

"HYPOCRISY" CRY OF GERMAN SOCIALIST.

"It Was You Who Chose War," Report of Liebknecht to Bethmann Hollweg.

Paris, April 11.—French Socialists have received from Switzerland a full account of the interruptions made by Herr Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, in the course of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Reichstag.

"We could have obtained what we wanted by peaceable labor, but our enemies chose war," said the Chancellor.

"It was you who chose war," interrupted Liebknecht.

Great excitement followed with shouts of "put him out!" and "Scoundrel!" The president called Liebknecht to order.

"Hypocrisy!" Cries Liebknecht.

"Now will there be in Belgium the status quo ante," continued the Chancellor. "Germany can no longer relinquish the oppressed Flemish people to Romanization."

Liebknecht—"Hypocrisy!"

Chancellor—"We do not want neighbors who will form a new coalition to strangle us. We want neighbors with whom we can work with reciprocal benefit."

Liebknecht—"And whom you will then assail as you assailed Belgium."

"Go to Russia!" shouted a member of the Catholic center.

Chancellor—"The memory of this war will long exist in this sorely tried country."

Liebknecht—"It is your fault."

Chancellor—"The peace which ends this war must be durable. It must not carry the germs of a new war within its breast, but of final pacific order."

Liebknecht—"First free the German people."

General Clamor Follows.

This remark was followed by general clamor and the president called Liebknecht to order. The latter repeated his remark and the president said: "You are disturbing the order of this assembly in an unprecedented manner."

Chancellor—"Whence comes our strength to best and conquer the superior numbers of our enemies? Does any one sincerely believe that it is from territorial greed?"

Liebknecht—"Yes" (General protestation.)

Chancellor—"These are the invention of those who wanted war."

Liebknecht—"It was you who wanted war." (Great Clamor.)

Chancellor—"It is for Germany and not for pieces of foreign soil that the sons of Germany are bleeding and dying."

Liebknecht—"That is not true."

Thereupon there was formidable clamor throughout the assembly and the president once more called Liebknecht to order. Later Liebknecht interrupted the speech of the Social Democratic majority leader in a similar manner.

Haase Pleads for Belgium.

The official account of the proceedings of the Reichstag intended for circulation abroad suppressed the following passages from the speech by a Socialist member, Herr Haase.

"We demand the independence of Belgium. The wrong committed against Belgium must be repaired. (Interruptions and tumult.) You will allow me to repeat the Chancellor's words in this connection. We repudiate the principle that necessarily knows no law. Deputy Spahn has declared that Belgium must remain politically, economically and militarily in Germany's hands. Annexation under this form is worse for a hitherto free people than seizure of a part of its territory."

"The Chancellor tells us that the German people are not hungry. I will answer him. I have in my hands a circular terminating with 'Peace! Peace!' the Chancellor's discourse not having brought peace nearer, but left it further away, it remains only for the people to take fate in their own hands and end this frightful war. We insist that national rights must be respected."

Peace Propositions Demanded.

"We demand of the government that it make peace propositions. Alas, it can do so only with difficulty, since it pretends to dictate terms of peace to its enemies."

The general assembly of German and Austrian Socialists just held in Vienna ended according to reports from Zurich, with cries of "Long live peace!" A resolution was passed at the meeting in favor of re-establishing international socialism after the war. About one-third of the French Socialists also seem to be in favor of re-establishing the international organization.

Preparing for the Inevitable.

At a banquet in Washington on Thursday night, President Wilson spoke guardedly of our relations with Mexico and Germany, and then boldly asked "Is the country ready?" The country is ready—ready for any contingency; but the country is not prepared. And this is due principally to the fact that the President so bitterly opposed preparedness, and wasted the last year or two in penning prose poems to peace and singing the country to sleep with oratorical lullabies.

War threatens from two sides. We must either shamefully give up the hunt for Villa and withdraw our troops or continue the chase as an incident to a long and bloody conflict with Mexico. We shall have to admit that American citizens have no rights on the high seas that the Kaiser is bound to respect or immediately take such action as must evidently result in a state of war with Germany.

That is the writing on our wall. We have so persistently pursued peace that we have invited war. And we are so unprepared for war that we shall not speedily gain peace.

"MEDICINE" FORMULA EXPOSED IN COURT.

Dr. C. Howard Childs Is Put on Trial Charged With Obtaining Money By Fraud.

Water—88 per cent. Table Salt—9 per cent. Borax—2 per cent. Vegetable Coloring—1 per cent.

There you have it—the formula for the wonderful Aposteriori catarrh remedy. Very efficacious for coughs, colds, hay fever, la grippe, etc. etc. It sold for \$1.50 a bottle. Not exorbitant, was it, considering the high cost of manufacture?

Dr. C. Howard Childs planned to make a fortune with this medicine in Oregon, it appeared, according to testimony introduced at the opening of his trial for obtaining money by false pretenses in Portland in the court of Circuit Judge Morrow. He was to get \$10,000 from the Paris Medicine Company, a \$1,000,000 concern, for introducing the remedy to sneezing Oregonians. Of course, the firm, which is a real one, telegraphed District Attorney Evans that Childs was not known there and that there was no \$10,000 contract in existence. But that was after his arrest.

Formula is Exposed.

The formula of this marvelous medicine was exposed in court Friday by A. S. Wells, state chemist, who was called upon to analyze the contents for the prosecution.

The introduction of the medicine in Oregon, according to some evidence introduced, and a previous confession of Childs, involved a scheme whereby pretty young women were employed to go to various drug stores and ask for Aposteriori.

"Sorry, Miss, but we are out of it just now, but we have something just as good," the druggist would reply, not caring to confess that he had never heard of this new remedy before.

"No thank you," she would say sweetly, "I'll just leave this \$1.50 you can send me a bottle when you get some in." Then, believing there might be a real demand the druggist would order some from the suave salesman, who would "accidentally" visit his store the following day.

"Medicine" Note Security.

The present charge against Childs was preferred by J. C. Garman, who paid \$800 for 600 dozen bottles of Aposteriori, or at least accepted the bottles as security for a note for \$800. The bottles were stored in room 312 of the stock exchange building, and on investigating it was found that only those cases piled on the outside contained any bottles. The complaint followed.

The Tariff a Business Man's Problem.

In reproducing and commenting upon a recent editorial of the Times on the subject of Tariff being a problem for solution by business men and not politicians, the editor of the Manufacturers Record has to say:

"Some good horse sense evidently is to be found around the Tampa Times office. Would that every other Southern newspaper would come to realize that the Tariff is an economic question and should be decided on its merits without regard to political parties."

The truths so often reiterated by the Times are coming to be realized throughout the "Solid South" as well as in other sections, and the demand for the appointment of the permanent Tariff commission of business men is rapidly growing in volume. No state has been more injured than Florida by political tinkering with tariff.

The Times for once is, we think, wrong. Florida has been sadly injured by political tinkering with Tariff, but other states have, we think suffered much more. It is refreshing to see such strong Democratic papers as the Times taking the stand that the Tariff is a business or economic question and should not be made the football of political politics.

Hammond's Amazing Secrets.

Although popular periodicals have devoted much attention to the magical experiments of John Hammond, Jr., the public has had natural misgivings. Many claims of radio control of projectiles have come to naught the last few years. But the inclusion of an item of \$750,000 in the fortification bill for the acquisition of Hammond's patents, or recommendation of experts of the coast artillery, under whose eyes Hammond has experimented for two years, has a tendency to dispel skepticism. There are 128 patents in all, and Hammond, it is understood, will devote his time without further charge to supervising the installation of his devices.

Hammond's chief feat is propelling from a protected station on the shore a boat carrying a torpedo at a speed of fifty miles an hour by radio control and hurling it at a battleship. The speed furnished ample protection from gunfire. He has a secret that precludes counter-influence on his radio control. In repeated experiments the torpedo has been hurled against targets at a distance of twenty eight miles from shore. He has also exercised the radio control from an aeroplane at an altitude of one mile and is confident that he can quadruple that altitude. The radio direction is more accurate than gunfire, for he has hit with his torpedo a bamboo rod an inch in diameter, standing upright at a distance of 3 1/2 miles, ten times out of fifteen. Among numerous other secrets he offers to the government is a method of preventing theft of wireless messages, which would have great commercial as well as military value.

The inventor is but 26 years old and has spent eight years solving the radio problem, which has baffled the greatest scientists of the world. But he has been more fortunate than the run of inventors, in that his wealthy father has believed in him and advanced \$300,000 for conducting the experiments. The appropriation is not excessive and the country is fortunate

in acquiring exclusive knowledge of such a revolutionary invention, even though some subsequent inventor may devise ways of impairing its effectiveness.

The Cost of Motoring.

To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires at the very least 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline, worth \$130,000,000, 20,000,000 gallons, of lubricating oil, worth \$8,000,000; 12,000,000 tires worth not less than \$16 apiece, or \$192,000,000; accessories and extra comforts, goggles, gloves and caps, \$50 per car, or \$100,000,000; garage charges on short tours (exclusive of gas and oil) \$100 per car per year, or \$200,000,000; repairs made necessary by wear, tear, and accident (exclusive of tires) \$50 per car per year, or \$100,000,000. Total running expenses for all cars in use \$730,000,000. Add there-to the value of 600,000 new cars purchased during 1915 at an average price of \$750, or \$450,000,000 and we get the immense total of \$1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on motoring.

Irritating Taxation.

American business men are frequently reminded in a course of a day's operations that a Democratic national administration is raising revenue by annoying methods that should be needless, and would be needless if Republicans were in control. Stamp taxes in time of peace are an imposition, and it is no surprise that some of the most influential Democrats in Congress favor their removal. Sticking stamps to a large number of petty documents takes time that could be much better employed. If a patent must be bled it is best not to carry on the process by constant insect bites. Even with these emergency taxes the Democratic financiers who are trying to make both ends meet find that output still exceed income, and are considering how much can be raised by a further multiplication of stamps or other vexatious special imposts. The whole proceeding is thoroughly unscientific and undesirable. But the Democratic party has an assortment of fads and fallacies that influence it more than the dictates of common sense.

If a Republican administration was confronted with the problem of deficient revenue it would adjust duties on imports to fit the situation, and incidentally promote some form of American industry. The revenue required would be promptly obtained, and taxpayers would not be reminded of it a dozen times a day. Practically, it would do its work unobtrusively and without injustice to any one. A party that collects war taxes in time of peace is necessarily under a serious indictment. The prominent Democrats who have begun to realize this fact are not few, but they will never find the right remedy as long as they hang onto free trade. This is but one of the Democratic perplexities of the day, but it is in itself large enough to make the people thoughtful.

Hughes' Position on Present Issues.

In the discussions of the availability of Justice Hughes as a Republican candidate for President, much has been said of the lack of knowledge of his position on the political questions now at issue. Justice Hughes has since 1910 and during this time he has been debared from the traditions of his high office from public utterances upon political, and particularly partisan, subjects. Nor has the present consideration of his name in connection with the presidency drawn from any statement of his views, publicly or privately. But the records of his political activity during the years in which he was free, and in duty bound, to discuss such subjects, reveal his attitude toward current issues as clearly as if he were speaking now.

How does Hughes stand on preparedness, is naturally the first question asked, it being uppermost in the minds of the people. He answered that question in the campaign of 1908 when he said: "It is our constant aim to live in friendship with all nations and to realize the aims of a free government, secure from the interruptions of strife and the wastes of war. It is entirely consistent with these aims, and it is our duty to make adequate provision for our defense and to maintain the efficiency of our army and navy. And this I favor." In the light of the time he could hardly have said more. That, with this attitude in 1908, he could now be for any thing less than a full and altogether sufficient preparation for events that later developments have made possible, is unbelievable. Justice Hughes' mind is not of the weather-cock type. On the contrary, such criticism as has been voiced, has been against his firmness and tenacity of opinion.

Justice Hughes is strongly in favor of protection. "A protective tariff," he said in 1908, "is essential to the interest of our wage earners," and he urged at that time the appointment of a tariff commission, "in order to effect whatever readjustment may be necessary to make the tariff schedules consistent with the principles underlying the protective policy." In the same campaign, referring to foreign affairs, he said: "The Republican party has maintained the national honor, and under its direction American diplomacy has attained the highest levels of honorable purpose and distinguished achievement."

From such utterances as these, when governor of New York, it is not difficult to discern the present views of the justice of the Supreme Court.

The St. Louis Times wants to know if the administration at Washington is weakening on the tariff problem? Well, it is sort of wobbly and without hope of gaining its equilibrium.

There is no danger in this country to be apprehended from European war lords, but there is grave danger, or will be as soon as the butchery is over from a commercial viewpoint. This is the danger against which there should be preparedness.

To the Voters, Nineteenth Judicial District.

I am a Democratic candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Judge, Nineteenth Judicial District if nominated and elected, I shall try to do my duty and maintain my independence. S. S. Johnson.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Clerk, on the Republican ticket, at the primary election to be held in May, 1916. Respectfully, J. C. Holden.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Joint Senator for Tillamook, Washington, Lincoln and Yamhill counties. T. B. Handley.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Tillamook County on the Democratic ticket at the primary election on May 19, 1916. Geo. R. McKimins.

Notice to Voters.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff at the Democratic primaries to be held on May 19, 1916. N. J. Myers.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for the office of County School Superintendent at the primary election to be held in May. Geo. B. Lamb.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Sheriff on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May. Respectfully, Fred H. Mimich.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination for the office of County Sheriff, on the Republican ticket. If nominated and elected I shall endeavor to enforce the law with efficiency, and economy. Respectfully, W. L. Campbell.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, subject to your approval in the May primaries. Respectfully, John Aschim.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I wish to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Joint Representative for the Counties of Tillamook and Yamhill at the Republican primaries in May. F. A. Rowe.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for District Attorney at the Primary Election to be held May 19th, 1916. William Marx.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination by the Republican party for the office of District Attorney, to be voted for at the next regular primary election. If elected to the office, I will perform the duties of such office faithfully and conscientiously. I. H. Goyno.

To the Republican Voters of Tillamook County.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge on the 19th Judicial District comprising Tillamook and Washington Counties at the May 19th, 1916 primaries. Geo. R. Bagley.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

Candidate for nomination second term, on the Republican ticket, at primary election in May, for County Assessor. Respectfully, C. A. Johnson.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

Acting on the advice of friends from all parts of the county and the urgent request of many, I announce myself a candidate for nomination for County Clerk on the Republican ticket at the primaries in May. Respectfully, Erwin Harrison.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the 1916 primary election. Respectfully, B. L. Beals.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner (North end) Tillamook county on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May, 1916. D. F. Thompson.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Tillamook County, subject to the will of the Republican voters. If nominated and elected will endeavor to perform the duties imposed upon me with justice and impartiality. Harry P. Kerr.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Coroner on the Republican ticket at the primary election to be held in May. Respectfully, Dr. S. M. Weidt.

To The Voters of Tillamook County.

At a request of a number of large taxpayers and citizens, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner on the Republican ticket at the primary election. If nominated and elected, I will do my best to give the county a thorough business administration, and being a large taxpayer myself, will look after the taxpayers' interests and see that the tax money is economically expended, the taxpayers get value for their money, and all parts of the county get a square deal. Respectfully yours, S. G. Reed.

To the Voters of Tillamook County.

I herewith announce myself as a candidate to succeed myself as county surveyor. If nominated and elected I will continue to enforce the same policies practiced by my office in the past, that of conducting it strictly on an Engineering basis, efficiently and economically. Respectfully, R. L. Shreve.

FRANCIS L. MICHELBOOK of McMinnville.

Republican Candidate for Joint Senator. For the 24th Senatorial District comprising Lincoln, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.



I was born and reared on an Oregon farm and after graduating from the State College, have been extensively engaged in farming; served Yamhill County as representative in the 28th legislative assembly. If nominated and elected will continue to work for lower taxes, and strict economy. I favor laws for the people and rural credits; am opposed to the creation of new offices, commissions, raise of salaries or the misuse of clerical patronage for the legislative assembly, and favor limiting this clerical hire to a business basis. Strongly opposed to any modification of any laws passed by the people as the people's power through the ballot should not be tampered with.

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EAT VIERECK'S BREAD, TILLAMOOK BAKERY At All Grocers.

Prince Albert will show you the real road to smoke-joy! PRINCE ALBERT was made to create tobacco content where it never existed before! It permits men to smoke all they want without getting a sore tongue, without any comeback but real tobacco enjoyment! The patented process by which Prince Albert is made (and controlled exclusively by us) fixes that—and cuts out bite and parch! PRINCE ALBERT the national joy smoke comes right to your taste fair and square! And it will do for you what it has done for thousands of men—make pipe or cigarette smoking the cheerfulness of your pleasures! Prince Albert is to be had everywhere tobacco is sold in tins, red tins, 10c; has become popular and half-pennies in tin humidors—and in their elegant poured crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moist inner top that keeps the tobacco in such fine shape—ah says!