEXICO, Cal., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Private R. L. Murphy, before he enlisted for what he expected to be active service on the border, was a bond broker with offices in New York. But that has little to do with this story.

It was not unusual that Private Murphy should go to town the other night. But it was most singular that he should be "broke," for he is seldom without ready cash, even temporarily. Why should a broker be?

Private Murphy lolled down the street. Then he grew thirsty and the more he thought about it, the thirstier he grew.

A young burro nosed about near the curb. Then it nosed up to Murphy and Murphy stroked its soft nose.

"What'll yah take fer 'im young feller," inquired a brawny passerby.

"Oh, I guess about a dollar and a half," jokingly replied the soldier.

Then, much to his surprise, the husky dropped the coins in Murphy's hand and quickly led the little animal away before the surprised private recovered his power of speech.

Old Resident of Albany Buried.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Jane Robbins, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nettie Erwin, in this city Thursday, was held today. Mrs. Robbins had been a resident of this city for many years. She was a native of Ohio and was 79 years of age. She is survived by six children: Mrs. Nettie Erwin, of this city; Miss Mabel Robbins, of Salem; Mrs. Rachel Warren, of Ohio; Mrs. Fannie Seitz, of North Dakota, and Frank Robbins and Carl Robbins, who reside in California.

Portland Artist at Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Miss C. Garbarino, an artist of Portland, has spent the past week in upper valley points sketching landscape views of the scenic mountain points. While in the upper valley Miss Garbarino visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Langille.

WIFE OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES.

—Photo Copyright by Underwood.

COUNT AND COUNTESS VON BERNSTORF.

Countess von Bernstorff arrived on the steamship Frederick VIII August 29. She was met at the pier by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States. The Countess was formerly Jeanne Luckmeyer, of New York. She has not been in the United States for two years. Lines of care have become written on the face of the German Ambassador since the outbreak of the war.

MR. WILSON ACCEPTS

Republicans Scored and Disloyal Aliens Repudiated.

BID MADE FOR MOOSE VOTE

Declaration That Progressive Platform as Well as Democratic Has Been Carried Out Taken as Lure to Malcontents.

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years, the President declared:

"This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation."

Bid Made for Moose Vote.

The President made a bid for the Progressive vote by saying that "we have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party, as well as our own, for we are also progressives."

Further along, rebuking foreign-born Americans who are not loyal to the United States, he said: "I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen."

When Mr. Wilson declared that the revolution in Mexico is right and that so long as its leaders represent, however imperfectly, a struggle for freedom, he is ready to serve their ends, the crowd applauded. Applause also greeted his declaration that America must do its part in laying the foundation for world peace.

Rights of Humanity Put First.

The policy of the United States in dealing with violations of the rights of Americans as a result of the European war, the President outlined thus: "The property rights can be vindicated by claims for damage when the war is over, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the freedom rights of humanity cannot be."

The audience which listened to the President's address of acceptance was made up largely of residents of New Jersey coast towns, but included Democratic leaders from every section of the country and delegations from New York, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

Day Happy, Says President.

When President Wilson was told tonight that the eight-hour bill was ready for his signature, he said:

"It is the climax of a very happy day."

Officials said it would be legal for the President to sign the bill on Sunday.

President and Mrs. Wilson, on the way back to Washington, reached the railway station here shortly before 11 P. M. Mr. Tumulty announced as the train was leaving that he had received a message from the White House saying the railway brotherhood leaders had agreed to call off the strike.

PROMISES ARE HELD KEPT

(Continued From Page 2.)

traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new Tariff Commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The Trade Commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the Tariff Commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which the Democratic Congress so wisely created in 1912. The Tariff Commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in energetic concert, and for the Government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

Settled Conditions Desirable.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water-power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperilled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for National use, and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that co-ordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the Nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstances and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

Spirit of Platform Interpreted.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical programme. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the Nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.

Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

J. HAM IS TO RETIRE

Senator Lewis Rumored Aspirant for Chicago Mayoralty.

PARTY VICTORY DOUBTED

Democrats Cannot Win in Illinois in 1918 Regardless of Outcome This Year, Is Reported to Be View Entertained.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Senator Jim Ham Lewis is to retire from the United States Senate in 1919, at the expiration of his present term. His present intention is to decline to be a candidate for renomination at the Democratic state primaries of 1918 and to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago in the Spring of 1919.

This is the confidential information that has reached Chicago friends of Senator Lewis in connection with the present primary campaign and is credited with inspiration from Senator Lewis himself.

The gossip that goes along with this report is that Senator Lewis is not over-confident that there can be a Democratic victory in Illinois in 1919 regardless of what might develop at the Presidential election next November and that he would be up against a losing game, even were he to win the Democratic nomination for his own succession.

It is a foregone conclusion that the regular Democratic organization, headed by Roger C. Sullivan, will have a candidate for the Senatorship whether Senator Lewis is a candidate or whether he is not. The identity of this candidate is as yet not disclosed. It might be Mr. Sullivan himself or it might be Robert M. Sweitzer, who carried the Sullivan colors in the Mayoralty contest of 1911.

In any event, the 1918 Senatorship, by common consent, in both parties, will go to a Chicago candidate.

Why Senator Lewis aspires to the Mayor's chair is explained by the repeated statements that have been made from the stump in mayoralty campaigns that the Mayor of Chicago, in opportunity and authority, is second in importance only to the President of the United States and certainly superior in point of power to the Vice-President.

DEMOCRATS TREAT BIG ISSUES LIGHTLY

Party's Assumption Is That Voters Will Not Study Questions Intently.

REPUBLICANS TO EDUCATE

Effect of Underwood Tariff When Peace Ends Exports and Foreign Goods Flood Markets to Be Shown in Campaign.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 2.—Democratic campaign managers are going to plan their campaign this year on the assumption that the American voters will not devote much time to the intensive study of the issues before the country, and therefore they do not intend to treat seriously the more important issues which their Republican opponents have raised. They frankly proclaim their purpose.

One of the biggest Democrats in Congress and a man whose advice goes far with the men directing the Democratic National contest, made these admissions, with the understanding that his name be not used.

"We are not afraid, he said, "of anything you Republicans may say about Mexico or about our relations with the powers of Europe. The President may have bungled the Mexican affair and he may have made as bad a mess as you charge of our negotiations with the warring nations of Europe. But what of it? We will simply reply, 'He kept us out of war.'

War Sales Are Cited.

"And you may rail at the Underwood tariff; you may charge that we have opened the American markets to the producers abroad, but we will reply that the United States is today selling more than it ever sold abroad.

"You Republicans have just one issue on which to go before the people and that is to persuade the people to think what is going to happen when the war is over. You can, if your tariff theories are correct, make out a case against the Democratic tariff policy for I am frank to admit that a Republican tariff will more effectually bar the cheap products of Europe after the war than will the present tariff law. But will you be able to make the people look ahead?"

Some of the best thinkers in the Republican party are ready to admit that the Republican campaign this year must be a campaign of education and awakening. There is no disposition in Republican circles to overlook the force of the cry, "He kept us out of war." On the contrary, that is admitted to be the best issue the Democrats have.

Country at War Twice.

It is true, they say, that, in fact, President Wilson has twice plunged the United States into war with Mexico, and that serious conflict would have followed both the Vera Cruz incident and the crossing of the northern border, but for the inability of Mexico, as a nation, to resist.

At a conference of Republican leaders in both Senate and House, held in Washington only a few days ago, it was agreed that the strongest case the Republicans can make is by a full and fair portrayal of the situation that will confront the United States when the war in Europe ends.

Trade Will End Over Night.

Long-headed men, who are in the habit of looking well into the future, have no doubt in their own minds as to what will happen if the Democrats are in power and the Underwood law is in force when peace is restored. They realize that the unprecedented foreign trade will end over night, and American ports wil be flooded with billions of products sent over from Europe, where 30,000,000 soldiers, released from the trenches, will be back in the shops, and working at wages lower by far than the previous low scale that prevailed throughout Europe. These far-sighted men see that the 30,000,000 who are now consumers will become producers, competing directly with American workingmen, and they see a tumbling of American prices in the face of this onslaught unless some protective bar is raised. The anti-dumping clause of the Kitchin revenue bill, upon examination, proves to be an utterly worthless declaration that will afford no protection at all.

Third Oregon's Horned Toad Breaks Postal Rule.

Reptile Mailed for Oregon Strolls From Package in Postoffice and Is Banished to Vacant Lot.

IMPERIAL BEACH, Cal., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Says the postmaster of San Diego to the postmaster at Imperial Beach: "No more horntoads in the United States mail." Says the postmaster at Imperial Beach to the Third Oregon Infantry: "No more horntoads, boys."

And there you are. There will be no more horntoads sent home by parcels post to the folks in Oregon, because Uncle Sam draws the line when it comes to transporting them in his mail sacks. At least, no more will migrate north unless their identity is excellently well concealed. They might be shipped as an orange, say, but never as a toad. Toads henceforth are taboo.

The anti-toad edict was promulgated the other day because a toad which had been started toward Oregon by a member of the regiment contrived to get loose. He happened to escape from his package in the postoffice at San Diego, and naturally horntoads aren't popular in a postoffice. Also, there is a postal regulation against sending live animals by mail. So the postmaster notified the local postmaster to tell the troops here that their packages must be toadless.

"The toad," said the San Diego official in his letter, "was liberated and turned loose in a vacant lot. I think a touch of city life will do him good."

MR. HITCHCOCK TO TOUR

Republican Adviser to Campaign in Doubtful States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Frank H. Hitchcock, member of the Republican advisory committee, will leave in a few days for a trip through the West in the interest of Hughes and Fairbanks. He will visit every state regarded as close or doubtful or where there is lack of harmony in the local organization. The states he expects to visit are: Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and Missouri.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

Los Angeles Council Considers Successor to Mr. Sebastian.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2.—The resignation of Charles E. Sebastian as Mayor of Los Angeles was formally received and accepted by the City Council at a special session called for that purpose.

The Council began immediate consideration of the appointment of a successor to Sebastian, but it was said by members no definite action would be taken for several days.

THE Portland Hotel offers to tourist and home folk a service unsurpassed; its location is the most convenient and its atmosphere and environment refreshing and restful.

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Table service famed the world around for its quality.

Club Breakfasts 6:30 to 11:30
Merchants' Lunch 11:30 to 2
Afternoon Tea 3:30 to 6
Table d'Hote Dinner 5:30 to 8
Covers $1

Outdoor Evening Concerts will be continued until September 15.

The Portland Hotel
R. W. Childs, Mgr.

Announcing That

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THIRD & MORRISON

STORE WILL REMAIN CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY
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OUR PRICES ARE IN ACCORD WITH OUR LOW-RENT LOCATION.

J. G. MACK & CO.
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FIFTH ST., between OAK and PINE.

To be had at every first-class place
White Rock
Unsurpassed Mineral Water.

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Unexcelled table water.
Blends incomparably with all liquors

FOR SALE

Machinery for a first-class shingle mill—One Perkins machine, power for two; knee bolter, gummer, double drag saw, haul up and haul out, Leitel engine made to order, extra heavy iron drive, tightener, and receiving pulley, iron shafting pulleys, journal boxes, bolts, etc. Two boilers, smokestack, breeching, fronts, grates, cross-section mud drum and steam dome, pop safety. A fine proposition. Will sell for cash, commercial paper. Deferred payments or contract. Will exchange for lumber or shingles. Will refit and can be used for a single band lumber mill or a rotary. It is heavy, well-made machinery, ready for business.

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