

LINCOLN PROGRAM IS GIVEN AT ARMORY HERE

Justice Burnett, H. M. Irwin, Grant B. Dimick and Seymour Jones Address Large Audience.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES ARE PAID TO MARTYR PRESIDENT

Musical Numbers of Interest Help to Enliven Occasion and Observance Is Great Success.

In spite of the fact that the day had been largely devoted to a proper observance of the occasion, and meetings had been held in many places, the armory drew a large crowd last night, the occasion being the celebration of the birthday of America's greatest president, Abraham Lincoln. Arrangements had been made to have the Willamette Glee club present, but, for some unknown reason, it did not materialize.

President of the Club Seymour Jones, after a brief but eloquent tribute to Lincoln, and an apology for the absence of the Glee club, introduced Justice George H. Burnett, who spoke briefly but with much feeling of the martyred president, and laid stress especially on his great example to Americans, an example shown as strongly and as splendidly in the humble walks of private life as well as within the highest office within the gift of humanity. He called attention to Lincoln's intense love of the common people to whose service his whole life was devoted, and outlined his life from the little log cabin down in Kentucky to the White House, where that life reached its grand fulfillment, and his great character burst into full bloom.

Following his too brief address, Miss Alberta Gilliam, soprano at the Globe theatre, kindly provided on the spur of the moment, in the absence of the Glee Club, by the manager of that theatre, sang The Star Spangled Banner, the audience rising as the first notes were sounded, pure and sweet, and her magnificent rendering of the nation's most inspiring song, and one of the most difficult to sing of them all, was one of the finest features of the evening.

She was followed by H. M. Irwin, who was a newspaper reporter in Washington during the war. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, but, unfortunately, his speech could not be heard by the larger portion of the audience. He reported Lincoln's Gettysburg speech for his paper, and told many incidents of those most stirring times at the nation's capital.

Miss Edith Kellogg Bartlett was heartily applauded on her rendering of "The pride of Battery B," and following this Hon. Grant B. Dimick, of Oregon City, made an eloquent address, which concluded the day's celebration. As time passes the grandeur of Lincoln's character and his innate greatness became more and more apparent, and the people on whom he relied and for whom he worked so splendidly, year after year a greater and more heartfelt tribute, and Salem yesterday, regardless of political faith, expressed its respect for the man, and its veneration for his memory.

SEALER WANTS REPORTS

BUCHTEL WRITES TO COUNTY COURTS REQUESTING THEM TO WRITE MONTHLY.

Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures Buchtel has written to the county courts impressing upon them the necessity of county sealers making monthly reports to the courts and the state department. The letter says in part: "I feel that by sending these reports it will place the state office in closer touch with the various county officers, and by a comparison of those reports it will enable this office to advise with the sealers, call attention to the different conditions that arise and make suggestions that will place the law on a more efficient basis, thereby securing to the people greater benefit and more satisfactory results to all concerned."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE AMERICAN OFFICER FAILS

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 12.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Lieutenant Arthur Cook Flag, lieutenant of Rear-Admiral Mayo, of the United States battleship Connecticut. Lieutenant Cook, although struck in the hip by a bullet, was only slightly injured. His assailant was not seen. Cook, accompanied by his wife and Miss Ethel McKenzie of Philadelphia, was returning in a carriage from dinner with Admiral Mayo. The party was proceeding down Avenida de la Independencia. When passing a side street a detonation was heard and Cook felt a shock on his left hip.

On alighting he found a bullet from a small automatic pistol. The bullet was spent in passing through the wood-work of the carriage. Cook reported to the admiral who notified John Lind

and Consul Canada. They notified General Mass, the military commander. It is not believed the attack was the result of a general plot but the sudden act of a desperado, who, seeing Lieutenant Cook in a brilliant uniform, mistook him for some high American officer.

"MOTHER JONES"

(Continued from page one.)

Cross-examined by Attorney Costigan, the miners' legal representative, the witness admitted that the owners have a tacit agreement among themselves, though not a regular organization.

He defended the operators' control of the saloons in some districts, saying they recognized the miners' right to liquor, if they wanted it, but believed that, by controlling the saloons, they could regulate the quantity of intoxicants consumed.

He owned freely that there had been "a shocking number of mine accidents in Colorado," but denied that they were due to the owners' refusal to recognize the unions.

YOUNG SALMON HATCHED

TOTAL OF 14,106,790 ON HAND SAYS CLANTON IN HIS JANUARY REPORT.

R. E. Clanton, ex-master fish warden and now superintendent of hatcheries, in his report for January, says that because of the mild weather the propagation work at the Bonneville fish hatchery has been more gratifying than usual.

Superintendent Wilson has on hand 14,106,790 young salmon. The fry resulting from the fall chinook eggs are all hatched. There are 1,250,000 eastern brook trout eggs which are under different periods of incubation at the station.

Mr. Clanton reports that all eggs have been hatched and a large part of the fry is taking food at Clatskanie river hatchery. Twenty-seven hundred 3-year-old rainbow trout, from 10 to 18 inches in length, and 11,700 rainbow yearlings are being held. There also are 141,787 salmon fry, which are as follows:

- Tillamook—Superintendent Wheeler has 493,980 chinook fry, 779,025 silverside eggs and 353,421 silverside fry.
- Siuslaw river—Eggs shipped from the Columbia river have hatched and fry are beginning to take food. Feeding 1,029,315 chinook fry and 482,000 silverside fry.
- Umpqua river—Feeding 1,495,420 young chinook fry.
- South Coos river—About 263,500 chinook eggs on hand; 1,993,900 chinook fry; 1,459,500 silverside eggs and 1,479,900 silverside fry.

Work is progressing at the Coquille river hatchery and 300,000 chinook eggs have been transferred to the hatchery. More than 2,000,000 eggs are being handled.

CIGARETTE TO BE BARRED.

Pendleton, Or., Feb. 12.—War is to be waged against the cigarette in Pendleton. The home, the school and the city is being organized into a triumvirate to stop boys from smoking. The Parent-Teacher association started the movement and it is expected that the city council at its next meeting will act on an ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to boys less than 18 years old. Special officers probably will be appointed to enforce the ordinance.

Swell Corns? Try Wonderful "GETS IT"

Greatest Corn Cure World Has Ever Known—"GETS IT" Cures as Sure as Fate.

Thousands say "GETS IT" is simply magic. If you've tried nearly everything else under the sun to get rid of those corns, so much the better for "GETS IT." Corn freedom is yours at



Use "GETS IT" and You Will Mighty Soon Forget About Your Corns and Calluses.

PALMER CHILD LABOR BILL IS GOOD MEASURE

Mrs. Florence Kelly Says It Is Long Step Toward Freeing Children From Labor in Factories.

ENFORCEMENT IS LEFT TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Secretary of Labor to Report Violations and Prosecutor Must Then Take Action Promptly.

[UNITED PRESS LEARNED WIRE.] Washington, Feb. 13.—The introduction of the Palmer child labor bill, according to Mrs. Florence Kelly, member of the board of trustees of the National Child Labor Committee, is a long step forward in the fight to free children from factories and send them to school. The bill, which proposes to prohibit interstate commerce in goods produced by children under fourteen years of age, or by children under sixteen who have worked more than eight hours a day, is declared to be the most important of any similar bills that have been introduced. Mrs. Kelly has prepared the following article explaining why this is so:

"The child labor bill introduced in Congress by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, on January 26, last, is more comprehensive than the Kenyon child labor bill in which hitherto I have been deeply interested. It applies to manufacturing establishments, factories, mines and quarries, mills, canneries and workshops. It is more extensive than the Kenyon bill in that it regulates the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, restricting their working hours to eight in one day and to daylight hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Like the Kenyon bill it applies to interstate commerce.

"The enforcement of the proposed law is made the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Labor shall report any violation. It is quite new in providing that prosecutions must be begun when a state factory inspector, commissioner of labor, state medical inspector, school attendance officer or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of violation of the law. The penalty provided is a fine of not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$100 or imprisonment for not less than one year or both such fine and imprisonment.

"The bill marks a long advance over the proposals contained in both the Kenyon bill and the old Beveridge bill because it applies to a wider range of employments and to older children (between 14 and 16) for whom it forbids night work and establishes the eight hour day. In short, it applies to more occupations, and more children, contains more provisions and authorizes more officials to begin suit upon a complaint of more different sets of people.

"The question is often asked whether an interstate commerce provision would supersede state laws and municipal ordinances. It could not do this for the following reasons: It can in the nature of things apply only to goods manufactured, mined or quarried; it leaves untouched the messenger service, employment in department stores and other forms of retail trade; all agricultural work such as cotton picking, berry and hop picking, weeding in the beet fields, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural work in which children are employed in ever increasing numbers.

"Such a law cannot interfere with street work, such as newspaper vending, peddling, boot-blacking, and service as delivery boys on wagons, which have to be dealt with by state laws or municipal ordinances. Furthermore, there are certain dangerous trades which by a score of existing state laws have been forbidden to all children under 16 years or 18 years. The only feasible attempt to touch upon this important point by federal legislation is the prohibition of work in mines and quarries by children under 16 years.

"Such a provision is included in the Palmer bill but no protection is afforded to children in other dangerous trades for dangerous machines and various occupations involving the lives of others are not and could not be included.

"We have an analogy in the case of the Pure Food Law. The states and cities have never been so stimulated to enact and enforce legislation with regard to foods prepared for sale within their own borders as since the enactment of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, and there is every reason to believe that the proposed federal child labor law would work in the same way.

"I believe that the educational work of the National Child Labor Committee will be found to have entered upon a new phase more valuable than all the good campaigns that it has hitherto carried on.

"States whose statutes are good on paper, only such as West Virginia and the great cotton manufacturing communities of the South will receive a challenge they cannot ignore through this aggressive attack upon the sham

laws which disguise their statute books."

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page one.)

Tuition	1912-3	1913-4
Interest received	\$ 5,935.00	\$ 5,807.50
Conference col.	3,883.89	9,875.75
Conference col.	2,578.60	2,094.40
Gifts received	1,207.00	287.50
Total	13,304.49	18,045.15

"The amount of insurance on the different buildings is as follows: Science building \$10,000; Lausanne hall 3,000; Music building 3,000; Tabernacle 1,000; Gymnasium 1,000; Chapel 12,800; Eaton hall 25,000; Chapel furniture 900; Laboratory equipment 600.

Total 57,100. This makes a total of \$57,100 on buildings that are valued at about \$135,000. Is this insurance sufficient? Could a standard be set so that a certain per centage of the valuation of each building would represent the expected amount of insurance to be carried. I should like an expression from the board of trustees in regard to this matter.

"The current expense deficit is \$25,500. \$2,500 has been subscribed that could be applied upon this deficit. The interest upon the deficit amounts to \$127.50 a month. You will remember that we made arrangements with Ladd & Bush, bankers at Salem, to carry us to the extent of \$25,000. So far we have not needed that amount of money. I am hoping that we may get safely through until June without borrowing any more money, and am even trusting that we may never have to increase this loan.

"I understand from Mr. McDaniel that there is considerable unpaid principle and interest on the endowment fund. This is a matter that should be attended to and collections made at once.

"Several matters demand adjustment at the present time. The first question that we should consider, perhaps, is what shall we do about our law school. Shall we continue it or discontinue it? Undoubtedly the alumnae is a great asset.

"My recommendation will be to continue the law school for another year or two until thorough investigation can be made as to the feasibility and desirability of retaining the law school. There is going to be a frank and honest report made by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching concerning the legal conditions, both in education and practice in the United States. The report will undoubtedly contain the truth about our law school as it did about our medical school a few years ago. The report will help to make our decision in this respect. It is for this reason that I recommend the continuance of the law school, in order that we may have the truth about it.

"The music school needs special consideration. It should be a policy of management that would result in an increase of students in this part of the school, but can only result by a proper executive management of the music school.

"What can we do to help Kimball school of theology? They have great need of endowment in order to attract more students by means of an increased faculty. Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois has over a million and a half endowment. Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey is in a campaign for one million endowment which will be added to one half million which they now possess. In order to meet the demands of thorough theological education of this day, Kimball school of theology should have a large increase in endowment.

"Our academy, likewise, gives evidence of need of attention. Two years ago we had one hundred and twenty-five academy students. Last year we had sixty-four. This year our enrollment is fifty-seven. If the decrease continues the academy will not pay its way. I am strongly convinced that there is need of the academy. A great many students have neglected their early opportunities in this country and they are often desirous of improving them. Owing to their advanced age they do not desire to enter a high school. They can enter an academy without any loss of self-respect. It might be better for the academy to be on a separate campus but it is a matter that will adjust itself in coming years if we make special effort to build up our academy attendance. I think it can be done.

"The problem of a new dormitory for our college girls is upon us. We cannot maintain our own self-respect or the respect of the public with our present endowment, unless we build a dormitory to correspond with our other buildings and with our present financial condition. Shall we build it by bonding the institution or shall we use some endowment, inasmuch as we could get interest on it from the room-rents; or shall we endeavor to secure

someone to whom we can pay an annuity who will furnish a large portion of the amount needed; or shall we make good liberal subscriptions and endeavor to get others to do the same in order that the dormitory may be built?

"Faculty Doing Splendid Work. "Our present faculty is very much in favor of our students. They are all doing splendid work. They are well equipped men and women and are conscientiously endeavoring to do collegiate work that will compare favorably with that accomplished anywhere. One or two changes may be necessary in order to get the best possible arrangement in our work.

"Shall we use any of our professors for summer work, soliciting students, funds, or giving lectures in our churches and arousing a greater interest in the institution. Oregon Agricultural of pamphlets every year. The state university is devoting itself to university extension, organizing classes in small towns and larger towns all over the state, sending out its professors to touch with them; also sending these lecture to these classes, keeping in touch with them; also sending these same men to high schools to speak on various phases of education. Reed college and Pacific university have courses in university extension whereby they give lectures in various sections of the state as they may have opportunity. These institutions hold conventions and spend a great deal of money in attracting the attention of the public. Since Dr. Todd left us we have no special worker in the field. My judgment is that we ought to have. I am also profoundly convinced that the president of the university should spend considerable time at home developing the inner life of the school and planning methods of publicity similar to those used by these other institutions in order to popularize Willamette and increase the student attendance.

"Mrs. Mary Stewart of Corvallis died recently and left \$500 in her will for Willamette university. The amount will be paid to Mr. McDaniel as soon as the administrator can close up the estate.

"We ought to spend at least \$1000 a year on books for our library. I have been informed that the University of Oregon expends from six to ten thousand dollars a year on their library Oregon Agricultural college likewise spends large sums of money. In order to develop our collegiate work we must increase our library facilities at once.

"The executive committee to whom you referred the matter of the student body fee fixed the fee at five dollars. "Splendid improvements have been made in the gymnasium through the kindness of a Salem friend from some secret source. He has secured between seven and eight hundred dollars and with it has made improvements in the gymnasium, especially for the benefit of the young women of the university. A furnace, shower-baths, dressing rooms have been installed.

"New furnaces have been placed in Eaton hall as the old ones were burned out. This expense will add to our current expense burden this year. The committee on buildings will bring in a special report on these matters.

"Will the trustees request an itemized statement from the treasurers of each student organization for the June meeting of each year? This is the only way we can keep a firm hand on the student organizations that are inclined to run into debt."

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MAY ELIMINATE WASTE

PROPER TRAINING OF CHILDREN WOULD BE GREAT AID TO THE FARMERS, SAYS BENSON.

Declaring that the proper training of children would eliminate much of the waste products grown on farms and in gardens, O. H. Benson, specialist in charge of the agricultural home economic work as promoted by the United States department of agriculture, arrived in Salem yesterday to confer with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Churchhill. He said if investigation indicated its practicability, the federal government would in this state, as it is doing in several other states, co-operate with local authorities in the industrial club work of boys and girls.

Through the efforts of Mr. Churchhill and his assistants Oregon probably has the best system of boys' and girls' industrial clubs in the schools in the country, and it is probable that Mr. Benson will make some suggestion for federal and state cooperation at once.

"The federal government held in several states," said Mr. Benson, "consists in it paying half the salaries and expenses of the field workers. We are co-operating in 21 states, and I am on the coast now with a view to giving such aid to Oregon, Washington and California. It is our plan to have the boys and girls do backyard farming, and do it profitably. We show them how to make it pay, and the experience will be of valuable assistance in maturity.

"Our biggest work, perhaps, is to impress upon the children how to eliminate waste. The best known factory methods are taught for adoption at home, so that the waste in canning is reduced to a minimum."

HOP SITUATION KEEPS THEM ALL GUESSING

Local Dealers Think There Should Be Better Movement of Product to Get Market on Basis.

THINK SOME OF PRICES NOW OFFERED VERY FAIR

New York Is Claimed to Have Best of It in Prices, While Coast Is Not Marketing Much.

Procrastination on the part of the hop growers in this vicinity will eventually hammer the market price down to a point, and then knock the point off, according to several local dealers. They say that there must be more movement in the market. In other words, it is believed, the growers have got to let loose within a short time or the prices will travel down so fast that all the bolstering up that can be done by any combination will not have any effect in saving the man with the 1913 crop on hand.

If what certain local dealers say is true, hopmen in this state will never be able to obtain the actual value for their hops until they give the market an opportunity to settle down upon some definite basis. They declare that the continually fluctuating condition of the market has a great tendency to create friction among the growers and the merchants with the result that the former is not willing to be satisfied with the exact value price, while the latter become obdurate and refuse to halt any losses the market may suffer.

Will a few short sales now and then relieve any stupid condition in the market, no value basis can be arrived at until there is a general movement of the crops on hand, say those interested. It is predicted that, in the event the bulk of the crop on hand now would begin moving briskly, the grower would soon realize just exactly what his product is worth, and consequently get a better price than by holding up and fighting shy of the different prices being offered at the present time, some of which are fair, while the majority underestimate the hop value.

A market war between different hop localities is apparent now, according to reports coming from California and the eastern states. It is claimed that New York is enjoying better prices than the west, and, in order to bring the big buyers to time, the western growers are taking their crops off the market, with the result that it is hardly possible for either the small grower or the small purchaser to determine exactly the actual base upon which to set the price.

Downward trend. [UNITED PRESS LEARNED WIRE.] New York, Feb. 13.—A downward trend was apparent in the opening dealings in stocks today, following yesterday's holiday.

Sox and Giants at Nice. [UNITED PRESS LEARNED WIRE.] Rome, Feb. 13.—Members of the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox baseball teams left here today for Nice, France, to play exhibition games. Charles A. Cominsky, owner of the White Sox, who has been ill of stomach trouble, remained here. He will consult a specialist in Paris tomorrow.

Bertilillon is dead. [UNITED PRESS LEARNED WIRE.] Paris, Feb. 13.—Alfonse Bertillon, the noted anthropologist and head of the identification bureau of the Paris police department, died here today.

Our new style of gas heaters are strictly odorless and will heat very quickly at a small cost. From \$3 up Gas Works Phone Main 85.

These were a few of the statements

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made yesterday afternoon by John Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Victor-American Fuel company, before the congressional committee investigating the Colorado coal strike. "I don't question the workmen's rights to organize and do business collectively, but I think the business man has a right to do business with whom he pleases," he said.

Osgood attempted to show that the wages in Colorado were not substantially lower than in Wyoming, and declared they were 20 per cent higher than those paid in Kansas, Oklahoma and Illinois, where the employers had contracts with the United Mine Workers.

"When the strike started, violence started with us. Day after day men went out, the town marshal at Segundo was killed. Shortly thereafter, the strikers held two women prisoners until the governor interfered. During the strike fourteen men were killed, three of whom were miners."

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