

WILSON HATES THE MORAL COWARD AND GIVES HIS REASONS

President Tells Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. He Has No Use for Men of Selfish Virtue.

DOES NOT MINCE WORDS

Light and Knowledge He Calls Greatest Sanitary Influence in the World.

(United Press Special Wire.) Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—"The moral coward," who refuses to act energetically on the problems of life was denounced in the plainest of terms by President Wilson here today. The president did not mince words. He emphatically advocated education in the practical things of every day life for the youth of America. And while he made no positive suggestion, by strong inference he made it plain that the business men who in the crisis facing the country cling to the old conservative methods, should be subjected to severe chastisement.

The occasion for the president's visit was the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian Association. He took for his subject, "The Light and Whirl of Life." His dress was in every way non-political in character. He emphasized the protection the new peace treaties give this country from dangers.

Speaks of Peace Treaties

"The government of the United States," he said by way of illustrating his point, "has just succeeded in concluding a large number of treaties with the leading nations of the world. The sun and its rays are shining on 'Whenever there is any trouble between nations, light shall shine on it for one year before anything is done. My prediction is that after the light has shone upon it for a year, it will not be necessary to do anything; that after we know what happened, then we will know who was right and who was wrong. I believe that light is the greatest sanitary influence in the world."

The president dwelt at some length on the moral coward.

"How tired I am of men who are merely on the defensive," he said. "How tired I am of men whose virtues are only selfish. How I wish they might go out and combat their adversary. I have had a part in many things and have tried to hate as few people as possible."

Hates Moral Cowards

"But I have a mingled hatred and contempt for moral cowards; they should be kicked off the field."

College he urged as an excellent broader.

"I have been told," he declared, "that young men are radicals. But I have found them extremely conservative. They inherit the tendencies and habits of their fathers. College is a good thing to correct these. I have

You Can't Find A Pimple

After Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers Only Seven Days, Pimples Simply Disappear.

The quick action of Stuart's Calcium Wafers cannot be described. One must see the effect on the skin after only one or two days.

They reach down into the blood, clean it as one does dirty linen, throw off all impurities in a natural way, and thus the blood is purified. The skin with eruptions and discolorations in its attempt to get rid of injurious waste.



"If You Could Have Seen the Pimples I Used to Have. Ugh! The Nasty Things!"

The chief charm of Stuart's Calcium Wafers rests in their ability to very rapidly clean the blood of its impurities.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs, or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror—before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a blotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who force ahead are those with pure blood and pure face.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself, when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks to you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world, and the surest quickest way to do this is to tell you that thousands of men and women, boys and girls have used them for all manner of impure blood conditions and skin troubles. Go to your druggist this very day and buy a box, price 50c. A small sample package will be mailed free to any one who will address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

POLK WOMEN WORKING FOR CHAMBERLAIN AND DR. C. J. SMITH



Left to right—Miss Buena Fiske, chairman of music committee; Mrs. M. L. Boyd, president; Mrs. N. K. Wood, secretary.

For the purpose of aiding in the campaigns of Dr. C. J. Smith for governor and Senator Chamberlain for reelection, women Democrats of Polk county at Dallas recently organized the Women's Wilson Club. Mrs. M. L. Boyd was made president, Mrs. N. K. Wood secretary and Miss Buena Fiske, chairman of the musical committee.

During the past week the women took an important part in the rally attendant on the visit of Dr. C. J. Smith, and next Wednesday evening they will participate in the Chamberlain rally. The organization has also been busy organizing branches in other parts of Polk county.

Mrs. J. G. Van Orsdal is vice president and the following are members of committees: Executive—Mrs. J. G. Van Orsdal, Mrs. J. L. Sweeney, Mrs. V. P. Fiske, Mrs. Edw. Himes, Mrs. B. F. Preston, Constitution and By-Laws—Mrs. S. B. Taylor, Miss Ruth Nunn, Mrs. Tracy Staats.

Music—Miss Buena Fiske, Miss Edna Morrison, Miss Julia Nunn.

commanded by King Albert in person and supported by two brigades of British marines armed with heavy calibre naval guns, hold the territory in the vicinity of Neuport. Not only have they repulsed all of the violent German assaults, but they have also pushed forward a few miles toward the northeast. From Dixmude to the vicinity of Armentieres the French and British are engaged. At La Bassee the Germans have been able to advance slightly and hold the line of the canal, and in the vicinity of Dixmude the Germans are moving northward. Elsewhere along the line in the north the allies are gaining ground.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GERMANS ON RECORD FOR DR. C. J. SMITH

Organization Has Membership of Six Hundred and Big Meeting Is Held.

BIG WELCOME EUGENE FOR CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

The senator turned to his audience and said: "My opponents say I should be defeated so as to reverse the policies of Woodrow Wilson. Would you, my friends, defeat a single one of them? These are all measures which have been framed for the good of all the people of this nation. The trades commission bill has not even been in effect long enough to be tried out, and yet my opponent would have congress turn immediately to the arduous task of revising it again."

Some Big Legislation. "Many Republicans voted for the currency act, which establishes our new federal reserve system, and bankers all over the country pronounce it one of the most beneficent measures ever passed by congress. The Clayton and Trust bill has been praised by ex-President Taft as one of the greatest pieces of legislation of recent years. The bill regulating the issuing of railroad stocks is worthy of a monument by itself, and the income tax equalizes the burdens of taxation. Yes, all these measures are for the good of all the people. They are not directed to injure the rich or to assist in too strong a degree the poor, but to help all and place each and every one on a higher plane. Would you, I ask, reverse a single one of them?"

"And there is President Wilson's policy of watchful waiting. It is a policy, sneered at as it was, that has kept the American nation out of the most terrible war. Not until a match had been kindled in Europe did the American people appreciate what a wise policy it had been. Would you have this policy reversed? For these reasons I ask you to support President Wilson and his policies by returning me to my seat in the senate."

Peace Policy Wins. Senator Chamberlain's mention of Woodrow Wilson as the Great Peace President was the signal for an outburst of continued applause, and Eugene fell in line with her sister cities of Oregon in voicing approval of the peace policy of President Wilson.

In opening his speech the senator referred briefly to the vituperative campaign that is waged against him, and cautioned his hearers that baser calumnies might be expected before the conclusion of the campaign.

Referring to the oft repeated allegation that he was not entitled to take credit for the Alaskan railroad bill, he told his hearers how he had been entrusted with its passage through the senate and had accomplished the task assigned to him.

"When the bill was taken out of committee," he said, "it was given to me to push through the senate. I worked on it night and day and succeeded in having it passed. The president's reception of the bill personally called me over the telephone and congratulated me on what I had accomplished. I do not care for praise in this matter; am satisfied to know that I performed my duty and put through a great measure of vital interest to the whole nation and especially to the Pacific Northwest." His statement was applauded until the building shook.

Day at Cottage Grove. Senator Chamberlain reached Eugene about 4 o'clock last evening from Cottage Grove, where he spoke in the afternoon. He came by auto, stopping enroute to make a 30-minute open air speech on the main street of Creswell and to greet a few citizens of Goshute.

Some 50 or more people heard him in Creswell, the senator holding an informal reception in his auto at the conclusion of the talk.

Most of the day was spent in Cottage Grove. Senator Chamberlain reached that city from Roseburg early in the morning. He spent the forenoon conferring with Democratic leaders and made an address in the afternoon at the Cottage Grove Armory. Fully 200 people were present, a number far in excess of the seating capacity. The attendance was considered exceptional, considering that the fine weather is demanding the attention of farmers in the fields, and that it was a busy Saturday afternoon. R. M. Veatch introduced him.

Senator Chamberlain will resume his tour Monday, visiting Halsey in the morning, Lebanon in the afternoon and Albany in the evening. He will work up the Willamette valley, reaching Portland Saturday.

FORESEES VERY WIDE EFFECT OF SIX YEAR TERM AMENDMENT

District Attorney Draws Conclusions on Measure Concerning Judiciary of State.

HOLMAN CASE REVIEWED

Building Holds That Cleeton Has Always Been a County Judge and Never Legally Circuit Judge.

Not only the supreme, circuit and county courts are affected by the six year term amendment, according to District Attorney Evans, but he also believes that the local district courts and justices of the peace, who correspond outside of Portland with the district judges are affected, in his opinion. Should this be confirmed it will mean that the election for the places now held by Judge Joseph H. Jones and Judge J. W. Bell in the district courts will be needless.

Mr. Evans believes that under the supreme court decision yesterday in the Holman case, the county judge for County Commissioner Holman that the latter might determine his right to the office of commissioner, two members of the supreme court, Judge McBride and Judge Beane, and possibly the district judges and justices of the peace will retain their offices until their terms extend over the six year period from the date of election. This applies only to such cases as were elected to office at the 1910 election, or since as the six year amendment was passed that year.

The decision held that Judge Cleeton has always been a county judge and was never legally a circuit judge, that he remains a county judge until 1917, when the six-year term expires, that his acts as probate judge are valid and that County Commissioner Holman is entitled to his position. No action was taken on the question as to the validity of the sixth circuit court, created by the act in controversy, and no decision was made as to the validity of Judge Cleeton's actions in circuit court cases.

In the absence of a ruling on the validity of the circuit court department, the election for the places will be continued and the question will probably be settled when the judge elected attempts to sit in the disputed department. The status of circuit court business transacted by Judge Cleeton will probably be determined by further legal proceedings.

In the present circumstances it is believed that only changes in the local ballot will be the elimination of the names of Judge McBride and Judge Beane as candidates for election to the supreme bench and the reduction of the number of justices to five. Instead of four, Judges Ramsey and McNary will be out of office as they are filling out terms as new members added by the amendment increasing the number of members of the supreme court.

Ballots in counties outside of Multnomah county must make the same change. The amendment will take effect on the election for county judges in many counties.

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French Refuse Armistice. Severe fighting is also in progress on the right wing, where the armies operating from Touan and Nancy have made material progress, pushing their line through the Mortware forest, which lies south of Thiaucourt, and about equally distant from St. Mihiel to the great German fortress of Metz. In this vicinity the German losses have been so great that they demanded an armistice to bury their dead. Elsewhere in the north the German reinforcements could reach the scene the French general commanding refused to grant it.

While the Germans maintain their hold upon the right bank of the Meuse at St. Mihiel and have mounted a series of attacks on the site of the captured Fort des Romains, they have been unable to gain any ground elsewhere and their boasts of gains in the vicinity of Verdun are denied.

The French army sent from Belfort to attack the Germans who were proceeding from the upper Moselle, to take back the city and reported to be steadily advancing north from Altkirch, which was taken by a series of violent bayonet charges.

The officials at military headquarters were tonight supremely confident that there were no weak spots in the line and that the enormous losses being sustained by the Germans in the north and on the eastern frontier must soon compel a German retreat and again permit the allies to resume the offensive all along the line.

At this meeting the following also were endorsed: United States senator, George E. Chamberlain; congressman, Fred Hollister; county clerk, E. W. Luce; sheriff, J. Reeves; recorder, J. H. Davis; treasurer, E. B. Sappington; county commissioner, Z. M. Lawrence; assembly, W. Hare, Benton, Bowman S. Paisley.

"In Oregon where the highest type of voting citizenship has been developed, the wonderful accomplishments of the administration, will, without doubt, be endorsed by sending back to congress who will help and not hinder our president who is so aptly called our Prince of Peace. And Oregon can do no better than return Chamberlain and elect Fiegl."

"I know Fiegl. He is a good man. When I was elected mayor in 1905 Fiegl had just left the city council and after reviewing his record I regretted that I did not have him with me as a councilman during my administration. I could have accomplished more. He was a clean man then and is clean now."

"Dr. Smith and I were members of the state health board for some time together and I know him very well. He has always considered him one of the ablest and most intelligent citizens of the state. He is up to date in thought and has a large fund of information on various subjects. On the state health board he did splendid work, and as governor I am sure the same character of service would be rendered."

Gives Hearty Greeting. Senator Lane was greeted by a large number of personal friends who gave him a warm welcome on this, his first visit to Oregon since he left to take up his duties in the senate.

Accompanied by Postmaster Myers, United States Marshal Montag and Attorney Richard Montague, he drove to the Oregon hotel, where he registered and then left immediately for a political meeting in the Library building, where he delivered his first campaign speech.

Mrs. Lane and their daughters remained in Washington and the senate himself will return the latter part of November in time for the opening of the new session, December 4.

From now on until election, November 3, Senator Lane will stump the United States in the best of Chamberlain, Smith, Fiegl and Hollister and the others. He has arranged no schedule so far but plans to talk at the principal eastern and western Oregon cities.

He also will get in touch with his constituents with a view of ascertaining the needs of the state and working for their fulfillment upon his return to the national capital.

SENATOR HARRY LANE RETURNS TO HELP IN DEMOCRATIC CONTEST

(Continued from Page One.)

leagues in the upper house, by the cabinet officials and by the president himself.

"The entire Wilson policy depends on harmony at the present time. His peace policy, on, or the greatest accomplishment of the administration, is being destroyed by the war, this country stands at peace with the world and on its continued success may depend the peace of the United States."

Fiegl Clean Man. "In Oregon where the highest type of voting citizenship has been developed, the wonderful accomplishments of the administration, will, without doubt, be endorsed by sending back to congress who will help and not hinder our president who is so aptly called our Prince of Peace. And Oregon can do no better than return Chamberlain and elect Fiegl."

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MRS. ROBERT A. TAFT IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME



Mrs. Robert A. Taft, the daughter-in-law of ex-President and Mrs. Taft, who was Miss Martha Bowers of Washington.

LAWSON'S STATEMENT PROVES CHAMBERLAIN SHOULD BE RETURNED

Booth Against President, Who Has Done More Good Than All Since Lincoln.

Portland, Or., Oct. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have carefully read every word of Thomas W. Lawson's page and a half advertisement in today's papers, and nowhere in it can I find a sound argument against the re-election of Senator Chamberlain.

In fact, I think it is a mighty good boost for Chamberlain. Mr. Lawson says: "You know that the word has been flung west, south, everywhere in these United States, to regain control of our government, to regain control at any cost, and balk President Wilson's death-to-special-privilege-reforms."

This is a telling point against R. A. Booth, who is the candidate of those interests which are trying to balk President Wilson, but it does not touch Senator Chamberlain, who has upheld the president in every progressive movement. Senator Chamberlain opposed the president only on the repeal of the canal tolls matter, and Mr. Lawson says that, "that new canal toll conundrum."

Wilson's Greatness Attended. Mr. Lawson says he is a life-long Republican, but "at the same time I believe that Woodrow Wilson is one of our greatest presidents, that his administration has done more real good for the nation—for the people—than any other administration since Lincoln's combined."

Chamberlain has been a part of that administration and has worked faithfully with it. Again, Mr. Lawson says: "Bad as the nation's present sickness, it would be worse if the government were still in the custody of the administration which preceded Wilson's. Wilson and his present administration have helped stay the rapidly increasing sickness of the nation which existed when the Wilson Democratic administration took the helm from the old Republican regime."

Chamberlain has been one of the big figures in helping "cure the nation of its sickness," so Mr. Lawson has given us a good argument against R. A. Booth, who is a part of and stands for the "old Republican regime," but he has not said anything which, by any construction, can possibly be applied to Senator Chamberlain.

Manly Locks Experience. Mr. Lawson's entire article is full of matter along the same lines, but enough has been quoted to show that he has advanced no sound reason for defeating Senator Chamberlain.

While we must admire Mr. Lawson's disinterested loyalty to his friend, William Hanley, we ought to be doubly appreciative of the masterly resume he has given us of the country's "sickness," and the part the Republican party has had in bringing on that "sickness."

President Wilson has shown us the possibility of a cure and is pleading for a chance to make the cure permanent. Senator Chamberlain is pledged to assist the president. Mr. Booth openly says that he will oppose the president, Mr. Hanley would be handicapped in his laudable ambition to help because of his lack of experience. Therefore, the solution is simple. Return Senator Chamberlain to Washington.

L. I. H.

STRONG BOY WANTS WORK

Joe Miller, a strong 15-year-old boy, is eager for work so that he can help his mother. She has no dependence other than upon Joe and what she can do herself. There are six children to the care of Associated Charities and he has been trying to find Joe a job but nothing has been given him to do. Associated Charities vouchers for him and his mother are absolutely imperative for him to be given work. He can be reached through Associated Charities or by telephoning Columbia 405.

"7" For Grip, Influenza, Coughs, Sore Throat

"Have used Humphreys' Cold Remedy 'Seventy-seven' and derived great benefit. Recommended by one of your patrons, who always keeps it in the house. Send me your free Medical Book." C. R. A., Baltimore.

To break up a Cold take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till the Cold becomes settled and hangs on, it may take longer.

Two sizes, 25c and \$1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 Will. Lion Street, New York, 1467.

CITY BUDGET IS STILL \$200,000 ABOVE THE SEVEN MILLS LIMIT

Commissioners Must Continue to Use Knife Freely Upon the Estimates.

BIG SUM IS LOPPED OFF

Number of Special Appropriations Asked for Will Likely Be Denied, It Is Believed.

To keep the estimates for the various city departments down to a point that the tax levy for the city for 1915 will not be more than 7 mills, as promised by the city commissioners, they still will have to eliminate approximately \$200,000 from the budget estimates for supplies. As there remain only the estimates of the health bureau and the estimates for material supplies, and special appropriations of the department of public works, it is probable that this amount cannot be eliminated from these estimates, and the entire budget will have to be reprinted.

It is considered probable that a number of special appropriations sought including \$15,000 for road cutting, \$1000 for repairs to the Tanner sewer, \$1000 for repairs to retaining walls, \$10,000 for continuation of work on the Peninsula sewer survey and \$2000 for a storage yard for the bureau of highways and bridges will be refused.

The bare estimates for the various city departments when the committee started pruning totaled \$2,949,674.48 and added to this was the interest due on various bonds amounting to \$316,240, \$3530 interest due on the crematory bonds, \$10,800 for redemption of crematory bonds, \$125,000 for the sinking fund to redeem other bonds, \$20,000 for the firemen's relief and pension fund and \$164,893.14 sought by the dock commission. This totaled \$3,609,142.61 on which the tax levy could be based.

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