

SENATE PASSES TARIFF AFTER A LONG DEBATE

Senator Borah Is Only Republican to Vote Against Administration Measure — Senator LaFollette Barred From Conference.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—(By Associated Press.) The administration tariff bill, officially "the tariff act of 1922," was passed late today by the senate after four months of debate. It now goes to conference.

Senator Borah of Idaho was the only republican to vote against the measure. Three democrats—Broussard, Kendrick and Ransdell—voted for it.

Senator LaFollette, republican, Wisconsin, third ranking republican on the senate finance committee and an opponent of the tariff bill, was omitted today from the list of senate republican conferees on the measure. The republicans appointed were Chairman McCumber and Senators Smead of Utah, and McLean of Connecticut. Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Jones of New Mexico were named the democratic conferees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Attacking the provisions of the tariff bill proposing broad authority for the president to increase or decrease duties Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, declared today in the senate that he could not give his support to the measure on the final vote unless these provisions were eliminated. He said he could not arrive at the conclusion that they were constitutional.

Senator Jones, republican, Washington, expressing his views on the tariff said his people were getting more and more weary of the proposition of congress undertaking to fix tariff rates. "It is impossible," he said, "for a committee of congress or congress to acquaint itself with every business in the country, and yet that is what it would have to do if it acts wisely in fixing rates."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The senate will end its four months' tariff fight late today with the passage of the administration bill by an overwhelming majority. With the absence of two republican senators generally credited as in opposition it was expected that not to exceed three votes would be cast against the bill on the majority side. The general belief was that these would be offset by at least that many votes in support on the democratic side.

Although it worked until close to midnight last night, the senate was back on the job half an hour earlier than usual today in order to clean up amendments of individual senators. At the getaway last night, it was agreed that debate should be limited to five minutes to each senator on each amendment and that the administration features, including the so-called flexible tariff provisions should first be considered. Aside from these features, most of the highly controverted individual amendments were disposed of during the more than 12 hours that the senate labored yesterday.

By substantial majorities the 2.3 cents a pound rate on sugar and the 33 cents a pound on the clean content of raw wool were approved. Both matters led to long and sharp debates and senators visibly were tiring before the end of the session.

Yesterday some republican leaders expressed apprehension lest there be many amendments undisposed of at 4 p. m. today, when, under the unanimous consent agreement entered into last Saturday, debate must cease and the bill be started on the final parliamentary stages to its passage.

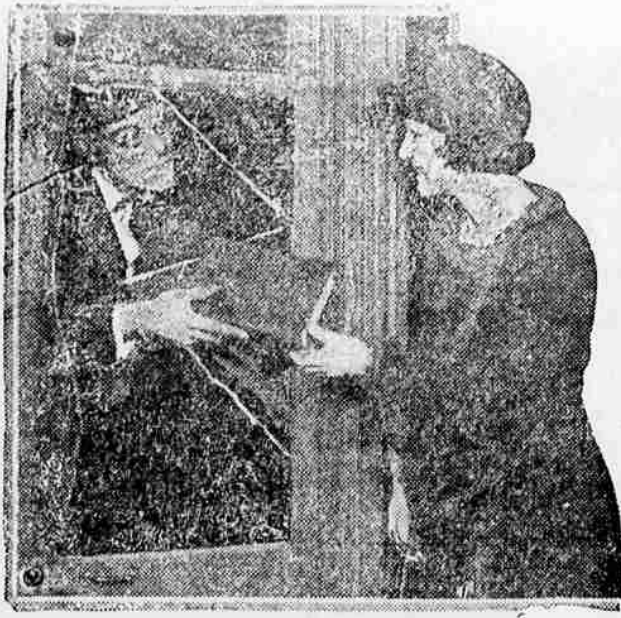
SUCCEEDS WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Often Does That. — Read Mrs. Miner's Testimony

Churubusco, N. Y. — "I was under the doctor's care for over five years for backache and had no relief from his medicine. One day a neighbor told me about your Vegetable Compound and I took it. It helped me so much that I wish to advise all women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and backache. It is a great help in carrying a child, as I have noticed a difference when I didn't take it. I thank you for this medicine and if I ever come to this point again I do not want to be without the Vegetable Compound. I give you permission to publish this letter so that all women can take my advice." — Mrs. FRED MINER, Box 102, Churubusco, N. Y.

It's the same story over again. Women suffer from ailments for years. They try doctors and different medicines, but feel no better. Finally they take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and you can see its value in the case of Mrs. Miner. That's the truth of the matter. If you are suffering from any of the troubles women have, you ought to try this medicine. It can be taken in safety by young or old, as it contains no harmful drugs.

Now Showing at Rialto Theater



BERT LYTELL in SHERLOCK BROWN

It was to speed up action that the five minute debate agreement was entered into.

EXPOSITION ENDORSED

(Continued from page one)

statement "God must love the poor people. He made so many of them" and stated that Oregon loved them and invited them to come to the exposition in 1925. Mr. Hartwig closed by urging every man and woman to go to the polls in the fall and vote for the exposition.

Scenery Is Praised.

The next speaker on the program was George L. Rauch, president of the Portland and club. He praised the scenery of the valley and stated that he wished that the people of Oregon could divide the pleasures of living in Oregon with the people of other states. He stated that the exposition had been planned for the purpose of bringing people here from other states to share in the pleasures.

Mr. Rauch praised the people of Medford for their selection of a mayor such as "Pop" Gates, whom he described as a man of young ideas, backed by energy and pep. The speaker implied that our mayor was similar to Portland's mayor, Geo. L. Baker.

Mayor Baker Speaks.

Mayor George L. Baker of Portland was the next speaker. His unique and appropriate opening remarks amused and pleased the crowd. He said:

"Ladies and gentlemen of Jackson county, citizens of Medford. Isn't this a wonderful night? Isn't it wonderful? Just look up at the sky and see those wonderful stars. It is certainly a privilege to live in this county. Let us draw a picture of the crowded tenement houses in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other cities of the United States. Let us picture the dirty streets where disease lurks and where crowds of little children use the streets as playgrounds. Think of the people who live in these dirty districts with fire escapes for their back yards. Think of the awful heat or the extreme cold. That's the picture of the far east and the crowded western cities of the west. While we in the great state of Oregon, sitting as we are tonight under this great blue canopy, enjoying all that the great God has given us. Our Oregon, Your Oregon, My Oregon. Not Medford's, not Ashland's, not Grants Pass', or Klamath Falls' or any other cities alone, but Our Oregon!"

"We have traveled, as has been already told you over 1000 miles in this state before coming to your city. We have traveled over roads that were almost impassable; we have traveled over gravelled roads, good enough for anyone. We have traveled over hard surfaced roads. We were at that Ashland people are pleased to call the gateway to Oregon, and I am thinking of the wonderful privilege you people have to be on a hard surfaced highway leading in every way to the wonderful things God could give to people, and still there are complaints among you people, but if you could see some of the districts through which we have gone the conditions under which they are living, you would feel fortunate in living in a paradise such as this county is and which they are building of the entire state of Oregon. We must be unselfish toward other sections of the state. We must eliminate the selfish and petty feelings. We must be big enough to work for each other. We must, if we expect to build up this state, do the things that are necessary; give up a part of our time because this will help in building up our state. A few men cannot do it, neither can a few cities. The people in this state are too far apart. There are too few people living in the state of Oregon. Kind friends, there are eight people to the square mile in the state of Oregon, 22 people to the square mile in the state of California, and 29 people to the square mile in the state of Washington. What has built up California? What has built the great city of Los Angeles, the third largest city of the Pacific coast, outnumbering the people in the other cities in the west. I will tell you how they built them. The people in California believe in California, the people in California talk California and the people in California co-operate."

Mayor Baker assured his audience that there was going to be an exposition in Portland in 1925 and that there was no doubt of it. He stated that after it had been held the people of Oregon would congratulate themselves on their vision.

A newspaper man with the caravan stated last night that Mayor Gates' speech of welcome was the best speech that he had heard while on the trip and Fred L. Carlton, chairman of the meeting stated that the crowd of people present was the largest crowd he had met on the trip.

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Sports

BABE RUTH'S HOME RUN WINS GAME OVER WHITE SOX

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—(By Associated Press.) Babe Ruth indulged in his favorite pastime just for a spell against the White Sox at the Polo grounds which tells the story of the Yanks' 8 to 7 win over Chicago in ten innings and their climb to a tie for league leading honors with the St. Louis Browns, who were bumped into an 8 to 4 loss by the Athletics.

Ruth's home blow, his 23rd of the season, was obtained off the first ball pitched in the tenth inning and it gave Bullet Joe Bush credit for his 20th victory of the season, his ninth in a row and his second in two days. Waite Hoyt started the game, injured a finger and gave way to Jones, who was replaced by Bush in the ninth, when the score was 7 all.

McGraw's men scored 17 runs against the Cubs' 11. They used 16 players and accounted for 20 hits, while 15 Giants gathered 12 blows. The Braves set down the Pirates 5 to 2 and the Cardinals finally jumped out of a losing habit, winning from the Phillies 3 to 2 in 14 innings.

Detroit suffered one of its occasional runless days, losing to the Red Sox 8 to 0 and Speaker's Cleveland club took a 7 to 5 game from the Washingtons.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Charley Hollocher, captain of the Chicago Cubs, has struck a batting stride which has swung his team mates in line with the hustling little shortstop and as a result the club, picked by a majority of experts to finish far down in the second division, is up in third place and battling the leaders, according to the averages released today and which include Wednesday's games. The club is third in the pennant race and third in batting, Pittsburgh leading in team batting with 309 and New York being second with 296.

Chicago's mark is 296. In fielding Chicago is out in front with an average of .971, with New York trailing with .969.

Hollocher by his consistent batting has boosted himself up to fourth place with an average of .358, compared with .345 a week ago. Rogers, formerly the St. Louis batting star, continues to top the players who participated in 90 or more games with an average of .374 and is leading the home run hitters with 29 circuit blows. He also continues out in front in total bases with 238, the result of 164 hits, which besides his circuit drives includes 31 doubles and 8 triples.

Bigbee of Pittsburgh is the runner up to Hornsby for batting honors with .363 and O. Grimes of Chicago is next with .361. George Sisler and Tyrrus Cobb are entering the home stretch only five points apart for the batting honors of the American league, according to averages released today and which include games of last Wednesday. Sisler is out in front with an average of .419, five points ahead of Cobb, whose mark is .405. The St. Louis star has played in seven more games than his rival and has been at bat 439 times compared to 399 times for the Georgia Peach. Sisler cracked out 180 hits, while Cobb made 158.

This Speaker is trailing the pair with .350.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

National
Chicago 11, New York 17.
Pittsburg 2, Boston 5.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati rain.
American
Boston 0, Detroit 0.
New York 8, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 4.
Washington 5, Cleveland 7.
Coast
Seattle 1, Portland 10.
San Francisco 3, Vernon 10.
Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 4, Salt Lake 5.

\$7750 BOOZE FINES IMPOSED IN HOUR

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—In less than one hour Judge Frank H. Rudkin, in the federal court here yesterday imposed sentences on thirty-seven violators of the Volstead act, totaling \$7750 in fines, said to be the biggest hour's work in disposing of prohibition cases since the inception of the law.

Judge Rudkin, whose home is in Spokane and whose judicial district is eastern Washington, was forced to administer speedy justice in order to take an early train for the north.

IRISH FIRE ON RED CROSS

(Continued from page one)

The communication says that Commandant O'Connell requested a cessation of firing to enable him to release the wounded, but the irregulars under Commander Aiken refused unless the garrisons in the jail and the Ann street barracks surrendered. In order to save the wounded, Commandant O'Connell ordered these garrisons to surrender.

BELFAST, Aug. 19.—(By Associated Press.) A spirited fight of four hours duration occurred early today between national troops and republican irregulars at Dungooloy on the Louth-Armagh border. The republicans finally fled across the border with the few stragglers in pursuit. No details of casualties was reported up to this afternoon.

BELFAST, Aug. 19.—The northern government has prohibited the circulation of the Irish Catholic, a Dublin weekly newspaper, throughout Ulster for one month, as the result of its attack on the northern judiciary.

SANTA FE STRIKE CALLED OFF

(Continued from page one)

ferences between brotherhood and railroad leaders called in an effort to end the nation-wide shop crafts strike today experienced a lull in negotiations.

Rail chiefs were preparing for a general meeting of the railway executives here next week at which will be considered a proposition for settlement of the walkout proffered yesterday by the running traders, acting as mediators, to a committee representing the carriers.

Labor leaders who had massed in this city during the parley also were holding themselves in readiness to receive the answer of the employers at another meeting of the mediators and executives set for next Wednesday.

The proposal under consideration by the roads was not officially defined at the end of yesterday's parley.

Alfred P. Thom, vice president and general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives, announced his intention of going to Washington immediately on a mission which he declined to discuss.

T. Dewitt Cuyler, head of the association, returned to his headquarters in Philadelphia.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was making ready to return to Washington with B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts organization and other labor leaders.

BILL WOULD BOOST TAXES

(Continued from Page One)

signed the petitions. It was represented to them to be a bill simply to change the age limit for children in the elementary public schools and to strengthen the existing law in regard to compulsory attendance in the schools, and there was no public understanding that the bill was meant to destroy all private education.

"In addition to this fraudulent method of obtaining the submission of the bill to a vote, the authors of it attached to it a false title, calling it a 'Compulsory Education Bill,' when it ought to have been called 'A Bill to Establish State Monopoly of Education.'

As to Private Schools.

"Why should the private schools of this state be destroyed? There has never been any complaint that they were violating the law, or teaching anything they ought not to teach, or in any way detracting from the citizenship and civilization of the state. The various religious denominations in this state, including Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, have been maintaining private schools in which exactly the same course of instruction is followed that is prescribed by the state, and taught in the public schools and the state authorities exercise supervision over the course of instruction both in the private and in the public schools. But in addition to this state curriculum these religious schools teach the form of religious faith and the system of morality based upon it which is believed in by the founders and patrons of the schools. This is their constitutional right, secured to them by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitution of every state in the union, including that of Oregon, for this is a land dedicated to the great American principle of liberty of conscience and absolute equality of freedom of religion among the people.

"Certainly no child is in any way injured by receiving religious and moral training, no matter what may be the particular sect of religion that imparts such instruction. Washington said, in his farewell address, that there can be no patriotism without morality, and no morality without religion; and the whole fabric of American civilization is founded upon, and its superstructure is patterned, upon the fundamental principles of religion and morality as taught by these denominational schools.

"It has been held by every court in the union that ever had the question before it, that the right of a parent to educate his own child in whatever way and whatever faith he

chooses is paramount to the right of the state, being a natural and inalienable right, conferred upon every man by virtue of the sacred duties and responsibilities of parenthood. So long as the private schools pursue substantially the same course of instruction that is prescribed in the state schools, every parent in this state, and in every state, has an inalienable right which no government can justly and reasonably take away from him, to educate his child in any system of religion and morality that he pleases, and this law would utterly destroy the most vital and fundamental principle of American government.

Churches Oppose Bill.

Accordingly we find that in opposition to this bill there have been filed with the secretary of state at Salem, strong arguments against it by the Lutherans, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the principals of the leading private schools, and a number of the prominent citizens and taxpayers of the city of Portland—of all shades of religious belief, and some of them with no religion and some of them leading Masons. In favor of the bill we find that the leading element is the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, with its auxiliaries under the fantastic names of the 'Ladies of the Invisible Empire,' and 'The Royal Riders of the Red Robe.'

"This is a waste of time and of money to talk about the Ku Klux. Their methods and motives are being exposed every day, and the records of the criminal courts of this and other states sufficiently demonstrate what kind of an organization they are.

Means Russian Sovietism.

"The fact is that this bill is inspired by exactly the same principles and practices as those that have characterized Russian Sovietism. In the Literary Digest of April 10, 1920, there was published an authentic interview with the Commissioner for Public Instruction of the government of soviet Russia, in which he said: 'The private schools, those hot-beds for the cultivation of class distinction were taken over by the state; that was one of our first and easiest tasks.' That is precisely the language now being used by the Ku Klux Klan in favor of this bill, and their object is exactly the same as that of the soviet—to establish a despotic state monopoly of education, and ultimately to destroy religion as an element in our national life.

"The state will publish and distribute to every voter a pamphlet containing the arguments for and against this bill. There is only one argument filed in favor of it. Read those arguments, as every voter will have an opportunity to do, and you will be convinced that there is absolutely no necessity for this law; no benefit, no public betterment to be achieved by the adoption of such a law, but on the contrary it will destroy one of the most useful instrumentalities in the educational, religious, and moral life of the state; it will entail an enormous increase in taxation; it will violate every principle of American constitutional government, and destroy the most valued tenets and traditions of American

liberty; namely, liberty of conscience and freedom of religion.

Injury to Business.

If it is adopted it will do this state incalculable harm. Already our people begin to understand the necessity for a forward movement intended to develop the resources and to increase the population of this state. Oregon is twice as old as the state of Washington, and only a little younger than the state of California; it has just as great natural resources and attractions, and just as fine a class of people as either one of those commonwealths, but Oregon has only eight inhabitants to the square mile,

while Washington has twenty and California has twenty-two. Can this state afford to adopt a law like this, which is at best an untried and a dangerous experiment, and for which there has been no public demand, and for which there is no public necessity? If it should be adopted in November, for it will furnish a sorry exhibit for Portland's world fair in 1925, for it will place this state out of harmony with the civilization of the entire country and mark Oregon not as a progressive state, but as one that is willing to go back to the age of religious proscription and intolerance."

—COMING—

VIOLA DANA in
"They Like 'Em Rough"

TOMORROW

—GOING—

James Oliver Ourwood's
"THE MAN FROM
HELL'S RIVER"

LAST TIMES TODAY

STAYING—ALWAYS

MRS. JAY at the organ

RIALTO

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