

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF IDEAS OF DEMOCRATS TARGET FOR HUGHES

Republican Nominee Speaking Today at Towns on the Way to Sacramento.

HIS TRIP IS LENGTHENED

Starts on Back Trail After Having Covered Nearly as Much Ground as He Intended to Cover in Entire Trip.

By Perry Arnold. Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 22.—(U. P.) Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, started a little more than three weeks ago to make a 10,000 mile campaign trip, but he has already covered pretty nearly all of that mileage and just began to hit the trail back across the continent.

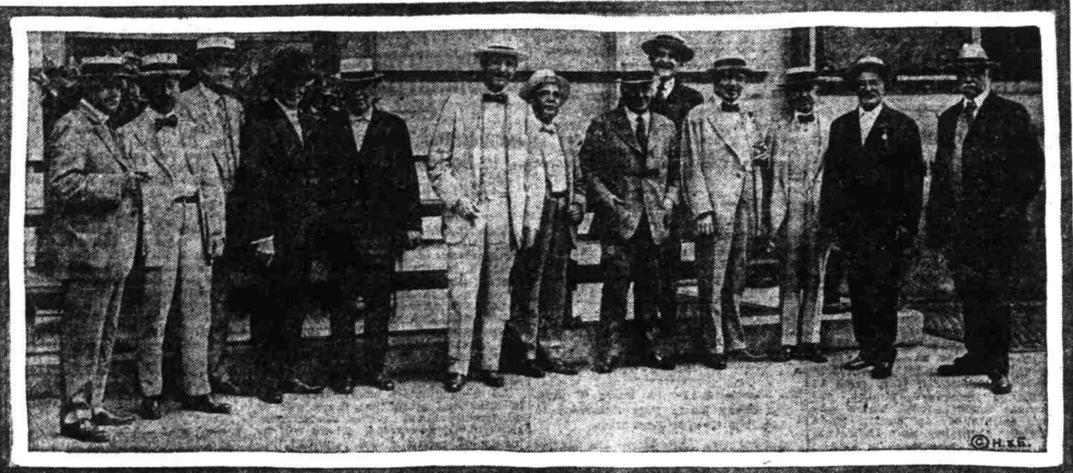
Speaking at several California towns today, on his way to Sacramento and Reno, the candidate dwelt particularly on his charge of Democratic inefficiency in tariff legislation. His managers declare that he has found this a popular theme with his audiences. Preparedness, too, they declare, is also a subject of deep interest on the Pacific coast, judging from the volume of applause with which Governor Hughes' statements on this issue have been received.

Attacks on Democratic Tariff. Twelve thousand persons packed Shrine auditorium to the doors and thronged in the streets outside unable to gain admittance when Hughes spoke at Los Angeles last night. Democratic tariff ideas were attacked vigorously by him and he asserted that only the European war prevented thus from wrecking many industries. "I believe that regulation and supervision by the government," he said at one point, "is a mockery unless it is just and square with the facts. I put that flag up in New York and I never pulled it down—and never propose to. It is a question of studying the facts, of analyzing the actual conditions and coming to conclusions that are fair.

War Saved the Situation. "We have passed the day when we had to restrict what was legitimate in order to crush out what was illegitimate and unfair. We can protect ourselves against every kind of monopolistic practice without meddling. The Democratic tariff would have ruined us if it had not been for the European war. If we are going to have, when this war ceases, a condition which will permit the extension of American industries and keep our factories going, give room for our surplus and extend our trade, we have got to make reasonable and wise tariff legislation, so that everywhere throughout this country, where there is a legitimate interest needing protection, it shall have it and not be denied."

Does Little Walking. Hughes has averaged close to 75 or 100 miles a day in automobile trips since he left New York. He has probably not walked more than two miles in the whole 23 days of his journeying. Everywhere he goes, if it is only a few hundred feet, the candidate rides in an automobile. Notwithstanding this almost utter lack of exercise, Governor Hughes is in perfect physical condition, according to his physician. He is looking forward, however, to a lot of mountain climbing, his favorite exercise, when

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS GATHERED AT THE CALL OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO CONFER ON STRIKE SITUATION



This picture shows probably the largest group of railway presidents ever photographed together anywhere in the United States. In the group are most of the railway executives who have been in the first conference with the president on the threatened railway strike. From left to right they are: T. M. Schumacher, vice president, El Paso & Southwestern; J. H. Young, president, Norfolk Southern; Burlington & Quincy; Chesapeake & Ohio; Daniel E. Willard, president, Baltimore & Ohio; J. H. Carroll, general attorney, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Hale Holden, president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and chairman of the delegation of railway presidents; M. J. Carpenter, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southern; R. H. Ashton, Chicago & Northwestern; James H. Hustis, president, Boston & Maine; W. J. Jackson, receiver, Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio; L. E. Johnson, president, Norfolk & Western; W. H. Truesdale, president, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

he reaches Estes Park, Colo., next week.

Writes to His Daughter. Mrs. Hughes, too, is enjoying the trip but is getting just a little anxious for some privacy and quiet. Both the governor and his wife are somewhat homesick for their children, now at Bridgehampton, L. I., and yesterday the candidate stole enough time out of an exceedingly busy day to write a long letter to his daughter Catherine, who was 9 years old yesterday.

Hughes' itinerary took him to Porterville, Visalia and several other cities in the San Joaquin valley today. He will deliver a speech in Sacramento tonight and then will leave California and pass into Nevada.

UNITED STATES MUST GET READY TO MEET CONDITIONS AFTER WAR

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—Judge Charles E. Hughes spoke before a large audience at the Shrine's auditorium last night. Stoddard Jess, banker, introduced the speaker, after he had been presented by Russ Avery, a former Progressive. The candidate addressed an overflow crowd before the auditorium. Judge Hughes said in part: "This is not an ordinary campaign. We are to determine in a crucial period whether we shall halt or advance; whether we shall have fostering, encouraging, encouraging policies, or whether we shall enter, wavering, half-hearted and uncertainly upon the experience which we are sure to meet when the European war is over. "If shrink from the contemplation of the horrors of that war, I am devoted to the ideals of peace, and I look with the deepest sense of dismay at the conflict ahead that a continent should be plunged into war. But at worst we know that the nations at

war have not gone mad; that they are prosecuting their policies, and that each nation thinks it has had to take the position it has taken."

The speaker said the United States must prepare for conditions that will succeed the war. He continued: "Let us lay the foundations broad and deep. This is not the question of a day. This is not the question of a few years. We must plan for a long period ahead. "Our national conditions, or rather, our conditions of national greatness, must be looked at in connection with the betterment of human life, for without that, under free government, with discontent and the failure to maintain proper standards for human living, there is no possibility of permanent national greatness. We shall succeed as a great fellowship or we shall not succeed at all. "The vision that some may have of little standards acquired for individual success for which the rest of the community may be held up and be compelled to pay tribute, is a vision of America, of a man without vision, and for whom there is no hope in America. The path of American success is the path of cooperation, of conscious cooperation. "I should protect human life, human safety, human comfort, and I regard human rights as paramount to everything else, because this is a country of human beings dedicated to the ideal of human betterment and human prosperity. "I should protect women, I should protect children. If we take a look ahead, we cannot afford to do with the future of the race. Anyone who would exploit women or children in industry by unreasonable hours, in the last analysis is the enemy of the productive capacity of this country. The country cannot stand that sort of thing. "We are seriously threatened by the tariff bill passed by our opponents. I read the other night something that was said by an eminent member of

the great opposing party, and he put at the head of the list of so-called achievements the Democratic tariff. Why, the Democratic tariff would have ruined us if it had not been for the European war."

Out of today's situation belief grows that the roads will yield in the end. It developed today that the inside committee of the big railroad heads who met most of last night, were getting in direct touch as fast as possible today with their important directors. They expected to be able to report tonight or early tomorrow morning to the president on their conclusions regarding this plan. President Wilson held himself in readiness to meet them as soon as they were ready, and it was said he had indicated he has no plan to present other than that on which he has steadily insisted.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY QUESTION GOES BEFORE BOARDS

Committee is Appointed. President Holden announced the committee of so-called "big barons" included himself, W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, Southern railway; R. S. Lovett, Union Pacific; E. F. Ripley, Santa Fe; A. H. Smith, New York Central; Frank Trumbull, C. and O.; and Daniel Willard, B. and O. He issued the following statement: "The committee is in continuous session, considering the situation, but no conclusion has yet been reached. "There will be no strike," said one railroad today. Officially he said the executives would "stick to the last ditch" if public opinion "continues favorable to the railroads." Privately, however, his admission was that "they'll take 'last ditch' business, but it is a practical certainty that no strike is coming." The informant frankly said if there is any veering in public sentiment as the railroads interpret it—or if President Wilson feels the public is with him, the executives must—and will—yield. "We would avoid future trouble. There is no doubt, however, that the roads will stand out to the end for some concessions. They want the president to define strongly and practically some means for avoiding future trouble. To this end there have been many suggestions, one of the foremost of which provides for the creation of an investigation commission similar to that under the Canadian disputes act. In the discussion of "adequate compensation" for yielding the eight-hour day the railroad executives are expected to urge the president to recommend some congressional action to unify control of railroad operation. They want the roads placed entirely under federal regulation, eliminating state control. The executives are now said to be convinced that they can get rate increases from the Interstate Commerce commission and with this one of their principal objections has been removed. "Bill agrees with everybody," he said today. Incidentally he and others professed not to be particularly moved by President Wilson's plea for peace in view of the need for avoiding future trouble. "The roads of our country is very short," Hill said. "They're not even cutting it much less moving it. A strike wouldn't affect us as it would eastern railroads. We actually have four or five thousand cars idle. The only lines seriously affected would be those around Pittsburgh, transporting steel and iron." The last word on the negotiations will be said by the managers' committee. The executives after conferring together, were to call on the president, explain the decision reached and tell him they would confer with the managers' committee. This committee was to formulate the final decision. Therefore, it appears the turning point in negotiations might be reached today. The employees had a brief meeting this morning and found themselves at a loss to size up the situation accurately, though inclined to optimism. Their meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, and in the meantime many of them visited the capitol as the guests of Vice President Marshall.

Boast of Lady-Killer Brings Forth Bullets

Antonio Maria Declared If John Compton "Had a Girl," Maria Could "Take Her Away—He Is Dead Now." Los Angeles, Aug. 22.—(P. N. S.)—Antonio Maria, 21, is dead today because he boasted about his personality. John Compton, who died the shooting, escaped. Antonio Florio Maria's father-in-law, was hit in the thigh by a bullet after it had passed through Maria's body. The tragedy took place in the presence of Maria's wife. Maria told Compton that if the latter "had a girl," he could take her away from him. Compton replied with four bullets.

FLOWER OF GERMAN SOLDIERY SUBDUED, SAYS ENGLISH WRITER

Philip Gibbs Tells of Heavy Fighting Between Pozieres and Guillemont.

TEUTONS WINNING ALSO

Berlin Dispatch Indicates That Victorians Are Not Altogether on Side of Allied Forces.

By Philip Gibbs. With the British Armies in the Field. London, Aug. 22.—(I. N. S.)—There has been heavy fighting all along the line, from the ground north of Pozieres as far as the trenches to the south of Guillemont, where the British have joined hands with the French after their own brilliant capture of Maurepas. The result of the operations is, on the whole, full of advantage to the allied offensive. Severe blows have been inflicted upon the Teutons, not only causing them great losses, but making their defense more difficult and embarrassing. German prisoners are not from the ruffraff of the last reserves swept out of depots to hold weak parts of the line. They are men upon whom Germany most relies to stop the allies' advance. But today these men admit that they are being asked to endure more than human nature can stand. One of them used English slang,

saying: "We are fed up and couldn't stick it any longer." An unending shell fire of our artillery hurled over their lines. The fierce assaults of our infantry have unnerved many so that they have no stomach for a fight. One party of Saxons left their trenches, walked quietly over to the British and said: "Comrades, we surrender." In many cases when the British came close to them, groups of German soldiers held up their hands and made no resistance. It is not that they lack courage, but they had no chance whatever, under the storm of fire and against the British who warmed about them. They accepted the inevitable with dismal resignation, acknowledging the hopelessness of the situation.

Great Extravagance Charged by Senator

Washington, Aug. 22.—(U. P.)—Denouncing the Democratic revenue bill as one of the results of "Democratic extravagance" and the doctrine of "tariff for revenue only," Senator Curtis of Kansas, in a senate speech, today itemized expenditures of the Democratic administration.

He said that while only \$946,000,000 was disbursed during the last year of President Taft's regime, disbursements under President Wilson for 1914 totaled \$1,045,000,000. In 1915 disbursements were \$2,000,000 more than in 1914, Curtis said. In 1916 they totaled \$1,114,000,000. For 1917, he said, the total jumps to \$1,700,000,000, as against the \$1,295,399,289 which represented the total disbursements during 1865 at the end of the great Civil war.

Noiseless Mosquitoes Now. Washington, Aug. 22.—(U. P.)—Scientific Washington is aroused over the discovery of noiseless mosquitoes. They do not differ in other respects from the common variety, but their buszleness renders their execution more deadly. Christianity was introduced in Japan in 1549.



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