

ABOUT HUGHES.

He "Raised" Whiskers to Escape School Ridicule.

Washington, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, making him four years younger than the former president Roosevelt and six years younger than president Wilson.

His father was a Baptist minister and his mother was a devout woman, who shaped his early education with the idea of preparing him for the ministry. The family moved to Newark, New Jersey, when he was a boy, and during his young manhood settled in New York City.

Brilliant always as a student, young Hughes was graduated from a New York high school at the head of his class at the age of 15—so young that his father would not permit him to enter college for a year. He was graduated from Brown University in 1881, one of the five Phi Beta Kappa honor men of his year. Finally he attended Columbia University law school, holding the prize fellowship from 1884 to 1887.

At the beginning of his career Hughes was an instructor in Greek mathematics at an academy in Delhi, N. Y. A chiding remark from the principal of that academy to the effect that young Hughes would have trouble controlling the discipline of his classes because he had no more beard than an egg, is cited in innumerable biographical records of Hughes as having been responsible for the Hughes beard, which since has figured so largely in political caricatures.

After a short experience as an educator Hughes became a law clerk in the office of Stewart L. Woodford, who later was elected lieutenant governor of New York, but his health was undermined by his work and he accepted a chair as a professor of law at Cornell University. Two years later, however, he was back practicing law in New York.

The public first heard of Hughes in 1905 and 1906. It was in those years that he served first as counsel for the Stevens Legislative Committee, investigating the gas companies of New York, and then as counsel for the Armstrong Legislative Committee for the investigation of insurance houses in New York.

Big boned and well knit, Hughes still is slender in build. His beard is bushy and noticeable. Next to this his two most prominent features are his eyes and teeth. His eyes are blue-gray, kindly and gentle. His teeth, big, square and prominent, give an aspect of power and determination to his face. He is 54 years old and looks his age.

Hughes is an outdoor man. Golf is his favorite diversion. He is considered a good player and is especially strong on the long drives. He also is such an enthusiastic trapper and mountain climber that at one period he went to Switzerland for sixteen consecutive summers on walking trips. He greatly enjoys sea travel, but of late years he has gone to his summer camp in the Adirondacks. Here he swims, fishes and canoes.

The jurist is fond of music and often attends the opera. Although he has little technical knowledge of art, he has a piano player in his home, which he takes pleasure in operating. He also has a phonograph, and spends much time listening to its selections.

In college Hughes was an inveterate cigarette smoker, but he changed over to cigars later. He now limits himself to about half a dozen cigars a day. Although abstemious, Hughes is not a teetotaler. On occasions he takes his glass, preferring it with soda and cracked ice.

For relaxation from the strain of long hours of close attention to legal work Hughes reads a novel of Dumas or Balzac or some exciting tale of crime and adventure. At the end of the long and wearying legislative sessions Hughes, who was governor at the time, admitted in a sudden burst of confidence:

"I have read six of Dumas' novels since the session began, and if it keeps up much longer I'll have to begin on Gaboriau."

As governor, he was logger heads with the Republican organization. He first urged the passage of the Public Service Commission law, telling the Legislature that a railroad commission paid by the railroad and with only advisory powers, was inadequate. He stumped the state for his bill, and finally the legislature responded.

Hardly had the bill become a law before the Legislature passed a 2-cent passenger fare measure. Gov. Hughes vetoed it on the ground a Legislature should not deal arbitrarily with matters requiring investigation, particularly when it had just provided machinery for investigating such matters and had granted power to relieve a situation of justice and reason might demand. He also succeeded in having a measure against race-track betting enacted, resulting in the closing of important tracks in New York State and thus affecting racing throughout the entire country.

With the record of his first term behind him, Gov. Hughes was considered prominently for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908. President Roosevelt threw his power in favor of his secretary of war, Mr. Taft, and Gov. Hughes, instead, was renominated for governor and re-elected. He achieved wide-spread reputation as a campaign speaker by representing the Republican campaign at Youngstown, Ohio. It was during his second term in 1910, that President Taft appointed him to the Supreme Court bench.

As a member of the court, his clearness of comprehension and his ability of concise statement led to his selection by the chief justice in even the first year of his service to write most of the most important decisions rendered by the court. Among these were the so-called state rate cases, the pure food law decision and the Virginia-West Virginia debt case.

Hughes was married in New York City in 1888 to Antoinette, daughter of Walter S. Carter, and has four children, Charles Evan Hughes Jr., Helen, Catherine and Elizabeth Hughes. He for several years was

president of the Brown University Club, of New York, a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in New York.

He is a member of the Lawyers' Republican Union League and Cornell University Club and the American, New York State and New York City Bar Associations.

An Imaginary Issue.

Talk of sternly rebuking "the brazen invasion of the Supreme Court by partisan politics" was not unexpected. It comes from a source that has not been especially renowned for its reverence for the Supreme Court. The Democratic party in 1896 denounced the majority decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case. Most Democrats four years ago quoted the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan in construing the Sherman act. This was dragging the Supreme Court into politics.

As the Globe Democrat pointed out many months ago, the demand for Hughes in no manner affected the Supreme Court. It was not Hughes the judge but Hughes the statesman, the most available candidate in all the nation, far-seeing Republicans favored. He was the only Republican of Presidential size who was not in the internecine strife of 1912. Not a single decision of his is now a partisan issue. He cannot be accused of having tried to play politics from the bench. If he had attempted such a thing, the Republicans would have turned from him in disgust. He was not a candidate. He had no representative. Nobody really knew that he would accept, although his failure after the second ballot to protect against the use of his name put his acceptance beyond reasonable doubt.

Republicans and Democrats may not agree as to why he decided to accept. He feels there is a crisis in the nation. Not only does he share the general disapproval of Mr. Wilson's wobbly course in international affairs but he realizes that neither Mr. Wilson or his party, owing to a free trade obsession, would make the proper economic preparation for the country's "severest test after the war." Mr. Hughes considers the situation acute. Democrats do not. That is why the country cannot trust them to cope with it. They are as impartial on that as they were on the subject of preparedness eighteen months ago.

Lincoln, Sherman, Blaine and Thad Stevens voted on the informal ballot of the Republican convention of 1856 to take Justice McLean from the Supreme Court and make him standard bearer of the new party. The hot-headed delegates preferred Fremont and lost the states McLean could have carried. But nobody felt the judicial ermine was in danger of being spotted.

Peace Prospects.

Frank H. Simons, the magazine writer, recently asked a former French premier what would happen to any French politician who actively and earnestly advocated peace at that moment.

"Well," said the former president of the council, "I think that he would be killed. Very quietly, very decently of course, you understand, but still killed."

Simons went to England and heard several men in a railroad carriage discussing peace. All agreed to what one said: "If we men should want peace now, as we don't, the women wouldn't permit it." Ruddyard Kipling, speaking of the English woman said: "She is not like Rachel weeping for her lost child; the English woman is like a she bear that has lost her cubs."

Simons does not relate that he received an authoritative German impression, but we have been furnished that by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, speaking before the Reichstag recently, declared that any further suggestions of peace by Germany would be futile and evil.

"My belief in my people and my love for my people," he said, "gives me a conviction as firm as a rock that we shall fight and conquer as we have fought and conquered hitherto. Our enemies wish to let it go on to the end. We fear neither death nor devil, not even the hunger devil which they wish to send into our country."

If these expressions are typical of the sentiments of the various people involved in the conflict that has worn on until it nears the close of its second year, the odds on peace must be going down. His former secretary of state has publicly advised President Wilson to make another offer of his good offices to the warring governments toward peace. President Wilson probably knows better than Bryan that now is not the psychological moment. It may come this summer, it may come next winter or the war may last another two years, but it is beginning to look as if a deadlock is not an ideal condition for the suggestion of peace.

When Uncle Sam Ended a War.

The possibility that the United States may play the part of a mediator in bringing the European conflict to an end recalls the most noteworthy of this kind. It was eleven years ago last Sunday that Russia and Japan after a long and costly war in which the latter had been almost uniformly victorious, formerly accepted the proposal of President Roosevelt for a peace parley. It was on June 9, 1905, that the president of the United States offered his friendly offices to the warring powers, and two days after they pledged themselves to accept the offer.

At the invitation of President Roosevelt the peace conference was held in the United States, and the little New Hampshire city of Portsmouth was chosen for the gathering of the peace delegates. The envoys assembled there on the 9th of August and began a diplomatic warfare in which for a time neither side seemed to gain any advantage. The matter was eventually taken out of their hands, and the parley became between Tokio and St. Petersburg, with Washington acting as go-between. The struggle between the envoys

ended suddenly on August 29, when Japan made unexpected concessions in the matter of indemnity and the control of the island of Saghalien. The indemnity claim was waved and the Saghalien controversy satisfactorily compromised, and the treaty of peace was signed on September 5. The result was a diplomatic triumph for Russia, the defeated nation.

A Platform of Protection.

The outstanding features of the Republican platform is protection. Not merely protection in the restricted tariff sense, but protection for American and Americans in all the governmental applications of the power of control and direction. It is a document that speaks for "America first" in every line. It does not concern itself with humanity at large, except in its relations to the United States. It does not assume any benevolent direction of the moral conduct of the universe. It does not put us in the absurd and hypocritical pose of a divinely constituted leader of cosmic altruism. It takes the very proper position that the purpose of American government is to govern America, and it rightly assumes that the duty of the government begins and ends in the protection of American citizens and in the promotion of their happiness and prosperity.

"We declare," says the platform, "that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property." In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders the country must not only have adequate but thorough and competent national defense, ready for any emergency. And then, advancing to economic questions, it says: "The Republican party stands now, always has, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor." And in line with that policy, "the Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests." And further: "We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor," recommending, in addition, a number of measures for the benefit of labor.

All of the planks of this platform, in fact, are in one way or another in support of protective policies and protective measures. Even those reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, favoring closer relations with Latin America and demanding the retention of the Philippines, are of that nature. All have a direct relation to the protection and advancement of the American people, and that is the foundation principle of the Republican party. The protective tariff is but a single application of it.

Have You Heard It?

The kindly old squire was giving a little treat to the village school children. After tea he stepped on the platform and announced, with a beaming smile:

"Now I am going to perform certain actions and you must guess what proverb they represent. The boy or girl who succeeds first will receive a quarter."

Instantly every eye was fixed on him. The old gentleman lay down on the platform. Then one man came forward and tried in vain to lift him. Two others came to aid, and between them they raised the squire, who was rather portly.

The actions were meant to represent the motto, "Union is strength." When they had finished the squire stepped forward and asked if any child had solved the puzzle.

At once a grubby hand shot up and an eager voice squeaked: "Let sleeping dogs lie!"

Dirtiest Regiment.

The commanding officer of a corps was much troubled about the persistent untidiness of one of his men. Reprimand and punishment were unavailing. The man was incorrigible and remained as dirty as ever.

A brilliant idea struck the colonel: "Why not march him up and down the whole line of the regiment and shame him into decency?"

It was done. The untidy warrior, who hailed from the Emerald isle, was ordered to exhibit himself and march up and down before the entire regiment and let the men have a good look at him.

The unabashed Pat halted, saluted the colonel and said in the hearing of the whole corps, with the utmost sangfroid: "Dirtiest regiment I ever inspected sorr."

Enough Said.

A railroad lawyer who had much to do with human nature says: "Never cross-question an Irishman from the old sod." And he gave an illustration from his own experience: "A section hand had been killed by an express train, and his widow was suing for damages. The main witness swore positively that the locomotive whistle had not sounded until after the whole train had passed over his departed friend."

"See here, McGinnis," said I, "you admit that the whistle blew." "Yes, sorr, it blew sorr."

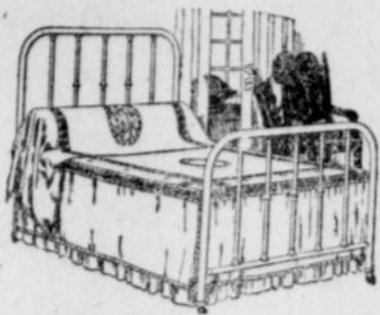
"Now, if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning, the fact would be in favor of the company, wouldn't it?"

"'Yis, sorr, and Mike would be testifying here this day." The jury giggled.

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