

COMPARISON OF TARIFF ACT WITH ITS PREDECESSORS

**Duty Free Values First Year
Almost Half Total Imports—
Receipts Largest Since 1907
—Other Comparisons.**

(United Press Special Wire.)
Washington, Aug. 25.—The record of the first full year under the new tariff law, so far as relates to total importations and customs collections, is presented by a special statement compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor in response to numerous requests for information upon that subject. The figures cover the imports of the 12 months, August 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910, and thus include five days under the Dingley tariff, since the present law went into effect on the morning of August 6.

A Year of High Figures.
The statement shows total imports during the 12 months in question, \$1,625,511,181, of which \$765,947,331 or 47.15 per cent, were duty free. The importations during the year were larger than in any corresponding period in the history of the import trade, and the value of those entering free of duty was the largest ever shown in any corresponding year, while the percentage of free merchandise formed of the total imports was larger than in any corresponding year except 1897, the closing year of the Wilson tariff, when large quantities of merchandise then on the free list were being imported in anticipation of a change in the tariff law, and in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, under the McKinley tariff, when sugar was admitted free of duty and the year ending September 30, 1841.

Comparison of Rates.
The customs receipts during the 12 months, August 1, 1909, to July 31, 1910, were \$377,875,672, a larger total than in any corresponding year except 1907 when the total was \$335,889,820. A comparison of the imports and customs receipts during the period in question shows an average ad valorem rate of duty on all imports of 10.98 per cent and on dutiable imports only of 41.26 per cent. The average ad valorem rate on all imports is lower than in any corresponding period during the last 20 years except the second year of the Wilson tariff, when the average was 20.77 per cent, and the closing year of the McKinley tariff, when the average was 18.11 per cent. The average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports is lower than in any corresponding period of the last 20 years except 1896, when the average was 29.48 per cent, and 1895, when the average was 41.15 per cent, both these years being under the Wilson law.

Free Imports Compared.
A comparison of the record of the Payne law, during the entire period of its operation for which figures are available, with that of the McKinley, Dingley and Wilson laws, respectively, shows the percentage of free imports as follows: Under the Payne law, 49.15; under the Dingley law, 44.31; under the Wilson law, 48.82; and under the McKinley law, 53.04. The monthly averages of customs receipts under the respective tariffs were: Payne law, \$27,520,380; Dingley law, \$27,695,955; Wilson law, \$12,857,933; and McKinley law, \$14,571,240. The average ad valorem rate duty on total imports was, under the Payne law, 20.98 per cent; Dingley law, 25.48 per cent; Wilson law, 21.92 per cent; and McKinley law, 22.12 per cent. Average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports, under the Payne law, 41.26 per cent; Dingley law, 46.76 per cent; Wilson law, 42.82 per cent; and under the McKinley law, 47.16.

SOCIETY TO LAY CORNER STONE FOR NEW BUILDING

Monday afternoon, September 5, at 3 o'clock, the Swedish Society Linnea will lay the cornerstone for its new building at the corner of Twenty-first and Irving streets with appropriate ceremonies. Excavation for the foundation has already been completed and the building is expected to have the structure ready for occupancy December 1. The contract has been let to E. J. Grahns. The entire building, three stories in height and covering the greater area of a 50x100 foot lot, will be occupied by the society. It will contain a large assembly hall, attractive lounge rooms, meeting apartments and a large banquet hall. The cornerstone laying ceremonies will include singing by the Columbia Singing society and addresses by C. F. Pearson, one of the organizers of the society of the society, Swedish Vice Consul Valdemar Lidell, Valdemar Seton, O. F. Isakson, E. J. Grahns, William Friberg and others. The Society Linnea was organized nearly a quarter of a century ago, and has more than 500 members. It is a beneficiary and has done much to assist needy and deserving Swedish-Americans. Last week an entertainment was given and a large sum raised for a man who without funds had been ill in a hospital for some time. Samuel Holmes is chairman of the building committee, the other members being Eric Helmer, Valdemar Seton and C. F. Follin.

Death of Teachers at Astoria.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Astoria, Or., Aug. 25.—When the fall term of school opens September 19, there will be a number of vacancies in teachers and the school board will be compelled to meet and elect new ones to fill those vacancies. Professor H. H. Hoffman, principal of the "high school" has resigned to accept the position of superintendent of schools at Heppner. Miss Fastabend, a teacher in the Taylor school has resigned to get married, and Miss Mary Garner, a teacher in the Shurley school, has been granted a year's leave of absence.

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"SHALL BOSSES RULE"—REAL ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE SAYS T. W. DAVENPORT

Silverton, Or., Aug. 25.—Honorable George H. Burnett—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th inst. at hand and before beginning my answer to it I must correct one error in your understanding of my letter to Judge McGinn. It was not an open letter until the judge made it so, merely a private one, and I had no thought of its being published. Still, I shall not blame Judge McGinn, neither do I deplore the publication of it. There is nothing in it that I am ashamed of and although I did approve of his condemnation of your candidacy for justice of the supreme court, it was not from any personal ill will towards you—far from it—but for the reason that you are generally understood to be opposed to the scheme of popular government adopted with such surprising unanimity by the people of Oregon.

If I had had any doubts as to your position concerning the Oregon plan of promoting a government by the people, I would have written you a letter of inquiry, but the evidence came to me from so many sources that I deemed such an inquiry superfluous.

Commented by Reactionaries.
You say: "If you condemn me merely because more than 1200 men coming from all parts of the state unanimously spoke in favor of me as being fit for a judge of the supreme court, without the least solicitation on my part from beginning to end, then I must regretfully lose your support."

That the assembly of 1200 reactionaries coming from all parts of the state unanimously spoke well of you as being fit for a judge of the supreme court, and that you did not protest the nomination they gave you, was gall and wormwood to me, for I had all along, during the late insurrection of the political bosses, hoped that you would be found standing undiminished shoulder to shoulder among Lincoln's plain people. Yes, surely, judge, I regret the necessity of parting company with you, but I do not see how it can be helped, unless one of us can be satisfied to abrogate his political principles for the sake of agreement. And such a course, I know would be unworthy of a man deemed fit by 1200 reactionaries, to be judge of the supreme court, and equally inconsistent for a private citizen who would be true to his principles on all occasions.

Reasons for Opposition.
Evidently you do not place my opposition of election upon proper ground, for you say in your letter: "If you know of anything derogatory to my ability or integrity as a judge or as a private citizen or of any reason which would foretell of corruption, bias or incompetency on my part, if I should be promoted to the supreme court, it is your duty to inform the people about it; for I am persuaded that they are going to choose their public servants for substantial fitness and not upon the mere caprice of whether men speak well of a candidate at a public meeting or whether they recommend him by their written petition. We should not sacrifice substance for form nor strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Let me reassure you that my opposition to you does not arise from any want of ability or integrity on your part or from any fear of corruption, and I presume that Judge McGinn would give the same assurance. The opposition does, however, arise from your unfitness to judge of the constitutionality of a system of laws which you consider to be a departure from our republican system of government, and in the language of Judge George, unconstitutional. That you are firm, unalterable and incorruptible, is all the more reason why we should not select you to decide our case.

Shall the Bosses Rule.
I am sure you as a lawyer and judge, would, under like circumstances challenge a jurymen for cause. You must remember, judge, that there is a mighty issue before the American people just now, whether we shall be governed by the political bosses and their allies, the other great moneyed corporations, or whether we shall rid ourselves of such perverting go-betweens, as we have done in Oregon, for the general interests.

The question is far greater than is involved in any tariff schedule, greater than any differences which have divided the people since the subsidence of the Rebellion and the questions growing out of it. In fact, this question of whether there shall be boss rule in the interest of corporate wealth or the rule of the people to establish justice as the national constitution promised as its chief purpose, has really disrupted both of the old political parties.

No Chance for Argument.
There is no dispute as to this point. Why, sir, do you know that the members of that unprecedented great assembly of 1200 that nominated you without your solicitation, are almost to a man opposed to our present system, and that its members and their backers, though claiming to be Republicans, will vote for no Republican nominated at the general primary unless he is a reactionary? What does this prove but that the old issues are obsolete?

President Taft is also opposed to our method of reaching a government of the people by the people and has threatened the unbroken of that of keeping states out of the union, unless they stand upon his political platform. And all under the plea that states adopting such vagaries as we have here are not republican in form.

You say, judge, that it is my duty to tell the people "if I know of any reason which would foretell corruption, bias or incompetency on my part," and I have done it in this letter which I shall publish. Also, I say here that it is your duty as a citizen and as an aspirant to high and most responsible office, that you make a plain and unspun statement of your present day political principles, and especially as to your wholehearted acceptance of the distinctive items of the Oregon system.

Example Set by Lincoln.
When Lincoln ran for the legislature in Illinois the first time, and before the people had become acquainted with him, he made a speech to his constituents, telling them of his political principles, and he said it was their right and duty to know all about their representatives.

When the word Democrat had a certain meaning as respects political issues and the word Whig embodied certain

political beliefs, there was not so much need for a personal declaration by the candidates, but now when the partisan name is no guide to a candidate's opinions, it is absolutely essential for every candidate to declare what he stands for. And especially in this desirable this year, when individuals and party factions are inclined to play falsely with the voters. Every candidate for every office should be required to make a plain and unequivocal statement of his faith and purpose and every honest man who has any proper regard for his civic obligation should do so without a challenge from the people. And it may be set down as a probable fact that every one who refuses or neglects to do so is actuated by an ulterior purpose that he is ashamed or afraid to declare to the electorate. The old adage that "everything is fair in politics" has no proper place in the people's government.

The other matters treated of in your letter are relatively unimportant, for the recommendations bestowed upon a candidate, whether by lawyers, doctors, churches, granges, etc., are not in the name and by the authority of a political party claiming service from a partisan. I trust you will see the propriety of pardoning me for the liberty I have taken to print extracts from the letter you intended to be private, but I could not avoid it very well and stand fast with both yourself and the public as to revelations contained in my intentionally private letter to Judge McGinn. I would not have you or the people of Oregon believe that I am prompted by any other motive than a very strong and controlling desire to give our Oregon system a fair trial, and with 50 years' experience with the boss system as a means for promoting the general welfare, fresh in our memory, we should be able to judge correctly.

Of course, it is not expected that the holders of privilege will be favorably disposed to a government by the people from whom they have been extorting until the habit has become clothed with the sanctity of a vested right and which they defend with as much plausibility as though it were a law of nature. But their exactions have become too onerous to be borne and the people in every state are rising in revolt against them. And it is now as it always has been, no reform is possible without the voice and verdict of the common people.

Though I may oppose you for the reasons I have given, still I can assure you of my high regard. Yours as aforetime,
T. W. DAVENPORT.

PENDLETON TO HAVE NEW WATER SYSTEM

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Pendleton, Or., Aug. 25.—That the city of Pendleton is to get pure mountain water piped from the Blue mountains—became evident Monday when F. S. Kelsay, the well known northwest engineer, left this city with a party of surveyors for Gibbon to begin the preliminary survey. The line will be run from the forks of the Umatilla river above Wanah Springs to Pendleton. As soon as the line is surveyed and definitely located, the work of securing the right of way will be undertaken. This task will probably require a year, for since the line will cross the Umatilla reservation, it will be necessary for a bill to be put through congress granting the right of way across the reserve. From the eastern border of the reservation to the forks of the river, the line will cross private land and some time will probably be consumed before the right of way can be secured. Provision is being made for the future growth of the city and a sufficient water supply has been secured to serve a city of several times the present population of Pendleton.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR JOB HERE IS CHANCE

The United States civil service commission announces examinations to be held at Astoria, Baker City, Eugene, Grants Pass, Pendleton and Portland as follows:

September 14, 1910—Aid, coast and geodetic survey; apprentice, plate cleaner, transferer and engraver; assistant Philippine service; assistant inspector of boilers; assistant inspector of hulls; civil engineer and superintendent of construction; clerk, Isthmian canal service; computer, naval observatory; junior engineer, bureau of mines; junior engineer, Indian service; local inspector of boilers, local inspector of hulls; matron, Indian service; physician; surveyor, Philippine service; teacher, Philippine service; veterinarian, Philippine service; draftsman, architectural, supervising architect's office; copyist, topographic; engineer, supervising architect's office; heating and ventilating; junior architectural, supervising architect's office; junior engineer; engineering department at large; topographic, departmental service.

October 12, 1910—Agricultural inspector, Philippine service; civil engineer, departmental service; civil engineer and geodetic survey; computer, supervising architect's office; draftsman, mechanical, Isthmian canal service; draftsman, topographic, Isthmian canal service; engineer, Indian service; farmer, Indian service; fish culturist; forest assistant, Philippine service; law clerk; pharmacist, public health and marine hospital service; postal clerk, Isthmian canal service; scientific assistant, department of agriculture; superintendent of construction; teacher, Indian service; trained nurse, all services; veterinary inspector.

The railway mail clerk examination will be held on November 12. For application blank and further information address the district secretary, Seattle, Wash., or Z. A. Leigh, postoffice department, Portland.

Astoria Yacht Club Organized.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Astoria, Or., Aug. 25.—The Astoria Yacht club was organized at a meeting held Tuesday evening and it starts out with an active charter list of 13 members and officers were elected as follows: Sidney Söve, commodore; Adolph Larsen, vice commodore; R. H. Hoskins, secretary; M. Jeldness, treasurer. The colors adopted were blue and white. The object of the club is to promote yachting in the lower Columbia river district. The members now have four boats and will be represented in the coming regatta races by the Winged O. With this organization and the Astoria Motor Boat club working together to promote the interests of water sports, there will undoubtedly be quite a fleet of both yachts and speed boats in local waters by another year.

CANADIAN MAY GET RED HAT

**Archbishop of Montreal May
Be Made Cardinal at
Meeting in Rome.**

Montreal, Que., Aug. 25.—News has reached this city that the next consistory, or meeting of the college of cardinals in Rome will take place in November, when it is expected that at least 10 of the 18 vacancies in the sacred college will be filled. No accurate information about the personnel of the new dignitaries has been received, but it is the confident belief in church circles here that the red hat will be conferred on Mgr. Bruchesi, the young and enterprising archbishop of Montreal.

Canada has been without a cardinal ever since the death of Cardinal Taschereau in 1898. With millions of Catholics included in her population she believes she is entitled to representation in the highest body of the Roman Catholic church. In regard to the United States it has been said that the real reason why that country has not been given another cardinal was because of the number of candidates and the consequent difficulty in making a satisfactory choice. This reason cannot apply to Canada, for with the possible exception of Mgr. Bérin, the aged archbishop of Quebec, none other than his grace of Montreal has ever been mentioned for the high honor.

Career of Bruchesi.
Archbishop Bruchesi is now in his fifty-fifth year, having been born in Montreal on October 20, 1855, the son of the late Paul Dominique Bruchesi, a prominent Italian merchant of this city. Young Bruchesi studied for a time at the Montreal seminary. Then he studied philosophy at Issy, in France, and later followed the theological course of the Roman college. In 1878 he was ordained in Rome by Cardinal Monaco.

On his return to Montreal Mgr. Fabre chose him as his private secretary, but Laval university claimed him as professor of dogmatic theology, and Cardinal Taschereau prevailed on Mgr. Fabre to give up his secretary. When in 1897 the Montreal branch of Laval university was established Abbe Bruchesi was called as a member of the household of Mgr. Fabre and made a titular canon of the cathedral.

Noted for Philanthropy.
On the death of Mgr. Fabre in 1897

Abbe Bruchesi was called to the see of Montreal. During his episcopate the archdiocese has made great progress. The cathedral has been brought to completion. He has founded asylums, hospitals and homes for the unfortunate of all kinds. Always interested in the welfare of the working classes, he has never ceased to give the best advice to the people under his charge in his endeavors to promote the best relations between employers and employees.

Several years ago Mgr. Bruchesi established the custom of holding a religious celebration at Notre Dame church for the French speaking workmen, and at St. Patrick's for those speaking English. He has also taken a personal and active interest in the Italian residents of the archdiocese. His temperance crusade, confined to the Franciscan fathers as preachers, has made great progress and has done much to bring about a strict enforcement of the license laws in Montreal and vicinity.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

Colored Educators in Convention.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—With delegates present from many states, the first national negro educational convention assembled in this city today for a three days' session. The purpose of the gathering, as set forth in the official

call, is to devise a solution of the race problem and to discuss plans for improving the condition of the negroes through the medium of education. A number of prominent colored churchmen, educators, professional men and others are here to address the gathering.

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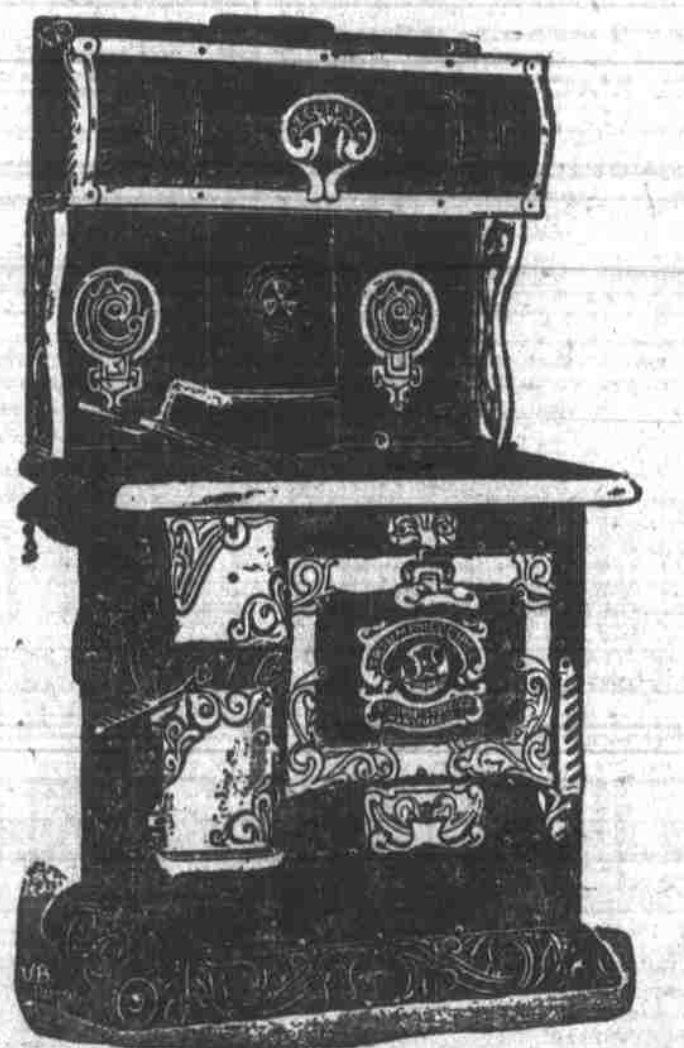
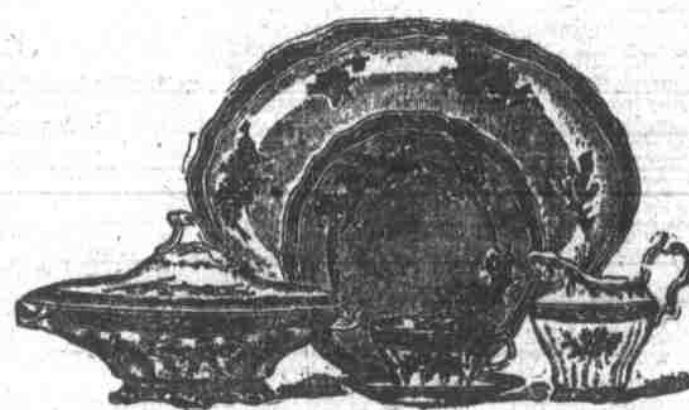
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Last Chance to Secure Those Free Dinner Sets

The "Eclipse" Stove Company's offer of a 54-piece Semi-Porcelain Dinner Set FREE with each of their ranges sold will soon be withdrawn, as the supply of sets is nearly exhausted. Get in your order this week if you would have a good choice of patterns, as there are still four different styles for your choosing. They are given by the stove company as an advertisement of their range and to encourage sales during dull seasons of the year.

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