

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST LUMBER INDUSTRY

To Co-Operate With Manufacturers in Sending Experts to Study Conditions of Lumber Markets in Europe

PLANS MADE FOR EXTENSION OF MARKETS

War-Torn Area Will Need Great Quantities of Materials. Favor Law Permitting Trade Combinations

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—(Special).—The government will co-operate with the lumber manufacturers of the United States in sending abroad a corps of experts to study the condition of European lumber markets with a view to a great expansion of the field of the American producer.

This was decided today at one of the most important conferences ever held in American business history, for the conference marked the opening of steps for co-operation between the nation's business men and the government itself for the extension of American trade abroad.

Passing of Webb Bill Urged

Part of the result of the conference will be the urging of the immediate passage of the Webb bill, now pending in congress, to remove any question of the legality of the organization by lumber manufacturers and other groups of business men of foreign sales agencies to secure and distribute orders for American goods to be sent to foreign countries.

The Government was represented at today's conference by two members of the federal trade commission. Will H. Parry and Joseph E. Davies; by head of the Forest Service, H. S. Graves, and by the chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Dr. E. E. Pratt. Dr. Wilson Compton, economist to the trade commission, was also present in an advisory capacity.

Scores of Lumbermen Present.

On the part of the lumbermen there were present some scores of lumber manufacturers and secretaries of lumber manufacturing organizations, including the National Manufacturers' Association, the Southern Pine, California Redwood, West Coast, Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood and Gum Lumber Associations.

Before taking up the question of how to organize the American lumber industry to secure the great volume of foreign lumber business that must come to the United States, even before the European war ends, detailed reports were given of the conditions

abroad by the various interested organizations, as well as from governmental agencies. Briefly summarized, these conditions are as follows:

Belgium—Forests entirely destroyed; the nation so wrecked physically and financially that it will have to be entirely rebuilt, and this rebuilding will have to be financed by the major powers.

Enormous Demand Shown

France—Northern France must be rebuilt, enormous distances of railroad lines laid, with a consequent demand, beyond estimate of quantity, for railroad ties, sleepers and lumber to rebuild entirely the farm buildings, villages and cities of Northern France. This need will be definite, regardless of the outcome of the present war.

England—Its forest, as well as those of Scotland, denuded, the supply of lumber already exhausted, and imported lumber needed for all future building, until new forests grow to take the place of the timber cut to use for war purposes.

Italy—The supply of timber is gone, used in war operations, either for Italy herself or her allies, and great quantities in immediate demand.

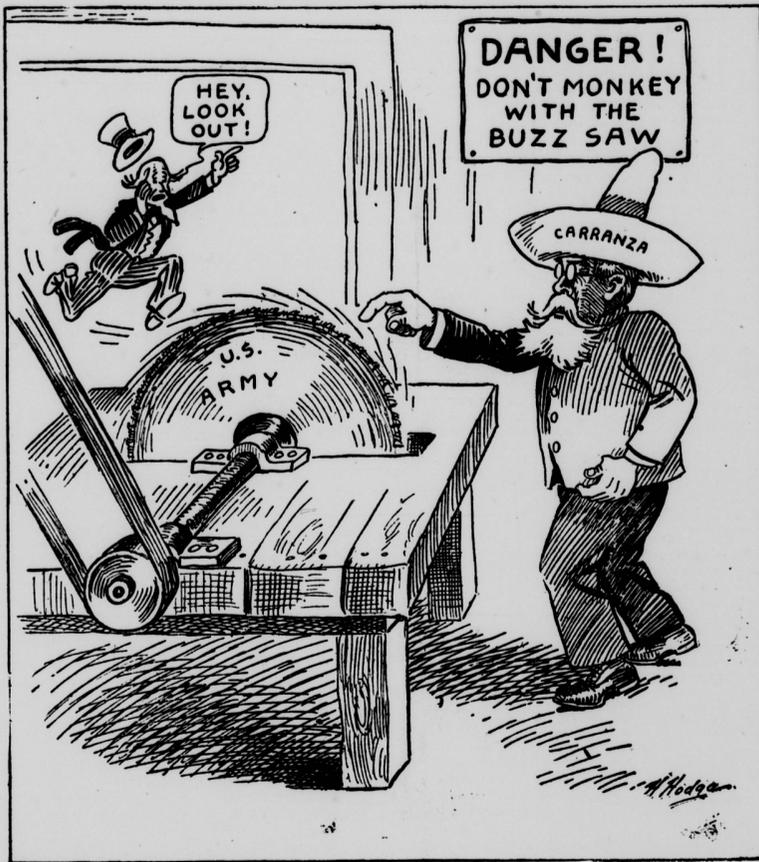
Spain—The forests cut and the lumber sold to warring nations.

Germany—No estimate made of conditions, but the need only less than that of the allied powers in proportion to the extent to which the German government has foreseen the future and prepared to meet the emergency by the holding of great tracts as public forest.

Russia has great supplies of standing timber, Baltic pine chiefly, but not, during the war at least, available to the other allies, and even after peace is declared not suited to the demand owing to its lower quality.

To secure this business, it was declared to be necessary only for the American lumbermen to go after the trade systematically, with an advance knowledge of the needs of the various nations.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.



—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

SHIPYARDS HAVE LARGE PAY ROLLS

The Two Yards Have Paid Out About \$350,000 in the Few Months of Operation

THE WILLIAMSBURG PLAN Chamber Will Investigate. Longshoremen's Strike End. Cheese Factories Multiply.

A meeting of business men interested in the furtherance of the shipbuilding interests here was called Tuesday night, by President Bruener, of the Chamber of Commerce, at the rooms of the Chamber at Hotel Washington, and quite a number responded.

A detailed statement of the disbursements of the two Aberdeen shipyards during the few months they have been in operation was read, showing that approximately \$350,000 had been spent, the most of which was for labor and supplies purchased in the city.

E. C. Finch, in advocating an effort to secure additional manufacturing enterprises, called attention to the now famous plan adopted by the city of Williamsburg, Pa., with tremendous success, and the secretary was directed to secure all the information possible relating to the Williamsburg plan, for the benefit of the Chamber.

It was reported that while the strike of the longshoremen on Grays Harbor had not been formally called off, all the men were at work, and that the only abnormal conditions now existing was that the union sailors would not permit the union longshoremen to work on board the ships, until they were formally notified that the strike was ended. A committee consisting of W. C. Mumaw, J. J. Kaufman and C. A. Holmer was appointed to confer with the longshoremen about the strike being formally terminated.

W. C. Mumaw directed attention to the success of the four cheese factories, established within the past two years in the eastern part of the county, saying they produced cheese valued at half a million dollars. The establishment of these plants was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Mumaw, when president of the Chamber, who saw the natural advantages possessed by this country for the dairy business, and they have proved a success from the beginning, so much so that two more are now being organized, one at Ocosta and the other in the North River valley.

John G. Lewis, our local Republican candidate for governor, is touring Clarke, Cowlitz and Skamania counties this week in the interest of his campaign. At the conclusion of this tour Mr. Lewis intends to do most of his pre-primary work between Seattle and Tacoma, the congested districts. C. E. Troutman, the architect, will accompany Mr. Lewis for a few days.

SHINGLE MEN ENTERTAINED

Manufacturers From Washington, Oregon and British Columbia Meet in Aberdeen.

Aberdeen lumbermen were hosts Saturday for 24 Northwest Rite-Grade Shingle manufacturers, who gathered here to discuss trade conditions. The men were enthusiastic over the success of their national advertising campaign of the past few months and most of them wanted to extend its scope next year. The campaign of the association in 1917 undoubtedly will include concentrated advertising in newspapers as well as in magazines of national circulation. George M. Cornwall, editor of the Timberman, praised the advertising scheme for Rite Grade shingles and told of the great results which national advertising of such things as oranges, raisins and soaps had done.

The visiting shingle men represented Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. In the morning the party visited and inspected the Grays Harbor and Wilcox shingle plants in South Aberdeen. At noon the visitors were the guests of W. J. Patterson at the country club, and after luncheon engaged in an 18-hole handicap golf tourney. In the evening the visitors were entertained at dinner at Hotel Washington, by E. C. Miller, at which the tables were beautifully decorated and vocal and instrumental music rendered.

Many Get State Certificates

Thirty-Eight Applicants From Grays Harbor County Pass State Examinations Successfully.

Following are the names of those in this county who have been granted state teachers' certificates by the state school department:

Cyria Allen, Judith Axland, Dorothy Belles, Chloris Currier, May Carrier, George Fields, Marguerite Juhn, Mildred Maynard, Mabel McKeever, Mrs. Lulu Miller, Elizabeth Morgan, Marie Olson, Lilly Fox Swaney, Mrs. Verna Toman, Gladie Wilking, Alvina I. Freeman, Estalla Fox Beam, Genevieve Felzer, Clara Knack, Maude T. Hollo-mann, Cora N. Walter, Pearl Abbott, Theresa Boiteau, Dorothy E. Burch, Nellie J. Cunningham, Elizabeth I. Finch, Helen Mary Fuller, Luella M. Hillgrove, Sadona Kittelsby, Amy MacGregor, Ruth Merrill, Laura E. M. Tidwell, Lela L. Rice, Lucretia A. Rodell, Edith M. Stanley, Clara Voscher, Laura Walter and Inga Warness.

POINDEXTER COMING.

United States Senator Miles Poin-dexter, who is seeking renomination, will be in Aberdeen on a brief campaign visit next Wednesday, and his numerous friends and admirers are preparing to give him a hearty welcome.

OLE HANSON FOR WILSON

Progressive Leader Declares the Record of the President Should Re-Elect Him

HAS PROGRESSIVE POLICY Hughes Is Say-Nothing Candidate, Says Ole. Old Battle Cry Ineffective This Year

Tacoma, Aug. 23.—"Hughes is the say-nothing candidate," Ole Hanson, one of the most prominent among the progressive leaders of the state and the Progressive candidate for the United States senate in 1914, told the Democrats who gathered at the Peers-grill Thursday noon. "He offers nothing constructive to the people of this nation. Wilson stands for progressive principles.

"President Wilson has caused to be enacted into law many progressive policies: the rural credit bill, enabling the farmer to borrow money cheaply with long-time easy payments; the income tax law, good roads laws, and 8-hour law for postal clerks, the child labor law which he is trying to force through congress. These are just examples of the progressive measures which Wilson stands for and enacts into laws.

"Wilson has kept us out of war. He is a lover of peace, and is just now trying to settle the railroad strike, which will cause industrial chaos if not mediated.

"The old battle cry of the Republican party has been raised from every office-seeker's lips. Woodrow Wilson back in Washington is confronting problems today as serious almost as confronted Lincoln at the beginning of the Civil war. He is fighting the battles of the people of this nation. Night and day he is thinking and planning for you and for me.

"It is no time for partisan politics or attacks on our president. As American citizens it is our duty at this time to silence the harsh criticisms and unthinking partisan prejudice and stand by our president."

Mrs. H. H. Collier presided at the meeting, which brought out one of the largest gatherings since the campaign opened. Mr. Hanson and George Fishburne were the principal speakers.

Among the out-of-town visitors were Roscoe Drumheller of Seattle, collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, and T. W. Beeks of Seattle, formerly one of the Progressive party leaders of King county.

In honor of the members of Robert Gray Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. W. H. Patton of Hoquiam, entertained Saturday afternoon. Those invited from Aberdeen were Mrs. Otis D. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Bridges, Mrs. E. E. Boner, Mrs. William Irvine, Mrs. J. B. Kinne and Mrs. L. G. Humbarger.

Out with it, Mr. Hughes; is it to be intervention or invasion?

HON. GEORGE FISHBURNE DISCUSSES HUGHES' SPEECH

Democratic Candidate for Congress Calls Candidate Hughes' Speech at Tacoma Stadium A Funeral Oration

TARIFF CANNOT BE MADE A LIVE ISSUE

Tariff Commission Killed It. Republican Party Was Unable to Comply With Promises to Reduce Tariff

TACOMA, Aug. 23.—Commenting on Candidate Charles E. Hughes' speech in the Stadium, George Fishburne, Democratic candidate for congress in this district, in a speech at the democratic luncheon Thursday noon, said: "The tariff is a dead issue, killed by the tariff commission, and so I enjoyed the funeral oration of Justice Hughes over the deceased. It brought back to life our beloved friend, and I could see him alive once more walking up the streets of Washington, D. C., hanging on the arm of Mark Hanna.

Mr. Hughes reminded me of the old doctor who could not cure his patients of anything but the fits, and so he had to give every patient a fit before he could cure him. The justice by a few dynamic 'ifs' and one Hughes' vision, was enabled to give Uncle Sam a competition fit, and then proceeded to cure his distinguished patient by ministering the old Mark Hanna-Aldrich remedy of a high tariff.

It is true that his treatment was rather heroic. To make the invalid believe that the war debts of Europe, their millions of lost and disabled, their quantities of property destroyed, were only excellent, invigorating tonics which would strengthen her and make her ten times more to be dreaded as a competitor after the war than she was before, was calculated to produce both fits and spasms, and it was too much of a strain on our old Uncle for even a man of his robust constitution to stand it long. I beg to publicly announce that since my discovery of his fondness for debts, I can now honor Judge Hughes in my will.

"In classic style, he showed how protection benefited labor, but forgot to mention that the wool manufacturers of New England paid the lowest wages when receiving the largest tariff subsidy. The beauty of this part of his speech was spoiled by the recollection of the picture painted by Senator Poin-dexter of the poverty, the squalor and the misery of the employees of the wool trust at the time it was exacting from the American people its most exorbitant tax period. And the wool tariff was for 'the protection of labor.' How oft does the deed give the lie to the word!

"The democrats and republicans both advocate a tariff commission. A small board of non-partisan or bi-partisan experts would be better qualified to investigate the complicated facts and figures connected with the tariff, than our too unwieldy houses of representatives. Owing to the fact that they are to be appointed at large, rather than elected from some state or district, they are more apt to recommend tariff revisions in the interest of the whole of the United States instead of for the benefit of some isolated section, to make the tariff a United States issue, instead of a 'local issue.' We progressives and democrats are in favor of leaving to this unbiased board the question whether or not an American industry should be protected or not. We believe that their judgment would be influenced neither by party expediency nor by self-interest. Therefore, to make an argument for or against 'protection,' or for or against 'for revenue only,' at this time, is immaterial to the issues of the case of Hughes vs. Wilson.

"To test which is more apt to fulfill his promises through the instrumentality of their respective parties, let us examine the record:

"In 1908, the republican party promised to reduce the tariff, and failed to keep their word. The fault was due not to Mr. Taft, but to the power

behind the republican throne, the big interests.

"In 1912, at the republican convention, the progressives and the stand-patters fought for control. The stand-patters in winning, lost, and the progressives in losing, won, because the formation of their party strengthened the hand of Wilson so that the 'big stick' (really the progressives and the independent sentiment of this country) was transferred from Roosevelt to Wilson, and enabled him to make into law every reform measure advocated by the strong young party.

"In 1916, the progressives again fought the old guard, but the latter stood like a stone wall, and the progressives again were defeated. The machine, as a compromise measure, selected Justice Hughes, because by his four years of silence he had given consent to their four years of opposition to reform and their platform of protest.

"Now, from this record we concede that Mr. Hughes with such a party, can fulfill his desire to restore another Paine-Aldrich bill and repeal the Underwood tariff law, which contains the income tax, an old enemy of his. But in addition to this, he promises he will have only efficient men in diplomatic and other important services of the government, and will abolish waste and extravagance, and have America efficient. Fine sentiments, those. We endorse them. But he points out no means, no constructive measures whereby he could reach these ends. Why? Because if he did, the lifeblood of his words would be sucked out. The vampire bosses would make Mr. Hughes a mere utility.

"Mr. Hughes reminds me of a very cultured and delightful old lady I once knew, who was always saying what she would do if she were president of the United States, or the king of England. According to her, she would make both countries 'pre-eminently efficient'; she would have none but honest and capable men to fill every important position; virtue here, instead of hereafter, would receive its reward, and happiness would be universal. She forgot, as Mr. Hughes forgets, the existence of Boss Penrose, Barnes & Co., forgot that they were all practical men and confirmed believers in the divine right of politicians to reward their friends. I doubt not that if Boss Barnes could hear Mr. Hughes talk, he would exclaim in the language of Ibsen:

"Where all of this time will be Penrose, God kissed on the brow."

"It has been said that ingratitude is worse than revenge, because revenge merely gives evil for evil, whereas ingratitude returns evil for good. Let not the progressives show ingratitude to the man who has transferred their ideals into law. Let them not forget the income tax (a part of the Underwood tariff law so much abused by Mr. Hughes). Let them not forget the federal reserve act, tearing from our throats the iron claw of Wall street. Let them not forget the federal employment bureau, keeping the unemployed from hopelessly tramping the streets. Let them not forget the rural credits, enabling the farmer to capitalize his industry. And this above all others: Let them not forget that we have peace, not war.

"Shall we turn back the hands on the horologe of progress, to the dollar-idealism of Mark Hanna, the hour of war, or forward to the human idealism of Woodrow Wilson, the hour of peace?"

Schools to Open On September 5

Eighteen New Teachers Have Been Employed for This Term—Record High School Registration Looked For.

Have you noticed recently that your boy's whistle is not so cheery in the morning as it was a month or so ago? Every time he passes a school building his heart seems to increase its bulkiness, and who can whistle, anyway, with a heavy heart?

The public schools of Aberdeen will open for the 1916-17 term next Tuesday morning, September 5. Supt. Geo.

B. Miller has called for a meeting of the teachers Monday morning in the high school auditorium, at which time the "marks" and "pedagogues" will be assigned to the various grades.

Fourteen new teachers will take their places in the different grammar schools, and four in the high school. Because of the large class that graduated from the eighth grades last term a record-breaking attendance at the high school is looked for, probably in excess of 350.

Miss Beatrice Weaver is down from Napavine visiting with relatives in this city, among whom are James Weaver, a brother, and Mrs. Andrew Hilliard, Mrs. S. Carns and Mrs. James Brooks, sisters.

WILL QUIZ THE CANDIDATES

County Job Seekers Must Show W. C. T. U. Clean Record on the Dry Question

LADIES TAKE NO CHANCES

Letters Sent Out Purporting to Be Authorized Repudiated by President French

The county W. C. T. U. exploded a bomb in the seething ranks of county and state candidates here Monday evening during a meeting at the First Methodist church, by declaring and voting unanimously to support only those who can show by clean past records that they have favored a dry regime, and still are in full sympathy with the dry movement.

Another meeting is to be held at Montesano next Monday evening. Every candidate within reach has been requested to appear at this meeting and state fully his position upon the subject of prohibition. In the meantime a thorough record of the past behavior of each candidate is to be made, even back into the dim past before Grays Harbor was selected as a habitation. There is no desire on the part of the investigators to give any man the worst of it, but each candidate must state fully and clearly the side of the question he leans on. Last minute proselytes to the dry side will not be considered seriously, unless the declaimers are able to prove beyond a doubt that their conversion is genuine, and has not been made solely for political reasons.

At the meeting Monday evening, which was attended by members from all parts of the county, a complete campaign was outlined, and officers of the organization were elected as follows: F. H. Bassett, Hoquiam, presi-

GRAND CONCERT FOR COMPANY G.

Greatest Local Musical Event on Grays Harbor Aids Company G Mess Fund

A REAL MUSICAL TREAT

Between \$300 and \$400 Realized. Seventeen Splendid Numbers Please Audience

That the concert given in the Grand theater Tuesday night surpassed any previous effort of local talent and was a real musical treat is the opinion of all who enjoyed the event. The concert was under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Croxall, and to her efforts is very largely due the success of the occasion, which netted between \$300 and \$400 for the mess fund of Company G.

Every one of the seventeen numbers rendered met with enthusiastic applause, and but for the rule, "No Encores," the concert would have been prolonged until midnight. On one occasion the audience insisted so strenuously that the rule was abrogated for Miss Helen Clemens, of Montesano, whose performance on a harp captivated the house. The program follows:

Overture... Dream Theater Orchestra Solo, "The Drummer Boy" Dr. G. O. Clark Trio—Dorothy Smith, violin; Natalie Miller, violin; Maude Burgess, piano Duet, "Little Grey Home in the West" Mrs. J. W. Barkley and Dr. G. E. Marcy Harp Solos— (a) A Au Ronet... Jabel (b) F. Gondolier... Hasselmanns Miss Helen Clemens Solo, "The Moon Drops Low" Cadman Miss Dorothy Girtton Piano solo, "Rhapsody in B Minor" Miss Susan Williams