

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF DIVERTING U. S. TRADE BY DELAYING CABLES

Huge Russian Orders Said to Have Been Lost to American Concerns.

DIRECT CABLE PROPOSED

Proof of Theft of Messages by British Censors Said to Have Been Presented to the Authorities.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—An estimated loss of \$100,000,000 in Russian trade to American firms within the last eight months through theft or delay of cables by the British censors was charged today by A. S. Postnikov, president of the International Manufacturers' Sales company.

Postnikov substantiated United Press dispatches from Petrograd stating that efforts are being made to intercept direct cable between Russia and America. He said this was being done because of the inability to get proper transmission of Russian orders through the British censor. He charged that Great Britain had been actually stealing American trade, with the declaration that out of 80 cables received by his company in the last eight months only five have been transmitted in their original form.

Cables Lost on Way.

"While I have no direct proof that Great Britain has garbled our cables to throw trade to its own manufacturers, I am pretty certain that such is the case," said Postnikov.

"In the past eight months eight cables from here to four Petrograd offices and from that office to this office seven have been lost."

"No doubt exists in my mind that Great Britain is using every possible means, fair or foul, to interfere, and if possible, put an end to direct trade relations between the United States and other countries. Great Britain is particularly desirous of discouraging such trade between American firms and their Russian customers."

"Prior to the war, Germany enjoyed this lucrative position in all our dealings with Russia."

Protest Made to Washington.

The International Manufacturers Sales company is a subsidiary sales organization of 50 American firms, representing a total capital of \$400,000,000.

Postnikov said his concerns protested to Washington regarding the censorship of their cables and the state department's correspondence with the state department. Nine cables from the company's Russian offices are still missing, Postnikov declared.

"Loss to America as a result of the British thefts will run over \$100,000,000," he said. He declared that absolute proof of theft by the British censors has been furnished before the state department by a large American corporation. This corporation, he said, is located in Pittsburgh. The state department is considering the situation so serious that it plans to leave New York to confer with Newcomb Carlton, head of the Western Union telegraph company, regarding the laying of cables between Russia and this country.

INDIGNANT DENIAL FROM GREAT BRITAIN OF CHARGES MADE

Washington, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—Great Britain "indignantly denies" that she has diverted to her own use any cable Russian business orders intended for United States firms.

The state department today today that this was the upshot thus far of its investigation into complaints that England was engaged in a trade-stealing process, whereby orders were turned to English houses.

Every complaint by American firms has been examined to the limit. In some instances it developed that while there had been no diversion, there had been cable "delays" in both England and Russia.

Proof Is Difficult.

The main difficulty in finding any proof of British interference lies in the fact that America must rely chiefly on British word—and invariably England has "indignantly denied" the claims.

For this reason, the state department has virtually given up hope of relieving the situation confronting American firms dealing with Russia. England admittedly has the right to delay cablegrams under the exigencies of war. In fact, some international law experts say she would be within her rights in actually withholding the cablegrams.

Question of British Rights.

In that case, the United States, according to one lawyer, would have no recourse aside from the drastic step of declaring Great Britain's action "unfriendly." In ordinary circumstances this would be equivalent to a declaration of war.

Other state department experts, however, hold that the matter would be one for the strictest sort of protest, if it could be proved. And, there is no mistaking the temper of at least a part of the department on the subject.

The Expert who Believes there Is No Ground for Protest says that Great Britain is within her rights in con-

tinuing to withhold the cablegrams.

Disfiguring Humor Spread Over Face

Used Resinol, Skin Now Beautiful.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 7, 1915.—"A small red wash covered with little white scales appeared beside my nose. Then it began to spread over both sides of my face and the scales cracked open, causing a terrible itching and burning. It was horrible looking and very embarrassing. I tried many salves, but could get no relief. At last I heard of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, and applied them as directed. The burning and itching sensation was relieved at once and in three weeks I was entirely cured. My face shows no sign of breaking out now, in fact, my skin is considered beautiful." (Signed) Miss Elsie D. Collins, 1920 E. Madison St.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For samples free, write to Dept. 2-S, Resinol, Baltimore.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE HAS WINNING SMILE FOR DETROIT WORKER



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evan Hughes greeted by one of the factory workers at Detroit Monday, where the presidential candidate opened his campaign.

Another branch of investigation is to determine whether the manufacturers have a "clearing house" of information, whereby they parcel out contracts, refuse to sell in concert on prices, or indulge in other unfair practices. Some of the small publishers declare they are satisfied that the manufacturers have some sort of "underground" whereby the market is manipulated.

Russia Asked About Direct Cable.

Petrograd, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—For the purpose of bringing about closer relations between the United States and Russia, American Ambassador Francis has approached the Russian government with the suggestion that a direct cable be laid between Russia and America.

The proposal was made in an informal way. Francis suggested that if the laying of a cable did not appear feasible at this time, direct communication might be established by means of wire-

Accused of Stealing Trade.

Washington, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—Charges that Great Britain has been actually stealing American trade by withholding cable orders sent from Russia to this country have been under investigation by the state department. It was learned today, following United Press Correspondent Sim's dispatch from Petrograd.

The protests came from American firms which claimed that orders sent by British authorities and sometimes even turned over to British firms, who then submitted bids to the Russian concerns.

State department officials regard the situation as proved—as perhaps the most flagrant interference in American trade rights thus far.

DANIELS NOW ON RECORD FOR COLUMBIA BEACH

(Continued From Page One.)

and my province to urge it further upon them, but I still hope the senate amendment will be agreed to. I have done what I can for this bill.

Secretary Daniels has mailed a letter to Representative Hawley setting forth his position, substantially as stated in the above interview.

Question Sincerely Presented.

This was in reply to a letter from Hawley in which the other Oregon congressman joined, asking him for his indorsement in writing of Columbia beach. The question is thus squarely presented as to the ability of the house delegation to secure the acceptance of Senator Lane's amendment by their colleagues. The senate conferees will hold up.

Secretary Daniels' position is unequivocally known, and success or failure rests on developments of the next few days in the house. The question of the bill is now squarely presented as to the ability of the house delegation to secure the acceptance of Senator Lane's amendment by their colleagues. The senate conferees will hold up.

HUGE STOCKS OF NEWS PAPER HELD IN STORE BY PAPER COMPANY

Washington, Aug. 12.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The recent hearing before the federal trade commission as to the soaring prices of news print paper was not conclusive as to the responsibility for existing conditions, but it marked the beginning of a commission which will proceed in the further investigation now in progress.

It was developed, for instance, that the International Paper company has in reserve \$10,000,000 worth of paper, which it claims is necessary to protect its regular customers, taking into account the hazards of business. The commission has presented the question as to whether the reason for such a reserve is a pretext or a reality.

Much Paper Sold Foreign.

Another phase is the large quantities of paper said to have been sold abroad. While American publishers were clamoring to buy. The precise figures of these exports will be determined by experts of the commission.

It is also being ascertained whether the commission will be able to clean up \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in profits on its surplus.

STATUS OF ADJUTANT GENERALS.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Adjutant Generals of the various states are not members of the national guard, but are administrative officers of the states under whose authority they are appointed. Such is the opinion of the judge advocate general of the army, formally given in a matter recently presented before him.

Question of Discrimination.

Involved in this is the question of discrimination. It was brought out that some of the small publishers are now compelled to pay \$5 for their paper, while others are enjoying much lower rates, down to \$2.50, at which rate, it is stated, Lafayette Young, former United States senator, and publisher of a paper at Des Moines, Iowa, is being supplied.

PORK CHARGES MADE AGAINST TREASURY HEAD

(Continued From Page One.)

find time today at Butte to explore the Leonard copper mine, 2500 feet underground.

Mrs. Hughes is insisting on accompanying her husband and it is probable that she will be with him on his side him, as she has been ever since his campaign trip started a week ago.

John H. McIntosh of Butte, who joined the Republican nominee's party here today, made the announcement of the governor's underground search for votes. He told the governor the trip might prove of interest, but he wanted to warn him in advance that mines weren't the safest things in the world and that he did not have to accept the invitation.

Not At All Afraid.

"You can't be afraid to go," the governor responded quickly. "There are lots of men who work in mines every day, and I'm not in the least afraid, any way."

The Leonard mine is not the biggest of Butte's underground industries, but the committee held it to be better adapted for sightseeing. The governor will be furnished with jumpers and several.

Expensive Sales Forces.

Charges that the manufacturers are maintaining an expensive and unnecessary sales force was also looked into. Some of the publishers declared they have been forced to deal with national, while Dodge of the International paper used in this country asserted that the policy of the concern is to deal direct with the publisher wherever possible.

The trade commission hopes to be able to formulate its report on the investigation in October.

HIGHER PER CAPITA IS NEEDED TO EDUCATE INDIAN SCHOOL YOUTH

Washington, Aug. 12.—Declaring that it is impossible to clothe, feed, teach and provide all other living expenses for pupils at Indian schools for \$167 per capita, if these schools are to be maintained at the present efficiency, Secretary Lane of the interior department has recommended the enactment of a bill removing restrictions on the annual rate of expenditure per pupil.

It appears that limitations on the cost were first placed in the case of the schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1882. The latter school having since been removed to Salem.

The limit was then \$200. It was later extended to other Indian schools, reduced to \$175, and in 1908 reduced to \$167 by general law.

Each year since 1911 special provision has been made in the appropriation bills to do away with this limit, but in the bill recently passed for the present fiscal year it was overlooked, unless additional legislation is passed the old general law will apply.

"If the schools are now compelled to abide by the limitation of \$167, it will not be possible to carry out the course of study," says Secretary Lane. "The Indian schools in the United States have been economically administered; in some respects such economy has been stringent, and under any kind of administration it will be impossible to maintain them properly and with credit to the federal government for \$167 per pupil, which amount includes their education, both academic and industrial; their lodging and subsistence, their clothing and incidentals."

Postoffice at Broad Bent.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Lane has been notified that a new postoffice will be established at Broad Bent, Ore. This is about five miles south of Myrtle Point.

Concerning a petition for extension of the Cordon-Trail Forks star route to Lost Valley sawmill, the department advises that star route service cannot be extended except to a postoffice terminal, and if it is desired to establish a new office at Lost Valley with

view to such extension, the situation will be investigated.

Status of Adjutant Generals.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Adjutant Generals of the various states are not members of the national guard, but are administrative officers of the states under whose authority they are appointed. Such is the opinion of the judge advocate general of the army, formally given in a matter recently presented before him.

Question of Discrimination.

Involved in this is the question of discrimination. It was brought out that some of the small publishers are now compelled to pay \$5 for their paper, while others are enjoying much lower rates, down to \$2.50, at which rate, it is stated, Lafayette Young, former United States senator, and publisher of a paper at Des Moines, Iowa, is being supplied.

PORK CHARGES MADE AGAINST TREASURY HEAD

(Continued From Page One.)

find time today at Butte to explore the Leonard copper mine, 2500 feet underground.

Mrs. Hughes is insisting on accompanying her husband and it is probable that she will be with him on his side him, as she has been ever since his campaign trip started a week ago.

John H. McIntosh of Butte, who joined the Republican nominee's party here today, made the announcement of the governor's underground search for votes. He told the governor the trip might prove of interest, but he wanted to warn him in advance that mines weren't the safest things in the world and that he did not have to accept the invitation.

Not At All Afraid.

"You can't be afraid to go," the governor responded quickly. "There are lots of men who work in mines every day, and I'm not in the least afraid, any way."

The Leonard mine is not the biggest of Butte's underground industries, but the committee held it to be better adapted for sightseeing. The governor will be furnished with jumpers and several.

Expensive Sales Forces.

Charges that the manufacturers are maintaining an expensive and unnecessary sales force was also looked into. Some of the publishers declared they have been forced to deal with national, while Dodge of the International paper used in this country asserted that the policy of the concern is to deal direct with the publisher wherever possible.

The trade commission hopes to be able to formulate its report on the investigation in October.

HIGHER PER CAPITA IS NEEDED TO EDUCATE INDIAN SCHOOL YOUTH

Washington, Aug. 12.—Declaring that it is impossible to clothe, feed, teach and provide all other living expenses for pupils at Indian schools for \$167 per capita, if these schools are to be maintained at the present efficiency, Secretary Lane of the interior department has recommended the enactment of a bill removing restrictions on the annual rate of expenditure per pupil.

It appears that limitations on the cost were first placed in the case of the schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Fort Snelling, Minn., in 1882. The latter school having since been removed to Salem.

The limit was then \$200. It was later extended to other Indian schools, reduced to \$175, and in 1908 reduced to \$167 by general law.

Each year since 1911 special provision has been made in the appropriation bills to do away with this limit, but in the bill recently passed for the present fiscal year it was overlooked, unless additional legislation is passed the old general law will apply.

"If the schools are now compelled to abide by the limitation of \$167, it will not be possible to carry out the course of study," says Secretary Lane. "The Indian schools in the United States have been economically administered; in some respects such economy has been stringent, and under any kind of administration it will be impossible to maintain them properly and with credit to the federal government for \$167 per pupil, which amount includes their education, both academic and industrial; their lodging and subsistence, their clothing and incidentals."

Postoffice at Broad Bent.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Lane has been notified that a new postoffice will be established at Broad Bent, Ore. This is about five miles south of Myrtle Point.

Concerning a petition for extension of the Cordon-Trail Forks star route to Lost Valley sawmill, the department advises that star route service cannot be extended except to a postoffice terminal, and if it is desired to establish a new office at Lost Valley with

view to such extension, the situation will be investigated.

Status of Adjutant Generals.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Adjutant Generals of the various states are not members of the national guard, but are administrative officers of the states under whose authority they are appointed. Such is the opinion of the judge advocate general of the army, formally given in a matter recently presented before him.

Question of Discrimination.

Involved in this is the question of discrimination. It was brought out that some of the small publishers are now compelled to pay \$5 for their paper, while others are enjoying much lower rates, down to \$2.50, at which rate, it is stated, Lafayette Young, former United States senator, and publisher of a paper at Des Moines, Iowa, is being supplied.

PORK CHARGES MADE AGAINST TREASURY HEAD

(Continued From Page One.)

find time today at Butte to explore the Leonard copper mine, 2500 feet underground.

dear old party which has been mis-

understanding the constitution for a long period before I was born," and heated any Democratic idea that "public office is a private snap." His speech picked up sections of Democratic platitudes from 1850 on for ridicule and denunciation.

"The executive," he said, "is the guardian of the national honor. If the administration does not see that the United States is worthy of respect, and that the American name is worthily maintained, we are hopeless. No nation will pay attention to our declarations if they see America can be ignored. The country is in danger of war if it is correct, courageous, and firm and avoids mediocre interference with things that do not concern us."

Visits Teddy's Own Ground.

Medora, N. D., Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—Nominee Hughes stopped here long enough to set foot on ground on which Teddy Roosevelt formerly trod in his old days on the little Missouri.

About a dozen residents of the valley, including John Leopold, who used to be Teddy's cook in the old ranching days, shook hands with the governor and Mrs. Hughes when Mrs. Hughes was avoiding the caresses of three very loving dogs.

Gambling in Bread, Says London Paper

Chicago Charged With Responsibility for Putting Up Price of Wheat and Causing Bread to Advance.

London, Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—Under the headline "Gambling in Bread," the Daily Express here explains to its readers that the new rise in the price of bread which will go into effect in London Monday is due to manipulation in Chicago.

"Circumstances," it says, "appear to have conspired to enable the Chicago market to indulge in some of the perilous gambles for the purpose of putting up the price of bread."

"While it is not believed Chicago can create anything like a corner in wheat, there is a strong impression that operators in the Chicago pit are forcing prices as high as the market will let them go."

House Will Decide The Sound's Share

Roll Call Will Determine Part of \$6,000,000 for Battleship Construction That Will Go to That Port if Any.

Washington, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—A roll call in the house next Tuesday will determine whether the Puget sound navy yard will share in the proposed \$6,000,000 appropriation for battleship construction in the Boston, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Puget sound yards.

A conference report on the navy bill, submitted to the house strikes out the provision for all yards. Chairman Frazier of the house committee announced he would ask the house to vote whether it desired to override its conferees and authorize the equipment of these yards. He and other conferees were not absolutely opposed.

Republican 'Push' on Maine Starts Aug. 19

Two Hundred Chosen Campaigners, Most of Them Senators and Representatives, Will invade State.

New York, Aug. 12.—(U. P.)—The "big push" on Maine by the Republicans will start August 19, when 200 chosen campaigners cross the Maine frontier on the nineteenth. Most of the 400 speakers, Chairman Wilcox said today, will be senators and representatives.

SECURE TICKETS AT

First and Alder, Second and Washington, Holladay and Union Avenues, Union Avenue and Russell Street, Union Avenue and Alberta Street, or From the Conductor

Take Vancouver Trains marked Columbia Beach

At Columbia Beach you will find

Fine Bathing, Camping, Dancing and Amusements

BEST PLACE FOR THE KIDDIES

COUPON 3

Is Your Carfare Columbia Beach to Columbia Boulevard.

COUPON 2

Admits You to Columbia Beach.

COUPON 1

Is Your Carfare Columbia Boulevard to Columbia Beach.

PLESS PUBLICITY IS WHAT MR. HUGHES WANTS IN CAMPAIGN

Republican Candidate, Speaking in Montana, Continues Criticism of Administration

ECONOMY IS HIS SLOGAN

Russia's Condition After the War With Japan Given as Illustration of What U. S. Will Have to Face.

Billings, Mont., Aug. 12.—(I. N. S.)—"I desire in all that we do in this campaign," said Charles Evan Hughes, Republican presidential nominee last night speaking here before a crowd of 3000 in the Chautauqua tent, "to have what was called four years ago 'painless publicity.' I want painless publicity with respect to the sectionalism of this administration, with respect to the extravagance and wastefulness of this administration. I want painless publicity with respect to the income of the appointees of this administration."

"Let us see that we have America first in the hearts of every American of whatever protective tariff and administrative officers of the states under whose authority they are appointed. Such is the opinion of the judge advocate general of the army, formally given in a matter recently presented before him."

Billings Hires Special Train.

Billings, learning that it was not included in the schedule of the candidate, subscribed \$1500 to pay for a special train to carry Hughes over to this place. Last night it turned out and gave him a typical Montana greeting.

Still pounding away on his doctrine of economy and efficiency and the necessity for a restoration of the protective tariff, Hughes turned to Russia as an illustration of what the United States will face with the close of the European war.

"A few years ago," he said, "I was very sympathetic with those persons who were to feel the heavy burdens of taxation because of the Russo-Japanese war."

Russia's Case Is Cited.

"You would suppose that Russia was a country which would very slowly recover from the ordeal through which it passed. But in the 10 years following the end of that war the wealth of Russia doubled. In agriculture, in industry, in mining, in every enterprise that nation went forward by leaps and bounds."

A similar resuscitation will follow the present war," he urged. "The United States will have to meet a highly organized and efficient competition from the old world, which can only be met by a return to the doctrine of a protective tariff."

The Democratic party, he declared, cannot be relied upon to meet the situation.

Democrats 'Speak Very Softly.'

"They declared in their platform that they would not touch the protective tariff was unconstitutional. Now they speak very softly, for they face, as their spokesmen says, the momentous consequences of the great European struggle and they are beginning to see that they cannot go before the American public any longer with the doctrine of protection to the industries, the enterprises and the standard of living of the United States is contrary to the fundamental law."

"Where are they left? They are left really without any principle at all. They haven't got the free trade principle that they dare espouse in these conditions."

"They haven't got the protective principle. They cannot be trusted to apply it. They talk about a duty on duty, they change their minds over night and come to the proposition of a non-partisan tariff commission. But deep seated in their consciousness is opposition to the protective doctrine, the doctrine of protection to the standards of living, for American workmen and for American enterprise which at this juncture must be applied by those who seriously believe in it."

Having in mind, probably, the tariff evils which pulled down the Republican party four years ago, Hughes added this personal pledge:

"I desire to see a proper attitude toward business in this country. I have done my share in attempting to correct abuses and want I have just said must be supplemented by the remark that if legislation there will be nothing pulled off for private benefit at the public expense if I know it and can prevent it."

On Corporate Abuses.

Turning for the first time to the subject of corporate abuses, he said: "There is a great deal that I would like to say with regard to what is necessary in our attitude toward business. I have just remarked that I have something to do with endeavoring to cut out abuses, but I believe that in this country we must be strong enough and able enough to prevent abuses, to prevent unjust discrimination, to prevent monopolistic practices fearlessly, to prevent any action inimical to the public interest, while at the same time we encourage honest American enterprise, seek an expansion of our trade, endeavor to have our foreign commerce extended and in every way make the American name commercially a name of first rank throughout the world."

With his entrance into Montana, Hughes was for the first time in a state where the women have the free right to vote. At Miles City, Mont., the reception committee for the first time this trip, included women as well as men.

Votes for Women, He Cries.

In taking note of the fact at the Miles City meeting, Hughes said: "I hail that as an omen that a new condition in American life, and as I said some days ago, it is to me an indication of the inevitable success of the movement of women suffrage, which, on account of its inevitable success, I desire to see brought to a conclusion as soon as possible in order that we may have the composition of our electorate established before proceeding to deal with normal political issues."

At Miles City also Hughes encountered a troop of cowboys from the neighboring ranches who erected him with the shrill whoop of the range and filed past him mounted for a handshake.

"We have a 1000 buckeros back in the hills ready to back up anything you say," the leader of the troop assured him.

LEAPS FROM FIFTH FLOOR OF A HOTEL; DIES THIS MORNING