

ACCORD MARINES WELCOME.

Australians Receive Americans as if Returning Triumphant Army.

Melbourne, Sept. 1.—Formal entry of the Americans into Melbourne took place yesterday. Admiral Sperry and his staff landed at the St. Kilda pier, where they were met by the Prime Minister, Alfred Deakin; the Premier of Victoria, Sir Thomas Dent, and the other members of the commonwealth and State Ministers.

The other officers of the American fleet and bluejackets and marines to the number of more than 2000 landed at Port Melbourne pier. From that point they marched 12 deep past the Port Melbourne and South Melbourne town halls to St. Kilda road, the main southern approach to the city, where dense masses of sight-seers had assembled.

It was more like a triumphant march than a parade of visiting sailors. A public reception was held in honor of the officers and men by Lord Northcote, the general governor, and Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, after which the visitors were entertained at luncheon.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON. Former vice president, nominated for governor of Illinois by the Democrats.

Embezzler Is Caught in Portland.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 1.—After evading the police of many cities for four months, being wanted on a charge of embezzlement by the Northern Life Insurance Company of Seattle, G. H. Kierstand, formerly assistant general manager of that corporation, was placed under arrest Saturday. Broken in health and spirits, and as weak as a child, when taken into custody, Kierstand made a full confession of his crime and begged to be sent back to stand trial.

When interviewed in a cell of the City Jail, Kierstand admitted the truth of the charges that have been preferred against him, and declared himself to be the most miserable in the world. Ever since he fled from Seattle, he said, he has been tormented day and night. In a vain effort to forget his crime, he took to drink, and is now in a pitiable condition. Sleep forsook him, and wherever he went, ever trying to evade the authorities and to keep his mind off his unfortunate deed, he could think of nothing else.

After fleeing from Seattle, Kierstand said, he went direct to Chicago, where he drank heavily. Wishing to make amends, he wrote to his company headquarters in Seattle to General Manager T. M. Morgan, asking an opportunity to return and "make good." No reply came, and he spent a long time, wandering about in the small towns near the metropolis, trying to avoid arrest. Two weeks ago he determined to come to the Coast, and he reached Portland last Thursday. He hoped that he might find friends here, who would assist him in arranging for an adjustment of his affairs with the Seattle firm, but he found none, and went wandering about, undetermined what to do. The police of all Coast cities having been notified, however, the detectives picked him up on the street and took him to police headquarters, where he was locked up.

Bride Drinks Poison.

Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 1.—Continuous repetition of gossip that her husband was untrue on the part of neighbors and family friends led to an attempt on the part of Mrs. Frank Buster, of Burke, to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of corrosive sublimate. Mrs. Buster is only 16 years of age and a bride of less than two weeks. For almost an hour, in her desperate attempt to end her life, after she had taken the poison, the girl fought off her relatives and friends, who tried to give her an antidote. This object was only accomplished when she felt exhausted from the effects of the poison and exertion. Her chances of recovery are said to be very slight.

Hitchcock to Visit Far West.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived here yesterday with Secretary Haywood and Western members of the executive committee. After returning to New York for a conference early next week, Mr. Hitchcock will again come to Chicago. He will spend several days here, and then make a hurried tour of the Far West.

POOR PAY HEAVIEST.

Protective Tariff Always Favors the Well to Do.

REAL NECESSITIES TAXED.

Duties Are Much Heavier Upon Articles That People of Small or Moderate Means Are Compelled to Buy Than Upon Those in Which the Wealthy Alone Are Interested.

It is universally conceded that a tax ought not to fall more heavily upon those of small or moderate wealth than it does upon the well to do and wealthy. It is often considered right that a tax should be graduated so as to bear proportionately more heavily upon those having greater wealth. In imposing an income tax small incomes are usually exempted, and the rate of taxation is often made to increase with the size of the income.

It is also generally recognized that a tax upon an article of general use, even if the tax be levied at a uniform percentage, imposes an unjust burden upon those having small or moderate incomes, for the poor man will spend a much larger share of his income for the article taxed than will the millionaire. Workingmen undoubtedly spend a much larger fraction of their income for articles like sugar or salt and therefore pay, in proportion to their wealth or incomes, a much larger share of the tariff duties on these articles than is paid by men of large wealth. Indeed, there is little doubt that many a workman with a large family pays, absolutely as well as in proportion to income, more of the tax on certain necessities of life than is paid by the millionaire because he and his family consume more.

The tax on articles of ordinary consumption would thus be condemned as unjust if the poor paid at the same rate per cent as the rich. But the tariff taxes are outrageously unfair for the further reason that almost without exception they impose a heavier rate of tax upon articles consumed by the poor than upon those used by the wealthy. This could not be so if all rates were ad valorem, a certain percentage of the value of the article taxed, and the same rates were applied to the cheaper articles bought by the poor and to the costlier articles bought by the rich. But the Dingley tariff contains a multitude of specific duties, so much per pound or per yard, and the effect of these duties is to tax the article of poor or moderate quality just as much as the finest and most expensive articles.

For example, the man who buys an unlined glove of sheep leather, "glace" finish, is taxed by the Dingley tariff at the rate of \$3 per dozen, and the man who buys a lined fancy stitched or embroidered glove of the same material pays duty at the rate of \$4.40 per dozen. But during the year ending June 30, 1907, those who purchased the former and cheaper grade were taxed 66.28 per cent of the value of the glove, while those who purchased the latter and more expensive glove were taxed only 14.19 per cent. The latter glove was worth \$31 per dozen, the former \$4.53.

In ladies' or children's gloves the discrimination was great. Gloves of the material already mentioned over seventeen inches in length, worth only \$1.20 per dozen, were taxed \$3.15 per dozen, equal to 74.98 per cent of their value, while gloves of a finer quality, worth \$19.98 per dozen, were taxed \$4.15 per dozen, equal to only 20.78 per cent of their value. Thus it was that the poor man buying gloves of this sort paid on his own gloves a tax nearly five times as heavy and on the gloves of his wife and children a tax nearly four times as heavy as the tax paid by his wealthy neighbor.

The man who used iron or steel trousers buckles, worth 8 cents per hundred, was taxed at the rate of 77.48 per cent of their value, while the man who could afford a better quality, worth \$1.28 per hundred, was taxed at the rate of only 26.08 per cent. The man who bought spectacles or eyeglasses worth 24 cents a dozen paid a tax of 96.81 per cent of their value, but the man buying a quality worth \$2.07 per dozen paid only 50 per cent. The purchaser of a certain class of watch movements worth only 85.3 cents apiece was taxed 66.02 per cent. The purchaser of a quality of watch movements worth \$30.16 apiece was taxed 34.95 per cent. Agate buttons worth one-tenth of a cent per line endured a tax of 70.75 per cent. Metal buttons worth 5 cents per line bore a tax of 30.03 per cent.

Fur hats and bonnets of all descriptions averaging in value \$2.00 per dozen were taxed 96.66 per cent; those of a quality worth \$25.49 per dozen were taxed 47.46 per cent. Partly manufactured wool and hair worth 33 1/3 cents per pound was taxed 149 per cent; that worth \$1.14 per pound was taxed 93.70 per cent. Wool blankets worth 28 1/2 cents per pound paid a duty of 165.42 per cent, blankets worth \$1.05 per pound a duty of 71.30 per cent. Pushes and other similar fabrics worth 35.9 cents per pound sustained a tax of 141.78 per cent, those worth \$1.09 per pound a tax of 95.33 per cent.

It will be seen that when rich and poor were laying in a stock of clothing Uncle Sam was guilty of discrimination of much the same character as the discrimination he has so roundly and justly condemned in the railroads between small and large shippers. The Dingley duty is like the secret rebate in more ways than one.

It strikes down its victims so insidiously and secretly that they do not know what has wounded them. They blame themselves, Providence, luck—anything but the right cause. The voter of moderate means who has been voting for tariff taxes would do so no longer if when he went to buy the winter's clothing for his family he could know the actual truth that the millionaire and his wife, trading on the other side of the store, pay through the storekeeper to Uncle Sam or to the trusts a tax of only 94.32 per cent on woolen or worsted cloth worth \$1.12 per pound, while he pays 134.97 per cent on similar cloth worth 38.8 cents per pound; if he knew that his rich friends pay for their knit fabrics worth \$1.07 per pound a tax of only 95.67 per cent, while he pays 141 per cent on knit fabrics worth 36.4 cents per pound; if he knew that they pay on their winter flannel underwear worth more than 70 cents per pound a tax of only 86.39 per cent, while he pays 143.67 per cent on the flannels which he buys worth 19.4 cents per pound.

If the objection is made that not every man buys these imported articles, the reply is not difficult. These articles of widely different qualities were actually imported and sold, some of them in very large quantities. They bore these highly discriminating duties, and their respective American purchasers were treated most unequally and partially, the consumer of the cheaper articles paying at enormously greater rates than the consumers of the finer qualities. In an open market it is conceivable that there was not something like the same discrimination in prices between the consumers of cheap and the consumers of costly domestic products? In these days much the smaller share of our tariff taxes goes to the government. The bulk of them goes to the trusts, which sell at prices they are enabled to maintain because of the exclusion of foreign competition. Men of moderate means, workingmen, poor men of all classes, have been told that the tariff exists for their special benefit and protection. If this claim were true, would the makers of the tariff have so arranged the rates of duty that articles used by the wealthy bear by far the lightest burden of taxation?

RECENT INVESTIGATION.

Shows That Workmen in Free Trade England Fare Better Than in Protected Germany.

Protectionists often compare wages in protectionist America and free trade England and assert that the higher wages here are due to the tariff. It is obvious that the comparison would be much more logical and convincing if we compared free trade England with some protectionist European country more nearly resembling England in age, density of population and other conditions.

Such a comparison between England and highly protected Germany has recently been made in two English government reports, one dealing with "working class rents, prices and wages" in the industrial towns of Germany having just been published and a similar report with reference to English towns having been issued last January. A comparison of the detailed statistics in these reports shows that the German laborer in all trades but one works more hours than the English laborer and receives less pay per hour, and his entire wages will buy less of the necessities of life than can be bought in England with the wages of the English workman.

Rents are found to be 23 per cent higher in Germany than in England for corresponding accommodations. It is said that it would cost an English workman, with his habits of life, 18 per cent more to live in Germany than it costs him in England, and it costs a German workman, with his habits of life, 8 per cent more to live in Germany than it would cost him to live in England. Skilled German engineers earn only from 80 to 85 per cent of the corresponding wages in England, and in the building trades German wages are not more than 75 to 85 per cent of English wages, while in both trades the hours are more than 10 per cent longer. German printers working about the same hours get only 83 per cent of the English printers' wages. In the aggregate the comparison is overwhelmingly in favor of free trade England.

DOES NOT CURB TRUSTS.

Sherman Law Declared to Be a Failure in This Direction.

The Sherman law, now widely perverted from its original significance, was at the start intended to prevent combinations of domestic manufacturers behind the tariff wall to put up prices and take the excess profit to themselves, as they were enabled to do by the excessive rates of duty. But the law as interpreted by the supreme court has turned out a quite different proposition from what was originally intended and has in no respect operated to restrain the artificial increase of prices through combination. For these reasons a lowering of the present excessive rates on all classes of manufactures to some reasonable protective level, if that can be ascertained, is favored by the more enlightened.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Paper Trust Reduces Wages.

Officials of the International Paper company recently announced a wage cut of 10 per cent to go into effect Aug. 1. It was largely on the plea of increased wages in its mills that the trust stood off the removal of tariff duties on its product. Now, when congress has adjourned, it proceeds to lop off the workman's share.

I AM A MOTHER



How many American women in lonely homes to-day long for this blessing to come into their lives, and to be able to utter these words, but because of some organic derangement this happiness is denied them.

Every woman interested in this subject should know that preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Mrs. Maggie Gilmer, of West Union, S. C., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was greatly run-down in health from a weakness peculiar to my sex, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. It not only restored me to perfect health, but to my delight I am a mother."

Mrs. Josephine Hall, of Bardstow, Ky., writes: "I was a very great sufferer from female troubles, and my physician failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only restored me to perfect health, but I am now a proud mother."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The Daring Pike.

The boldness of a pike is very extraordinary. I have seen one follow a bait within a foot of the spot where I have been standing, and the head keeper of Richmond park assured me that he was once washing his hand at the side of a boat in the great pond in that park when a pike made a dart at it and he had but just time to withdraw it.

A gentleman now residing in Weybridge, in Surrey, informed me that, walking one day by the side of the river Wey near that town, he saw a large pike in a shallow creek. He immediately pulled off his coat, tucked up his shirt sleeves and went into the water to intercept the return of the fish to the river and to endeavor to throw it upon the bank by getting his hands under it.

During this attempt the pike, finding he could not make his escape, seized one of the arms of the gentleman and lacerated it so much that the wound took a month to heal.—London Fishing Gazette.

He Caught O'Connell.

Daniel O'Connell, the famous orator when taking a ride in the neighborhood of his house had occasion to ask an urchin to open a gate for him. The little fellow complied with much alacrity and looked up with such an honest pleasure at rendering the slight service that O'Connell said: "When I see you again I'll give you sixpence."

Riding briskly on, he soon forgot the incident and fell to thinking of graver matters, when, after traveling some miles, he found his path obstructed by some fallen timber, which a boy was stoutly endeavoring to remove. On looking more closely he discovered it to be the same boy he had met in the morning.

"What?" cried he, "How do you come to be here now?" "You said, sir, the next time you see me you'd give me sixpence," said the little fellow, wiping the perspiration from his brow.

The Very Thing

The old gentleman poked his nose in and out of the mysterious corners of the furniture shop.

"By the way," he said suddenly, "my daughter has just started to—er—have a young man come calling, and I suppose I really ought to get a pretty sofa for them to make love on."

"Most certainly, sir," responded the suave shopman. "And here, I think, I have the very thing you need. It is called 'Cupid's Retreat' and is specially suited for courting couples."

"Specially suited?" repeated the old gentleman. "Well, what is its particular good point?" "Why, sir, the particular good point is this—the pretty covering you see before you is guaranteed to wear off in just one year."

"And what on earth's the use of that?" asked the old man. "Why, sir, because it leaves displayed a card upon which are written the words, 'Time to get married!' Neat, isn't it?"—London Answers.

Advertisement for a watch, featuring an image of a pocket watch and the text: 'Have You a Watch? Can You Depend on It? You can Buy this Watch BY MAIL AT A BIG SAVING'.

Advertisement for Seattle Watch Company, featuring the text: 'We will send you this 19 size, 15-jewel WALTHAM watch, in a gold-filled "Crown" case, open face, warranted for 20 years, for \$9.90'.

Advertisement for S. W. Johnston Transfer Co., featuring the text: 'Heavy Moving Our Specialty. We handle COAL. From the following mines: Black Diamond, Franklin, New Castle, South Prairie'.

Advertisement for a foreclosure sale, featuring the text: 'SUMMONS IN FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN. In the Superior Court for the State of Washington, for Chelalis County. F. E. Jones, Plaintiff, vs. W. Snellman and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described, Defendants.'

Advertisement for Aberdeen Steam Laundry, featuring the text: 'Aberdeen Steam Laundry is equipped with latest improved laundry machinery made, and does as good work as can be turned out anywhere. PRICES REASONABLE. Telephone 374. Cor. 14 and Home Sts.'

Advertisement for 'Have You Houses For Sale?' featuring a table with columns for Year, Date, Tax Paid, and Tax Rep't. Amt. and the text: 'Total amount of taxes paid since date of Certificate of Delinquency 79. All of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum; and you are further notified that plaintiff will apply to the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said county, for a judgment foreclosing his lien against the property hereinafter mentioned; and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, which is August 13, 1908, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said Certificate of Delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned. Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned. W. W. BONER, Plaintiff's Attorney. P. O. Address, Aberdeen, Wash. Date of last Pub. Sept. 17, 1907.'

Advertisement for dancing at the Pavilion, featuring the text: 'Take the Trolley. DANCING at the PAVILION on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Gentlemen 50c. Ralston's Orchestra. Take the Trolley. Fine Job Printing at moderate prices. Herald Printery.'

Advertisement for Harbor Belle, featuring a 'TIME CARD' and 'DAILY TIME CARD' for the Steamer Harbor Belle, listing routes to Westport, Hoquiam, and Montesano.

Advertisement for E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency, featuring the text: 'If you want to Advertise in newspapers anywhere at anytime call on or write E. C. Dake's Advertising Agency 124 Sansome Street SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.'.

Advertisement for Fred Redinger, featuring the text: 'Shaving and Hair Cutting. Pioneer Barber Shop 21 Heron Street.'

Advertisement for Aberdeen State Bank, featuring the text: 'Cor. Heron and H Sts. General Commercial Banking. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent. E. J. BRADLEY, President. C. W. MILLER, Cashier.'

Advertisement for Hayes & Hayes Bankers, featuring the text: 'Aberdeen, Wash. Transact a general banking business. Foreign and domestic exchanges bought and sold. Taxes paid for non-residents. Always ready to discount good local mill paper. OFFICE HOURS—Open at 9 o'clock, close at 3 p. m. Saturday, close at 2 p. m. Opening one hour in the evening, from 7 to 8.'

Advertisement for Aberdeen Steam Laundry, featuring the text: 'Aberdeen Steam Laundry is equipped with latest improved laundry machinery made, and does as good work as can be turned out anywhere. PRICES REASONABLE. Telephone 374. Cor. 14 and Home Sts.'

Advertisement for 'Have You Houses For Sale?' featuring a table with columns for Year, Date, Tax Paid, and Tax Rep't. Amt. and the text: 'Total amount of taxes paid since date of Certificate of Delinquency 79. All of said amounts bearing interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum; and you are further notified that plaintiff will apply to the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for said county, for a judgment foreclosing his lien against the property hereinafter mentioned; and you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, which is August 13, 1908, and defend this action or pay the amount due, together with costs; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered foreclosing the lien for said Certificate of Delinquency, taxes, penalty, interest and costs, against the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned. Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned at the address hereafter mentioned. W. W. BONER, Plaintiff's Attorney. P. O. Address, Aberdeen, Wash. Date of last Pub. Sept. 17, 1907.'

Advertisement for 'Have You Houses For Sale?' featuring the text: 'Want to realize more money on them? Paint them with The Health & Happiness Best Prepared Paint. It makes them Sell Quicker and for Higher Prices.'

Advertisement for MacLafferty & Sons, featuring the text: '311 E. Wishkah St.'

Advertisement for Humboldt Saloon, featuring the text: 'FRED HEWETT, Prop. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 313 South F Street, Aberdeen, Wash.'

Advertisement for 'Soft Drinks Hard Drinks NIGHT AND DAY LUNCH HOT AND COLD. Best on the market, prepared in the most approved fashion. CERMEN: A BAR 312 South G St. Cold Drinks Hot Drinks'

Advertisement for 'With all kinds of cheer, We sell Loewenbrau Beer, But only this year, Next year, without any fear, A drug store will be here, Instead of the old Pioneer, At 412 East Heron street.'