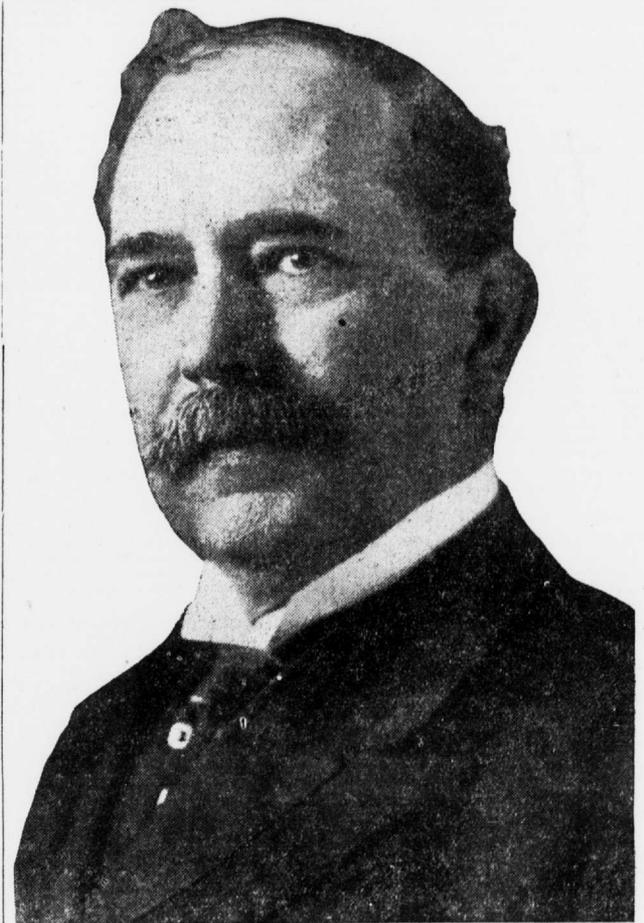


SUPPLEMENT

JUDGE GEORGE TURNER SOUNDS KEYNOTE OF STATE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

STANDS FOR POLICIES OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senate Takes Stand on Prohibition and Women's Suffrage; Approves President's Constructive Legislation and the Underwood Tariff Law.



GEORGE TURNER, OF SPOKANE, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Judge George Turner, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, sounded the keynote of the Democratic Campaign this week when he addressed a large mass-meeting at Seattle. Mr. Turner's address was a clear-cut outline of the policy of the Democratic party and is as follows:—

If I know myself I am as little swayed by partisan bias as any man in the country. The viewpoint from which I have always endeavored to consider public men and public measures has been the well-being of the state and the nation, and that, I trust, will continue to be my viewpoint so long as the Almighty spares my life and continues me in the possession of my faculties. Nevertheless, I would not be the candidate of the Democratic party for senator in congress from the State of Washington if I could not recommend enthusiastically and in all honesty and sincerity the splendid record of constructive, progressive legislation put upon the statute books by the Democratic party under the wise and patriotic guidance of our great Democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

Revision of the tariff in the interest of the people, currency legislation which relieves the business of the nation from the domination of Wall Street, additional restrictions and prohibitions to curb and control and ultimately destroy the great trusts and combines, a non-partisan trade commission to have control of the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, a non-partisan scientific tariff commission to gather data concerning cost of production at home and abroad for the information and guidance of congress in future legislation relating to the tariff, an income tax law under which wealth is compelled to bear its fair proportion of the burdens of government, the child labor legislation in the interest of the children of the nation, the future men and women of the nation, the rural credits of farm land bank system to relieve the farmers of the nation of extortionate interest charges, and, finally, the legislation, both recent and remote, in the direction of safe-guarding the rights of labor which is so notably a contribution to social and industrial justice, constitutes a record of constructive legislation so remarkable that it ought, it seems to me, to win support for our great president from thoughtful, intelligent, patriotic men of all political parties.

Will Stand By Wilson.

I am not only in sympathy with that record, but will stand loyally by President Wilson in all measures designed to make that which has been so auspiciously begun a fixity in our national life.

The value of the economic reforms inaugurated by Democratic legislation has approved itself so completely and the prosperity of the measures in aid of social and industrial justice is so indisputable that our Republican friends take issue with us on one or two only of the long list of remedial measures which I have enumerated. One of these measures upon which they join issue is the Underwood tariff law, which reduced the high tariff rates so long maintained by the Republican party.

The Republican platform denounces that law as a complete failure, and insists that the welfare of the nation

demands its repeal and the substitution in place of it of a measure which will return the country to the era of high protection.

Mr. Hughes, the distinguished candidate of the Republican party, is also insisting, in his speeches, on the same thing. I am relieved of the necessity of making any very serious or extended argument on the subject, by the speech of my distinguished friend, Senator Poindexter delivered in the senate of the United States on the Underwood tariff law followed by his vote as a senator in favor of the enactment of that law.

The remarks of Senator Poindexter will be found commencing at page 5334 of Vol. 50 of the Congressional Record. He said there, among other things:

Poindexter's First Ideas.

"Taking the bill as a whole, however, and especially regarding its effects upon the country as a whole rather than upon any particular locality in this country, my opinion is that it will not in any way impair business activity or prosperity, so far as the rates of the bill itself are concerned.

"Measuring the pending bill by the American rule and the accepted platform declarations, in my judgment the rates upon manufactures are, with very few exceptions, sufficiently high and in some cases are still entirely too high."

Turning then to the boasted protection theories of his Republican friends, the Senator had this to say: "The time has long gone by when campaigns can either be won or lost upon rhetorical clap-trap and campaign eloquence about good times and hard times, which, in many instances, are due to causes quite remote from tariffs.

"High protection has been made a fetish and worshipped as a sacred principle. The idea was more or less current that there could not be too much of this good thing. Of course, under such a notion no tariff commission was needed—no scientific classifications of articles, no nice estimates of rates. It was a grab for all that one could get. The notion was prevalent in certain quarters that while the special beneficiaries might profit very greatly from extremely high rates, everyone would profit to some extent. The propaganda was put out that high tariffs were a burden to no one. It was an enchanted lamp in whose magic power to create wealth there was no limit, and which suffered no diminution of its virtue from the golden prosperity which it gave out. Of course, such a notion was the veriest superstition."

Poindexter the Protectionist.

After this luminous expression of the protectionist propaganda, Senator Poindexter turned his attention to the interests of the west, and of his own State of Washington, and eloquently defended the Underwood law in these words:

"As between the East and the West, whatever losses, imaginary or otherwise, the West may possibly suffer from reduced rates on certain of its productions will be compensated a thousand times over by the relief which the West will immediately receive from the reduction to a reasonable and legitimate point of the tariff rates upon woolen and cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, and a thousand and one articles which the West buys from the East.

"The people of the State of Washington will be benefited from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually

by these reductions in all of the long line of articles of clothing, food, shelter, and the implements of agriculture and the trades; while their loss, if any, from the reduction in the tariff upon wheat, wool, and sugar will be negligible in comparison.

"The farmers in this country have grown too intelligent and too well informed, partly due to the opportunities afforded by more plentiful literature and its free distribution by the rural delivery system, to allow themselves to be taxed year after year exorbitantly upon every roll of fencing wire, upon every ton of coal, upon every agricultural implement or machine, upon their saddles and harness, upon every mechanic's tools, upon the cotton and woolen clothing which they wear, and to pay this excessive and unnecessary tax contentedly because of a largely exaggerated benefit held up before their hopes in the shape of a tariff upon agricultural products."

"Of coal the Senator said: "Coal is placed upon the free list, and properly so." And of lumber he said: "I have a statement from a lumberman in the state, of much experience and as much success as any lumberman in the state, to the effect that lumber manufacturers in Washington do not need the protection of a tariff upon lumber. This is probably true, and if true, notwithstanding our apprehensions, the same thing is possible true to a greater or less extent of shingle manufacturers, although I was opposed to placing shingles upon the free list, though favoring a substantial reduction in this rate."

Poindexter's Opinion of Republicans. I cannot quit Senator Poindexter's speech without giving you his estimate in that day of the Republican party and its leadership: "Four years ago," he said, "they were in the seats of power and controlled every branch of the government of the United States. They arrogantly defied the instructions of the people and forewore their own party platform. They had declared to the people throughout the campaign that if elected they would revise the tariff to a rate equal to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad with a reasonable profit to manufacturer. Given power on this promise, they laughed at their campaign promises, and in their greed took two or three times as much as had been proposed.

"One of them was speaker of the House; one was President of the United States; one was leader of the Senate and chairman of its Finance Committee; one was chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House; one, while Speaker, controlled every committee of the House, because he had the power to appoint them all." They were all his creatures. These 'iron dukes of American politics' had behind them a supple and obedient majority. They enacted the Payne-Aldrich bill, went before the country on it, and out of the ruck and turmoil of their fight for it they emerged with the electoral votes of Utah and Vermont. Protesting against the recall, they were recalled. Their memory is already growing dim in the places that knew them so long."

Now, fellow citizens, passing by without comment, Senator Poindexter's arraignment of the Republican party and its leadership, I cannot take issue with anything said by him concerning the general tenor and effect of the Underwood tariff law. On the contrary, I say that he is to be commended for his action with respect to that law, if that action was founded on broad and statesmanlike

convictions. I trust that I might have the courage and the patriotism to act in like manner under like circumstances. I cannot understand, however, if his views at that time were really founded on conviction, how he can square his action and his declaration now with his convictions then. I read a recent telegram sent by him to Mr. Chilberg, of Seattle:

Poindexter Now a Republican.

"Spokane, Washington, September 15, 1916. J. E. Chilberg, Alaska Building, Seattle, Washington: Hope you will make it plain to every one interested, particular Republicans, that I have consistently voted and worked for a tariff upon lumber, shingles, wheat, wool, coal, and all the other raw products which constitute the production of the Pacific Northwest. The same thing is true as to every article of American production which needs protection. I mention the foregoing as of special interest in this state.

"I declared in the primary campaign, unequivocally, my support of Hughes and Fairbanks, and shall work for their election and urge others to do likewise.

"My objections to the Underwood tariff bill are shown by scores of votes to change its schedule in the particulars mentioned and many others, and I shall take advantage of the earliest opportunity and every occasion to substitute for this bill a tariff bill carrying out the policies of the Republican party as expressed in its recent platform and distributing uniformly the benefits of protection, in the places that knew them so long."

"MILES POINDEXTER."

His Stand in 1916.

I call your special attention to the declaration in this telegram about his course in the Senate with respect to coal, lumber and shingles, in view of what I have already read of his speech in the Senate on the Underwood tariff law.

This eleventh hour repentance on the part of Senator Poindexter must give us all cause to pause and hesitate. We may well doubt whether the senator is actuated by that stability of conviction so essential at all

times and especially so at this time to those taking part in the councils of the nation. Senator Poindexter said in the speech referred to that the Underwood tariff law would not "in any way impair business activity or prosperity." He now agrees with Governor Hughes and the Republican platform that it does impair business activity and prosperity. He said in that speech that the tariff rates of that law on manufactured commodities 'are' sufficiently high and in some cases are still "entirely too high." He now says that they are not high enough and must be raised as demanded by the tariff beneficiaries. He said in that speech that the people of Washington would be benefited from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually by the reductions made in the tariff rates by that law. He now says those rates must be raised and these benefits to the people of Washington wiped out. He said in that speech that the Payne-Aldrich tariff law "represented broken promises and party perfidy." He is now willing to go back to the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and to swallow the broken promises and party perfidy that it represented. There is, of course, a reason why Senator Poindexter was so outspoken in 1913, and why he is now so gentle that he feeds out of the hands of his Republican brethren. He was then a member of another party. He had abandoned the Republican party. The memory of the Republican leaders in his expressive language is "already growing dim in the places that knew them so long."

Ready to Claim Roof.

The election of 1914, however, disappointed that cheerful prospect, and he hastened to seek the cover of Republican regularity an entire year before the betrayal at Chicago gave any honest Progressive a decent excuse for abandoning the Progressive party. My friends, Senator Poindexter may be trusted to scan the clouds and to get well under cover before the rain begins to fall. And when he gets under cover he is liable to claim the roof that shelters him and carry it off before the astonished gaze of the owners of the friendly structure. That is psychological politics, but it is not statesmanship.