

AMERICAN INDUSTRY NO LONGER IN NEED OF ENERGY—HUGHES

Republican Nominee Opposes
Mixture of Politics and
Business.

BUDGET SYSTEM URGED

Would Have Men of Competence Look
Out for the Welfare of American
Enterprise Honestly Conducted.

(Continued From Page One.)

American communists. We are entitled to it.

"What we want in this country to secure the public interest is not demagoguery. You can break down your prosperity by prostituting yourself in the face of an unjust demand. I shall never do that. The popular demand which I have said may be unjust is unjust, I believe, only when the facts are misunderstood. Get out the facts, understand them, make them known to an intelligent community.

Fears Trading in the Dark.
"The only trading that I am afraid of in this country is in the dark. When we get things out in the light of day and get at the actual facts, you can generally find out where truth and justice lies.

"That means government not to pay political debts, government not to pay private debts, government not to pay as an alms house, for those who cannot make a living in any other way; but it means government by experienced men, men devoted to public ideals, and yet having good sense and business ability.

"It is not a very difficult thing for an American administration to be correct in its international policy. It is said that we have been kept out of war. Only the greatest blundering could ever get this nation into war. We have, here to threatening attitude. We are not anxious to extend our territory. There is nobody that we desire to exploit. There are no rights of others that we desire to deny."

Addresses Commercial Club.
"I believe the American business today is sound to the core," he said in his address at the San Francisco Commercial club. "We have had about all the surgery we need. No one can live on surgery alone. The body of the patient must be built up."

"I believe that we can be sure of controlling monopolies and yet that we can foster enterprise and make the man of business feel that he has a free avenue to an honest success. The man who knows is the man I want to talk to. I have never believed in a panacea, but I have always thought it necessary to get down to facts and to study them impartially, find out what is required and then to go ahead and do it.

"We must have that spirit in this government. I do not believe we can run this government by mixing public business and politics."

Considers Protection Necessary.

He declared that it is necessary to protect American business and that the American government ought to be a pattern for our business men instead of such a thing as people "can scoff at." In this connection, he urged the budget system of government appropriations. One of the troubles heretofore has been, he said, "the ineffectiveness and fear and apprehension and desire to please this and that instead of relying on the common sense of justice."

"I would have men of competence who would make certain that American enterprise depends on honesty and honorably conducted," he added. "We want to see where we can do something for America, not merely where we can cut off our nose to spite our face. Differences between the striking culinary workers and the management of the Commercial club caused a flurry of excitement in political circles today. Because the club displays the 'open shop' card the culinary unions refused to furnish union waiters to serve the diners, but the difficulty was finally settled when one of the big local restaurants closed down during the hour of the Hughes luncheon and sent its floor crew to take care of the presidential nominee's party."

Illness Again Unites Mother and Son

Young Man Injured in Iroquois Fire in Chicago Suffered Loss of Memory Until Operation Restored It.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19.—(I. N. S.)—A remarkable story of the result of the Iroquois theatre fire in Chicago, in 1903, involving a happy reunion of mother and son in this city, has just come to light here.

Unexpected and unheralded, Milton Simmons walked into his mother's home here, after having been missing since the day that Chicago was awestricken by the destruction of the Iroquois theatre with a heavy loss of life.

Every possible means of search had been resorted to to locate the missing son, but without avail. Simmons was employed in the theatre at the time of the fire. He operated a spot light in the gallery. When the fire was discovered he leaped 50 feet to the main floor of the theatre, where he crawled over bodies to one of the exits and was pulled out unconscious. His head and back were badly injured.

After four months in a hospital, he recovered and went to Tipton, Ind., to engage in business. In that city he married. Later he moved to Kokomo, Ind., where he engaged in the contracting business.

Meanwhile his mind was a blank regarding parts of his past. He could not recall the whereabouts of his parents. He thought them dead.

About a year ago Simmons suffered a severe illness and barely survived. Specialists examined him and discovered pressure on the brain. An operation partly restored his memory. He recalled his trip west to Des Moines, Iowa, where he had first gone to the home of an uncle.

After some correspondence Simmons ascertained the whereabouts of his mother who had moved to this city from Palmer, Mass., where Simmons was born and lived until he was 17 years of age, at which time he went west. Meanwhile an infant sister had become a young woman and Simmons' mother has grown old and gray.

A stream runs most rapidly one fifth of its depth below the surface and its average speed is that of the current two fifths of the depth above.

PUBLICITY MACHINE AT ITS HIGHEST EFFICIENCY ON CAMPAIGN TOUR



The nation follows the candidate's every public appearance through the nicely balanced publicity machine.

By Marshall N. Dana.

Without the aid of campaign George Washington got to be president. Some 40 years later, without the aid of telegraph, Andrew Jackson campaigned, having the attention of continents newspapers and following the custom of the period which was to be seen frequently at balls and receptions.

Using all the primitive means at his disposal, William Henry Harrison dined the country with "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" and crudely bannered it with the sign of the log cabin and the flowing hair cider jug.

"Twas Harrison, in fact, who set the fashion, never since deviated from of stump speeches, "the swing around the circle," and roaring slogans.

Coming down through the meandering avenues of political reminiscence we find all the presidential candidates since Harrison merely improving on his methods as swifter trains, quicker communication, and a perfected press have enabled them to go to improve.

Now we reach to Charles Evans Hughes who was just this last week with us.

None could say it better than he did at the ad club speech. A short time ago I was long on silence and short on talk; now I am short on silence and long on talk."

Each time he opens his mouth it is as though he were speaking for a thousand tongues in a thousand places. No candidate who has ever campaigned came to Portland with such polished, down to the minute, equipment as he. The Hughes' special train carried himself, Mrs. Hughes, his own publicity staff, a staff of stenographers and a score of newspaper men.

A Nation-Wide Audience.
No such thing, if you please, as another distinguished American to divide honors with in the dispatches (the local political lights, of course, were not shoved back when they crowded up to get into the pictures).

Wherever Hughes went there went an expert stenographer, ready to shorthand his every word. "That we may miss no drippings of wisdom and thereby lose our jobs," one of them confidentially remarked.

Hughes "vams" no speeches. That is to say he prepares nothing in advance to be held for release. The stenographers must constantly be on the alert. He may say nothing new but will probably say the old thing in a new way.

When there is a set speech to deliver, the stenographers work in relays. After one has taken notes for 10 minutes, another drops into his place, and so on. Meanwhile stenographer No. 1—usually Merritt, the chief—gets into a room previously prepared and dictates from his notes aloud to a typewriter, who makes about 30 copies of film with each original. Carl Stenmark, the publicity shark of the Hughes party, takes the

copy, page by page away from the typewriter, enters it and delivers it to the waiting newspapermen.

The Journal, for instance, printed last Wednesday afternoon the Hughes speech before the ad club within an hour after the speech had ended. It was a good long speech and most readers probably scanned it without particular thought of the mechanics of getting it into print. But this was the way it was done: A reporter attended the meeting and listened to the speech. Another posted himself in the room on the third floor of the Benson hotel where stenographers made their headquarters and when the first sheet had been typed, dashed with it to the Journal editorial rooms, carrying also the pencil written introduction done by the man who covered the lead. A third man was on hand ready to run with the second sheet. Thus the speech went into the office sheet by sheet, was linotyped as it came and was in type entire a quarter of an hour after the candidate had finished speaking.

No Time is Lost.

Meanwhile the Hughes publicity man had put the films into a pile of many pockets, thereafter dealing it out as rapidly as possible to the out-of-town newspapermen who worked. In almost no time the incidents and text of the speech were flashing out over the wires to all the cities and towns of the nation in the United States. Not a second's time is lost anywhere in the process.

Though Hughes speaks without notes he does not make an address without preparation or without consulting his traveling publicity staff as to what should be said at a certain time to produce the best effect or to get into certain mediums.

Most of the stuff that Hughes uses in his speeches might be more smoothly uttered if he had remained in New York and would have reached fully as large a reading audience, but if he had stayed off tour the atmosphere of the speeches and of meeting the people would have been lost.

In every large city local movie men get on the job when the candidate arrives and they release their films to the central agencies for distribution among the motion picture houses of the United States. And with the party constantly is a motion picture operator who unlimitedly garners the action of every move of the candidate in the small as well as the large places.

Candidate Realizes Conditions.

Thus you see, every modern facility for quick communication of intelligence is intensely utilized in this most modern of campaigns. Hughes said to the Press club that he thoroughly understands what is expected of him in the way of publicity and that he

adapts himself to all expectations.

To determine just how literal his understanding is, review the thousands of column inches of type and pictures filled with the sayings and doings of the candidate while he was in Portland. You learned the moment of the arrival of his special train in Portland. You were told about his stepping off the train and about his progress to the hotel. The ham and eggs that he and Mrs. Hughes had for breakfast were duly chronicled for the benefit of the nation. The reception and who met him and what was said in greeting, his various appearances and speeches, his trip over the Columbia river highway and the circumstances of his evening speeches were severely elaborated upon. And after he had gone, back comes a story that his publicity man while here ranked the newsmen for sufficiently lurid detective tales to recreate the candidatorial mind during moments of rest or slumber coaxing.

The newspaper men who ride on the Hughes special appear little as personalities but they are little less interesting than the candidate. On some campaign trips the reporters have had their own inside arrangements for dividing the work. On this tour each has found it necessary to watch for himself and to be on constant lookout for something to "break." If Hughes doesn't keep on saying something new or coming new phrases it is hard for them to keep their attention at the necessary degree of concentration.

Louis Hill Instills Some "Pep."

While they were over in the northern middle west they found Louis Hill an ally. Hill is quite some press agent himself. He thought the train and meetings lacked pep. So he procured many gross of red, white and blue caps, and at every stop porters would circulate through the crowd, so that Hughes might face a thoroughly patriotic audience.

At one of the stops where Hughes had descended from the end of the train he caused the engineer to move the cars along about 20 feet. Hughes thought he was being left behind and began to run. After the train had stopped again, Hill caused the story to be circulated among the crowd that the train was in reality leaving but that it had stopped because Governor Hughes was so reluctant to leave that particular town.

Between Coeur d'Alene and Spokane each newspaper man took to gathering instead of disseminating thrills, for the distance of 45 miles was made in 45 minutes by automobile. In Tacoma the newspapermen smiled broadly for there was sung in the Hughes hearing a local effort that started out something like this, "After what comes to me November next, may I to resign."

Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes meet the crowds everywhere with broad and sincere, but not entirely trusting smiles. Before the people grasp the Hughes hand at any recep-

HUGHES' VISIT HERE SHATTERED MANY A REPUBLICAN IDEAL

(Continued From Page One.)

speaker continued. "I liked it. It appealed to me. But I was disappointed that Mr. Hughes spent so much of his time in an attack upon the president. It did him no good but, as I view its effect, it will do him harm. I feel that the big stuff in his speech flew over his hearers and was, for the most part, lost to them, while his attacks on the administration won few plaudits and gained few friends."

A well known mining and business man climbed into a jitney going up Washington street.

"Have you shaken hands with Mr. Hughes?" asked the friend he found inside. The friend had not, but he countered.

"What are people saying about the presidential campaign?" he asked. "I hear lots of Republicans saying they are going to vote for Wilson," the business man replied.

"Why?" his seatmate asked.

Muddling Is Disapproved.
"Well," said the business man, "they say they are disappointed. They do not like this muddling at the Wilson administration. They believe that Wilson has done about as well as any man could do with all the conditions and questions that have confronted him for the past three years. They believe that in spite of all those things he has accomplished a great deal. He has put through a remarkable legislative program. Mr. Hughes has been silent as to all this and his whole campaign has been one of denunciation. The presidency of the United States is too exalted an office to be won by a campaign of muddling. That is for con- tables."

A man who is a Republican nominee for office in Portland returned from a vacation trip to the beach.

"The women of the state are for Wilson," he said. "I have hardly talked to one who has not frankly said so. They say he has kept us out of war. As to the preponderance of sentiment among the men, it is hard to say. They are not talking much as to their own attitude, and that is ominous. My experience tells me that a man who is going to vote his ticket is open in the championship of its candidate. I hear on every hand that Mr. Hughes is making a mistake in not pitching his campaign on some other ground than an attack on President Wilson. This is disappointing to me. I expected him to take higher ground."

And so it goes, ringing the changes up and down. "Disappointed."

FUNSTON SAYS IT IS SAFE TO WITHDRAW ARMY FROM BORDER

Report Comes in Answer to a
Request From the State
Department.

TO BE USED IN INQUIRY

Premature Publication of Commander's
Recommendation Disturbs War
and State Departments.

Washington, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—With a report in hand from General Funston that it is now safe and, in his opinion, advisable to withdraw the American troops from Mexico, Secretary Baker said tonight there had been no change in the administration Mexican policy. No order had been issued or "would be issued today," he said, for the withdrawal.

The Funston report was made at the request of the state department. It was desired in connection with preparations for the joint commission's inquiry into the Mexican problem.

Notwithstanding Baker's guarded statement, which followed a visit to the White House, it was freely predicted tonight that the order for General Pershing's return to American soil would be given in advance of the first

sitting of the American-Mexican commission.

Chagrin Is Apparent.
Considerable chagrin was manifest in the war and state departments over the fact of Funston's recommendation becoming known. This gave rise to the theory that it was intended to keep the report secret and allow the United States commissioners finally to concede to the Mexican commissioners insistence on withdrawal. That there would be such insistence has been taken for granted in view of the way in which General Carranza agreed to the commission plan.

Agreement to withdraw by this theory, was to be traded for agreement by the Mexican commissioners to certain policies which this government deems necessary to comfortable border conditions. Since Funston's report is known, it is pointed out the Mexican commissioners can stand firm on their request for withdrawal of troops without conceding anything in return.

Officials Refuse to Discuss Matter.

The few administration officials in position to know the truth of these theories, however, decline to discuss the matter at all. Secretary Lansing being even less communicative tonight than Baker.

Funston is said to have declared in his report that in their present state of inactivity there is no necessity for the troops beyond the Rio Grande. He pointed out, it is said, Pershing's difficulty in maintaining his line of communications without additional troops and called attention to the menacing health conditions in the section where the troops are stationed.

Russians Are Forced Back.

Constantinople, Aug. 19.—(U. P.)—The Russians have been forced back 56 miles in the Bulis region of the Caucasus, said an official statement from the war office today. The repulse of British attacks in Mesopotamia was also announced.

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Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, from a specially posed photograph made in Portland Wednesday.