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REVISION UPWARDS

PAYNE TARIFF BILL DISCUSSED BY FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Greater Part of Duties Proposed Are Simply Clothing Private Interests with Power to Levy Tribute on Great Body of Consumers. Downward Promises Ignored.

The Payne bill is distinguished from all other tariff bills in the last thirty years by a duty on importation of tea. This is a wise provision. Every penny, less the cost of collection, upon importation of tea will reach the United States treasury. The greater part of the other duties proposed are simply in the nature of a surrender of taxation in favor of special private interests which our government clothes with power to levy tribute on the great body of consumers. To illustrate. We will import under the Payne bill probably about \$500,000,000 worth of highly protected products which will pay an average ad valorem rate of duty of at least 40 per cent, while the domestic producer, by reason of the prohibitive or restrictive duties of that bill, through the agency of trusts, will raise to the duty line the selling price of more than \$10,000,000,000 worth of like domestic products to the consumers of this country.

In short, the bill, when enacted, will not only impose high duties upon \$500,000,000 of imports, but in practical effect will permit a few thousand manufacturers to make 90,000,000 consumers pay them tribute of \$4,000,000,000 in the enhanced priced of their goods.

France exempted its nobles in the eighteenth century from taxation, while the peasants and the middle classes defrayed the expenses of government. We go further and delegate to a few thousand men the exclusively privilege of practically taxing for their own benefit the whole body of our consumers.

This proposed bill of Mr. Payne's will not curb the plunder of a single trust. It will not add a dollar to the public revenue, and revenue we must have. We have a deficit in the payment of ordinary current expenses of the government of about \$90,000,000. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1910 are \$1,044,000,000. It is evident that Mr. Payne and his associates appreciated the danger that this bill would not produce sufficient revenue for the expenses of the government, because they provide for the sale of \$40,000,000 of Panama bonds and authorized the issue of \$250,000,000 of treasury certificates. Our tariff makers have simply provided for forced loans to defray the current disbursements of the government rather than to lessen the burdens of consumers by reducing prohibitive duties and thereby making the bill produce a sufficient revenue.

The cruel wool and woolen schedules remain unchanged except as to a slight reduction in carpet wools, while the duties on carpets of every description continue, and average from 136 per cent to 156 per cent upon the cheaper grades of carpets used in flats or apartments by the poorer people. The manufacturer will still enjoy six cents per pound duty on "tops" notwithstanding the cost of changing 100 pounds of wool to "tops" through "combing" is not five cents. Not only have the woolen men been secured in the continuance of high duties on wools, but the glass manufacturers are to enjoy even increased profits on a considerable part of their products. The duty on the smallest size of plate glass has been increased from an equivalent of 82 per cent to 103.04 per cent. The second in size has been increased from 63 per cent to 73.2 per cent, while window glass, now made in this country more cheaply than anywhere else in the world by the use of recently patented machinery controlled by a single corporation, remains still protected by duties of from 80 per cent to 200 per cent.

In the schedule devoted to cotton goods and yarns no material decrease in duties exists, but there has been an increase of duty on mercerized fabrics and an increase of duty on hosiery so great as to amount to almost prohibition of imports. While a reduction of the duty on leather has been proposed, still the duty on women's and children's leather gloves

of certain sizes has been increased from 30 per cent to 300 per cent over the rates existing in the Dingley bill.

There is, however, no agitation in the world so powerful as injustice and ere long the great body of consumers will appreciate their helplessness, and they will unite and put an end to these oppressive duties.—Franklin Pierce in the New York World.

AN EXTRA SESSION

MAY BE CALLED WHETHER SHIVELY RESIGNS OR NOT.

Governor Hay Will Sound Public Sentiment Through the Newspapers. Startling Conditions Revealed by Arrest of Hamilton Involve Auditor and Former Gov. Mead.

OLYMPIA, May 8.—Governor M. E. Hay has announced that he will let public sentiment, as expressed through all of the newspapers of the state, including the country weeklies, as well as the big dailies, determine whether or not there shall be a special session of the legislature.

The startling conditions brought to light through the probing of the special legislative committee, and following the arrest of Adj. Gen. Ortis Hamilton on a charge of embezzlement, have convinced the governor that there is need for a special session. He stated, however, that he desires to sound public sentiment in the matter. It is estimated that it will cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000 to bring the lawmakers to Olympia. This is regarded as an enormous sum of money, and the governor does not feel warranted in causing the expenditure of the same, unless public sentiment favors it.

State Senator A. R. Hutchinson of Spokane wants the affairs of the Eastern Washington hospital for the Insane examined into. While the legislature was in session, he charged that a building erected under the direction of the state board of control was of faulty construction. This has brought the board of control into the limelight, and that body will unquestionably have its acts looked into.

State Treasurer John G. Lewis handed a long letter to the governor today, urging that the legislative committee investigating his office:

Military Auditors—The commander-in-chief, state auditor and the adjutant-general shall constitute a board of military auditors. The commander-in-chief is president of the board and the adjutant-general is secretary. The board must have a seal which must be attached to all accounts audited by them.—Article 8, Military Code, as found on page 1112, Pierce's Code.

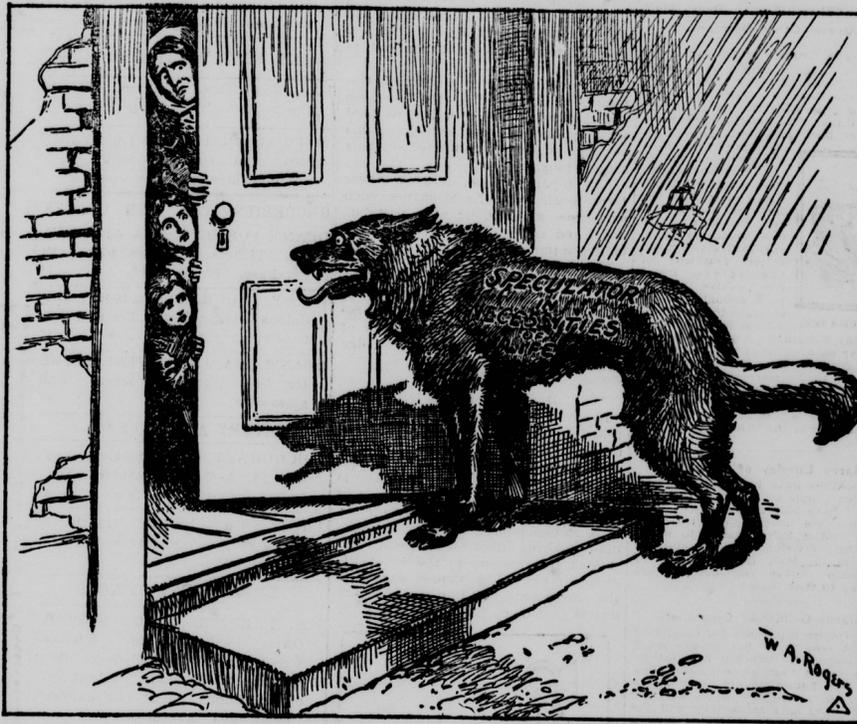
If the foregoing excerpt from Pierce's Code is good law, and the lawyers here say it is, then there are men in office today who have not performed their sworn duty. There has been no "seal" attached to the vouchers and accounts passed by State Auditor C. W. Clausen and by Albert E. Mead, former governor, and M. E. Hay, present governor of the state, by means of which Ortis Hamilton was enabled to steal nearly \$50,000 of the state's funds.

Clausen has been absent from the state capital for several weeks. He has never explained his failure to perform his sworn duty as given in Pierce's Code. The section quoted means nothing more than the military board of audit, Mead, Clausen and Hamilton, was absolutely required to audit the accounts of expenditures. Mead never audited these accounts—or at least a great part of them, according to his own confession. Clausen never knew that he was a member of the military board of audit, created by law, and that he had sworn to perform the duties of that office. If he did know such to be the fact, the record shows that he never carried out those duties.

A board of audit, lawyers here say, means a board of state officers whose sworn duty it was and is to examine as to their accuracy, honesty and merit, the items charged against the state funds by such officers who had power to incur debts and expend the money of the public.

The Herald tells it all.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.



—Rogers in New York Herald.

SCHIVELY WILL RESIGN.

Insurance Commissioner is Ready to Quit if He Can Secure New Bondsmen.

OLYMPIA, May 8.—John H. Schively will resign his office of insurance commissioner of the state.

He has already announced that he would resign were it not for the fear that his bondsmen, if he resigned, would surrender him into custody at Spokane, and that he would go to jail. It is quite as much because of the effect on the public mind, were he jailed, as the fear of actual imprisonment that has deterred him so far from taking the step that would retire him to private life. But he certainly will resign, and, having so determined, he is flouting the legislative investigators.

Schively during the past week has been making desperate efforts to secure other bondsmen to join with his friends of the Royal Arch, the liquor men's organization, on the new bond. It is the Royal Arch that has been Schively's chief support, not only in this time of trouble, but during his campaign for the nomination last September and for election in November.

Schively has been "making a monkey" of the legislative investigating committee during the past week while endeavoring to raise the new bond that he realizes will be necessary in the event that he resigns, and he has determined to resign. He was to have gone on the stand before the investigating committee last Wednesday for cross examination, an examination which has been postponed to permit him to go to Spokane, but he was not present. He sent word that he surely would be there at 10 a. m. Thursday but 10 a. m. Thursday arrived and no Schively appeared, he at that time being in Portland with his attorney George Israel.

In the meantime Schively has been importuning his friends in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma to arrange the new bond, so far without complete success.

ESTATE AWAITING GEORGE BACHMAN

Postmaster W. B. Crammatt has received a letter from Mrs. E. Schumacher of Palli Chur, Switzerland, inquiring for George Bachman, who was heard from in February last on the Sound and later on Grays Harbor.

Bachman is one of the heirs to a large estate left by his parents and the court of Switzerland has published a decree declaring him officially dead unless he returns to claim his share of the estate within a stipulated time.

Bachman left his home in Switzerland some years ago and has not been in direct communication with his relatives since.

HAMILTON PLEADS HE IS NOT GUILTY

Waives Examination Before Judge Giles on Charge of Embezzling State Militia Funds.

OLYMPIA, May 8.—Before Police Judge Milton Giles, Ortis Hamilton this afternoon pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzling \$1,188 of the state militia funds. He waived examination and was held for trial at the superior court, bonds being fixed at the same \$10,000 that he so far has been unable to secure. Hamilton did not spend last night behind the bars, as the sheriff announced he would. Instead, he was given the use of the jailer's room on the second floor of the court house, where a deputy sheriff remained with him. To prevent her letters falling into the hands of the officers, Hazel Moore, Hamilton's "affinity," today called up by phone from Seattle and held a conversation with Hamilton's attorney, J. W. Robinson. The latter assured her any letter she might desire to send Hamilton would reach him if mailed in an envelope addressed to the attorney.

GORDON ARRESTED AGAIN

Former Supreme Judge is Again Indicted for Embezzlement of \$16,000.

SPOKANE, May 7.—M. J. Gordon, former supreme justice of this state and later counsel for the Great Northern Railway company, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Chief Deputy Sheriff Clarence Long on two warrants charging the embezzlement of \$16,000 from the railway company.

The arrest was the result of two additional indictments returned by the grand jury Monday just prior to its adjournment. The indictments were secret and not until the warrants had been issued and served did the fact become known that additional indictments had been brought in. Seven indictments have thus far been brought against Gordon, six charging him with embezzlement and one with having issued his personal check to hide an alleged embezzlement when he had no funds in the bank to cover the check.

CHEHALIS DEFEATS ABERDEEN TEAM

Chehalis defeated the Aberdeen Athletics Saturday 4 to 13, after an exciting game. Errors were numerous but counted for little when made. Chehalis got nine hits off Cross, who pitched for the visitors, while Aberdeen got four hits off Dyer, of Chehalis. Three, Madison and McNeill, of Aberdeen, made a neat double play. Mackenham caught for Chehalis; Madison for Aberdeen. Rucumprred.

DONWORTH NAMED FOR JUDGE

Partner of Senator Piles is Nominated for Federal Judge for Western Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—President Taft today settled three federal judgeship contests by sending to the senate the nominations of George Donworth of Seattle as judge of the western district of Washington; Charles A. Willard of Minneapolis, as district judge in Minnesota, and William Grubb for the northern district of Alabama.

George Donworth, nominated to be United States district judge for Western Washington, is a lawyer of large practise in Seattle, where he has lived for nearly 25 years. He is about 47 years of age, was formerly United States Senator Piles' law partner, has never been prominent in politics and has held no office except that of school director.

Senator Piles had a conference with the president yesterday. He evidently swerved the president from his recent intention of appointing Judge Shackelford of Tacoma.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Hold Adjourned Session Thursday for Routine Business. No Action on Court Houses.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners held last Thursday the forenoon was occupied with the matter of erecting the steel bridge built for the Humptulips river, over the Wynoochee river. The board and representatives of Chas. G. Sheely, the contractor, visited the proposed site on the Wynoochee, and examined the required right of way.

On their return, a resolution was adopted, declaring the combination bridge over the Wynoochee river unsafe, and ordering a 300-foot steel bridge from Contractor Sheely for this river, the contractor to take down the 200-foot combination span that is unsafe, and re-erect it across the Humptulips river, all for \$15,348.

The alleged reason for this transfer of bridges is that the material for 200 feet of a steel bridge, that was ordered for the Humptulips, is at Hoquiam, and cannot be got to that river as the road is not open, yet the old Wynoochee bridge must be taken over this road.

The board meets again next Monday, when the matter of courthouse plans is scheduled to come up. The proposition to erect two costly buildings within 12 miles of each other has received so much publicity and universal condemnation, that the commissioners will find they have a few more things coming to them before committing political hari kari, and, in all probability the whole matter will remain in abeyance until after the elections next year.

The Herald tells it all.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

THE INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL DISCUSSED.

Direct Control Over Legislation. How the Plan Works. John Z. White Contends Supreme Courts All Over Would Be Improved by Such a Law.

The following address recently delivered by John Z. White, of Chicago, before the Philadelphia City Club, on direct legislation, will interest all who favor a government by and for the people in fact as well as theory. That part referring to the recall law will be particularly interesting in Chehalis county at this time, when if such a law was in force, the majority of the board of county commissioners would hardly venture to legislate in direct opposition to the wishes of a vast majority of the people as they seem disposed to do—in all security for the full term of their office:

"If you believe in popular government," said Mr. White, "you cannot refrain from endorsing the initiative, referendum and recall. When legislation is unsatisfactory, the people are empowered to file a protest with the Secretary of State, and through the recall they can vote out of office those individuals who are not doing their duty. The principle is not revolutionary, but is right within the spirit of the growing American Republic. It means that public officials must take the public into their confidence, and is on the same principle as the New England town meeting.

Switzerland a Model.

"In every canton, save one, of Switzerland which has a heterogeneous mass of three distinct citizens, French, Germans and Italians, it has had a harmonizing effect. Nowhere in the world has there developed a strong sentiment for the repeal of the initiative and referendum when once given a trial."

He cited several incidents showing the working of the system in Oregon. A roadway used by a large lumber company was offered for sale to the State as a public thoroughfare after the company had gotten all the timber from the forests through which it led. The people defeated the purchase. Express, telegraph, railway and transit companies were vigorously dealt with he claimed.

There was a movement to increase the membership in the Supreme court of Oregon. "In this instance the people showed their regard for the Supreme Court," he stated, "by badly defeating the proposition. The experience there, as in many other parts of the country was that whenever a decree was handed down from the Supreme Court it was always wrong."

A number of public officials had a bill passed providing for free railroad transportation, whenever they were on public business. The people, he claimed, defeated this bill by a vote of 54,000 to 28,000. The people registered their protest against the building or enlarging of State armories, he said, but responded liberally when more funds for educational purposes were demanded. He described the election of ex-Governor Chamberlain to the United States Senate by a republican legislature. "The fear of the recall made them support a Democrat for whom the people had expressed their preference, despite the fact that Federal influence was used to defeat him."

Business Men as Legislators.

Mr. White has a poor opinion of business men as legislators. "Condemn a professional politician as you please," he said "but the business man in City Councils is worse. He has so many business and social entangling alliances that he's afraid to do anything. New York has tried business men over and over again, but it always reverts to Tammany. You can't get government from any one class; you must go to the people and you can only do that by a referendum."

He digressed into a criticism of Supreme courts, passing lightly over the recent decision of the Pennsylvania court in which a hair line, not appreciable by the ordinary citizen, was drawn as a distinction between a charge and a rate. "The Supreme court as we have it," he said, "is