CLOCKS WILL BE SET BACK SUNDAY

Handling of Intricate Telegraph Timepieces Biggest Task Involved.

All clocks and watches in the United States, from grandfather's staid old timepiece on the stair to the upstart dollar variety, should stop for one hour at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, and then again take up the procession of the hours.

For most people, the change will mean nothing more than an extra hour of sleep tomorrow morning, a belated return of the hour lost in March when clock hands were jumped forward sixty minutes by act of Congress. Tomorrow the country will be finished with its first seven months of daylight saving experiment.

Due to the arrangement of their interiors, clock hands are set forward with less trouble than they are set back. The best plan for the average householder is to stop his clock tonight at the same time he puts out the cat, and in the morning to set it the right time, when he gets up. This saves him the arm-wearying process of setting his clock eleven hours ahead and the aggravation of listening to eighty-five silvery strikes or raucous coo-coos.

The average watch may be set back an hour without harm to its works, jewelers assert.

Telegraph Clocks Tender.

The telegraph clocks—of which there are 50,000 now in operation by the Western Union Company, electrically wound and set—will have to be properly adjusted by the company's force, which is now planning to do the work on Sunday, except in locations where the users are awake at night themselves, and can be given special keys with which to do the setting. The delicate master clocks which correct the 50,000 every hour, will be changed at the same time, as will be the government's radio and wire-signaling arrangement which is the scientific basis of the time system.

Adjusting railroad train movements proceeding over the time-changing period, will present the most difficulty. Director General W. G. McAdoo has authorized a general order on the subject, by which trains on the road will continue their progress until reaching a station and there be held an hour. Local managements are told to use their own discretion to protect the train movements in their own districts. At any rate, tomorrow morning will find the railroads throughout the five time belts in the United States moving trains on the regular schedule and in the new time.

NATION'S CLOCKS TO STOP FOR HOUR AT 2 A. M. SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—At 2 o'clock tomorrow morning the United States will complete its test of daylight saving. At that hour clocks of the naval observatory here and other agencies by which time is regulated in this country, will be stopped for one hour, while the sun, which daily has been lagging further behind the nation's clocks, has a chance to catch up. At the same time the trains on all railroads of the country will stop by order of Director General McAdoo and remain motionless one hour and then proceed on their journey.

CANADIAN TRAINS TO BE HELD IN TERMINAL POINTS

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Although trains leaving Montreal and other big terminal points in Canada tonight will be held one hour after their departure time, owing to the reversion to the old time system, after tonight the present schedule will again be put into force.

Train Carrying City Street Cars Wrecked

The breaking of a drawbar near Reader, N. D., yesterday, wrecked the freight train which is bringing twenty-five new street cars to Seattle for the municipal line, a telegram received by the Public Utilities Department today said. Two of the flat cars on which they were loaded were wrecked, the city cars were not damaged, the message said. Railroad officers said they expected to start the train west today, and twenty-three of the cars will reach here early next week not more than twenty-four hours late. The other two will be shipped as soon as they can be loaded on other cars.

Although the government has not advanced the money to pay for the cars, as agreed by A. M. Taylor, representing the United States Shipping Board, city officers today said any delay in that direction would not affect the deal on the twenty-five cars. When the city and traction company were deadlocked on the question of street car transportation, the Council at a special meeting passed over Mayor Hanson's veto, with his consent, an ordinance appropriating $217,000 from the general fund to pay for the cars. The ordinance is still in effect.

Mooney's Attorneys Ask Review of Case

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—A review of the case of Thomas J. Mooney of San Francisco was asked today in a petition filed by counsel for Mooney with the United States Supreme Court. Mooney is under sentence of death for murder in connection with an explosion which occurred during a "preparedness" parade.

CALIFORNIA COURTS TWICE REFUSE TO OPEN MOONEY CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.—The application for the writ of review filed by Thomas J. Mooney through his attorneys in the United States Supreme Court today followed two separate refusals of the State Supreme Court to grant him a new trial.

Mooney's counsel contended in the California courts that his conviction was brought about through malfeasance and misfeasance practiced by District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and the San Francisco Police Department, but that such alleged wrongdoing did not become evident until after his trial. The State Supreme Court held that it could not go outside the record in the case, and affirmed the sentence of death. A writ of error was asked for and refused, and the case was then prepared for the highest tribunal.

Mooney is in San Quentin penitentiary awaiting execution.

EXPRESS INCREASES ALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—The Interstate Commerce Commission approved today the proposed increases in express rates. It suggests a change of contract with the railroad administration to give the express companies more of the transportation charges.

BROWN DENTAL
The Test OFFICES Shows Best
106 Columbia 106
SEATTLE'S LEADING DENTISTS
Established in 1891.

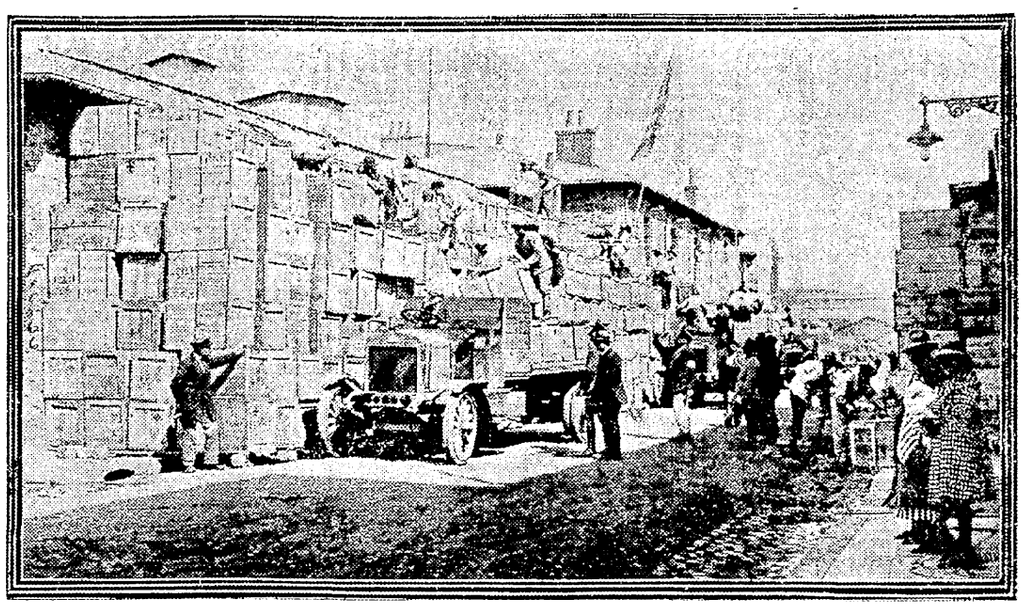
WITHOUT question the most reliable and reasonable Dental Offices in Seattle. These offices have earned their good reputation by the dentists doing what they say they will do.

Our work is guaranteed, and our business is referred to us by our satisfied patrons. This is a guarantee that your work will be the best and satisfactory to you.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Owner and Manager.

BROWN DENTAL OFFICES
106 Columbia.
Open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

TAKING FOOD AND SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE REFUGEES



—Copyright by International Film Service, courtesy of American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross in France has been doing wonderful relief work among the refugees. Thousands have been given homes, food and clothing by "the Greatest Mother in the World." At Brest great stores of food and clothing have been concentrated for distribution among the needy. Here is shown one of the supply depots where the motor trucks bring the loads from the ships.

MEDICAL SOCIETY IS FACING CHARGES

Hospital Association Seeks to Restrain King Body From Alleged Unlawful Acts.

Charging that members of the King County Medical Society are being coerced to withdraw and withhold their services from the Washington Hospital Association, that four surgeons have been wrongfully suspended from the organization and that the society is endeavoring through an auxiliary, the Industrial Service Bureau, to drive the association from its legitimate business in order to establish one of its own, are allegations contained in a complaint filed in the Superior Court this morning, in which the association asks that the medical society be permanently enjoined from further alleged unlawful acts.

The Washington Hospital Association also prays for a mandatory injunction compelling the King County Medical Society to restore to full membership Doctors J. T. Moore, Frederick A. Cook, L. F. McClain and W. E. McClain, suspended last summer for having served, it is alleged, the association.

Try to Injure Business.

The complaint recites that the hospital association was organized to provide medical and surgical and hospital care to workmen injured while engaged in extra hazardous occupations, that it has 400 cases under contract now and that its clients represent the employment of 4,351 workmen. It is stated that in order to meet the requirements of the State Medical Aid Board, created by the industrial insurance act, the association has been engaging the services of only thoroughly competent, regularly licensed and ethical physicians of high-grade professional ability, but that during the last eight months the Industrial Service Bureau of the medical society has pursued a settled policy of driving the plaintiff out of business.

The King County Medical Society is charged with intimidating with threats of suspension its members who remain in or enter the service of the hospital association, that it has adopted a rule suspending all members who serve a commercial hospital or an association controlled by laymen and that the four doctors named have been suspended.

It is charged that Dr. J. T. Moore is the majority stock owner of the Washington Hospital Association, and the court is asked to enjoin the medical society from further carrying out the alleged policy, from attacking the business stability of the association and to compel the restoration of membership to the four suspended surgeons.

Patrolman Whitney Fired and Arrested

Patrolman W. W. Whitney, a lifelong friend of Chief J. F. Warren, was discharged from the Police Department last night by his superior after an investigation of a complaint lodged against Whitney and Thomas Marks, a chauffeur. Whitney was arrested this morning and lodged in the city jail, booked on an open charge.

The chief's investigation developed that Elmer Peterson, a laborer, lost $260 while on a tour of blind pigs with Whitney and Marks. Whitney is said to have advised drinking with Peterson, but denied all knowledge of the disappearance of Peterson's money. Marks is the same man who was arrested a month ago after he is alleged to have offered Dr. W. Ray Jones a bribe for the release of a woman. Marks is at liberty on $500 pending a trial.

Chief Warren was called upon last night to investigate another complaint against a policeman who is accused of knowing something of the disappearance of $75 from the room of a nurse at the Imperial Hotel, 1408 Fourth Ave., night before last. According to the complaint lodged with Chief Warren, Mrs. A. Cummings, a nurse, accuses Patrolman John L. Corbett of taking $75 from her purse after he and she had several drinks in her room. Corbett denies the charge. He begged the chief to withhold judgment until he clears up the matter.

"Find the money or the man who took it or I'll fire you," Chief Warren says he told Corbett last night. Corbett, who is a son of the veteran jailer, John Corbett, who passed away last year, has been a policeman for three months.

Graves of Americans Will Be Easy to Find

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Saturday, Oct. 26.—After the war Americans will have no difficulty in finding the graves of relatives who have fallen on the field of battle in France, after they obtain from the Graves Registry Bureau the location of the interment.

The French are taking excellent care of the last resting places of Americans, and crosses with name plates have been erected over the burial places of every identified man that has fallen.

Usually the steel helmet of the man—and it generally has his name written on the leather chinband—is placed on the grave, together with his bayonet, thrust into the earth as a sort of foot stone. Often his canteen and cartridge belt will be hung from the cross.

An identity disc is nailed to the cross, and sometimes papers describing his identity and how he fell are placed in a corked bottle, the neck of which is embedded in the earth.

There is no danger that French civilians in the regions where the men are buried will appropriate any of these articles as souvenirs. Four long years of war, with the discarded equipment of Germans, British and French scattered over the terrain has purged them of all desire for souvenirs.

Even the children respect the burial places, and while they may pick up bayonets or grenades that they find in the fields, they never touch the equipment placed on the graves. Road workers who are ceaselessly engaged in the upkeep of the wonderful thoroughfares for which the country is famous, carefully shape the ditches to pass around the burial places beside the roads and never on any account disturb them.

New Truck for Factories.

One man can handle four-ton loads with a new three-wheeled truck for factories and warehouses that has lifting apparatus operated like a jack.

ORGANIZED LABOR

JAMES P. MAHONY TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SEATTLE

NEWS that United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield had refused a request for a nation-wide wage increase made by the soft coal miners was received this morning by Martin J. Flyzik, president of the Washington State District of the United Coal Mine Workers of America, followed immediately by a telegram calling a conference of national and district officers of the union to be held in Indianapolis next Thursday to consider the resulting situation.

The conference, called by Frank J. Hayes, national president, John L. Lewis, vice president, and William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers, will be an adjourned session of a conference held at the union's headquarters in Indianapolis last August to draft a demand for a general increase in wages. At that time Dr. Garfield was waited upon by a committee from the conference and declined to make a change in the wage schedule now in effect.

Officers Sought Reconsideration.

Since that time officers of the union, which has a membership of more than 500,000 coal mine workers, have been seeking to obtain reconsideration of Garfield's decision, citing as their leading argument the admitted increase in the cost of living since the present wage schedule was fixed by the government a year ago to be effective for two years or for the duration of the war. The fact that the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania were granted a substantial increase a few days ago by direction of the Fuel Administration encouraged the soft coal miners to believe Dr. Garfield would offer a compromise at least.

Flyzik will leave district headquarters in Seattle for Indianapolis tonight or tomorrow morning and will be accompanied by one other district officer, probably Sam Caddy of Carbonado, Washington district member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers. District Secretary Ernest Newsham attended the August conference to represent the Washington district in the absence of Flyzik, who was at that time in Colorado on other business.

Hopeful for Settlement.

Though the failure of Dr. Garfield to change his views on the wage question is disappointing to the Washington district officers and to the 5,500 union mine workers they represent, Flyzik is hopeful that the coming conference will pave the way for a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy.

The fact that the national war labor policies board is now completing a survey of all war industries with the purpose of coordinating wage readjustments in such a manner that an even distribution of labor will be assured encourages the mine workers to believe that their wage will eventually be raised to meet the competition of other war industries. Press dispatches telling of Garfield's ruling indicate, however, that he had considered this phase of the case.

In this state alone nearly 1,000 mine workers have been attracted away from the coal mines and into the shipyards and other higher paid industries within the last two years, and the United States Department of Labor is now conducting a campaign to induce them to return to the mines.

METAL TRADES FORM COUNCIL; BOILERMAKERS ORGANIZED

Organization of a Metal Trades Council in Aberdeen, with fourteen local unions of shipyard workers affiliated, is reported by Andrew P. Mulligan, general organizer for the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, who returned to his home in Seattle today from a trip to Southwestern Washington on official business.

Mulligan went to Aberdeen for the purpose of organizing a local lodge of his brotherhood for the Grays Harbor cities and reports that he was successful in that mission. The new local, chartered as Grays Harbor Lodge No. 352, begins work with a charter membership of seventy, and is expected to reach the 200 mark before the end of the year. James Griffin is president of the new lodge and Jack Osborn secretary.

Mulligan represented the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at the organization of the new Metal Trades Council, of which the temporary president is J. McDonald. G. L. Wellman is temporary secretary. Permanent officers will be elected when a charter is obtained from the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

Mulligan will leave tomorrow for Astoria, Ore., where a local lodge of the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders is to be formed and a metal trades council organized, if present plans are carried out.

STREET CAR MEN'S UNION GIVES CITY PURCHASE PLAN APPROVAL

Following a conference held with Mayor Hanson at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, the wage scale and grievance committee of Street and Electric Railway Employes' Local Union No. 587 went on record by motion last night as favoring the purchase of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company's street railway system by the city, on the plan worked out by the mayor, according to an announcement made today by officers of the union.

The question of purchasing the street railway system is to be submitted to the voters of the city and the union committee took its action for the purpose of informing other unions of the organization's sentiment. The influenza ban has prevented the union as a whole from going on record on the question of city ownership.

COAST EXCEEDS LOAN QUOTA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 26.—The Twelfth Federal Reserve Bank District has exceeded its quota of $402,000,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to figures compiled up to last night by loan campaign officials. The total over the district's quota, it was said, may reach approximately $25,000,000.

Airplanes Very New.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 26.—Among the score of prisoners taken from the Chester penitentiary and brought here to work on the Scott Field road were many who had never seen an airplane before in their lives. They were astounded at the sight of army aviators flying over the aviation field.

Italia Garibaldi, niece of the famous liberator, is running an army ambulance in Italy.

MAYOR TURNS GUNS ON STATE OFFICIALS

City Executive Declares Public Service Commission Refuses to Aid Telephone Users.

Merely the old business of "passing the buck" was Mayor Hanson's comment today on a statement from E. F. Blaine, chairman of the Public Service Commission, in which the mayor is criticized for putting the poor telephone service in Seattle up to the commission.

"The Public Service Commission having waived its right to do its duty in relation to the poor telephone service in Seattle, it is up to the people of Seattle to demand of Postmaster-General Burleson that the present management of the telephone company give at least a semblance of service," Mayor Hanson said. "Not much was to be expected from the Public Service Commission in any event. The story of the last gas rate case and the present street car service are other proofs of the commission's splendid talents in compelling public service corporations under their control to perform their public duty.

"Mr. Blaine seems to resent criticism of the conduct of public utilities and tries to throw a halo of patriotism and righteousness about every incompetent manager of public utilities. The time must never come in this country when the acts of any public official are not subject to criticism, for when the right to criticize is taken from the people our government ceases to be a democracy and becomes an autocracy.

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of some men in public service to 'pass the buck' to other officials, or, failing in that, to say that criticism is unpatriotic."

Mayor Asks Question.

Chairman Blaine's statement directed to Mayor Hanson gives as a reason for the commission's inactivity in the telephone case the fact that the system is now under government control. Answering that, Mayor Hanson said:

"The city of Seattle wants service on the street car lines. What can you do about it? What will you do about it? The citizens of Seattle want extensions of gas mains, etc., and a reasonable rate therefor. What are you going to do about it? What can you do about it? You do not claim that the gas and street railway companies are under the control of the United States government, do you? Or have you another way of 'passing the buck?'"

SEATTLE MAN COMMISSIONED.

Mrs. William A. Lewis, 803 15th Ave. N., has received word that her son, Julian M. Lewis, has been commissioned as second lieutenant. He enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps a year ago and was sent to Camp Johnston, Fla. He has been serving in the office of the commander and was recommended for a commission without having attended officers' training school. He graduated from Broadway High School in 1908 and before leaving Seattle was treasurer of the Seattle & Puget Sound Packing Company.

Auto Thief Captured In Wild West Style

Automobilists on the Des Moines Highway last night were treated to a Wild West chase, gunfire, shouts and the thrilling capture of an automobile thief, all within the space of fifteen minutes. The aftermath of the excitement produced the fact that Peter Johnson, a Seattle youth who is widely known in police circles, is in the city jail on an open charge and the automobile he stole has been returned to its owner, Mrs. R. D. Pinneo of 1152 17th Ave. N.

Mrs. Pinneo reported the theft of her car from Second Avenue and Spring Street last night at 5:25 o'clock. About the same time a report reached Lieutenant of Detectives Jack Wickman and City Detective W. E. Worsham that a young man was about to leave for San Francisco in a stolen automobile.

Detectives Take Up Chase.

Wickman and Worsham guessed correctly when they figured that the stolen car would take the Des Moines road. When the detectives arrived at Des Moines they were vastly surprised to see an automobile flash past them like a squall of sleet and water.

"That's him!" shouted Wickman. Worsham "stepped on her" and took up a stern chase that caused passing automobilists to give chased and chaser a wide berth. Both cars were hitting up something like fifty miles an hour and taking curves on two wheels when Wickman decided on drastic action. Pulling his pistol, Wickman leaned out of the car and took a shot at the rear tires of the fugitive automobile. Another shot and still another, but Wickman's aim was poor because of the jolty roadway. Still another shot, and the fugitive machine stopped with a grind and a jar.

Too Close for Comfort.

"That last bullet came a little too close for comfort," Johnson told Wickman when the detective grabbed him. "If I had a straight run I'd have ditched you guys."

Johnson was arrested a month ago for the theft of a machine, according to Wickman. He was tried and convicted, but placed on his good behavior.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Cable advices from Peking said the policy of reconciliation of the new president of China, Hsu Shih-Chang, already has met with considerable success. Hostilities have ceased and the leaders of the southwestern provinces who have been opposing the central government at Peking have sent delegates to confer with the new president.

The progress of the conference, it is said, has been satisfactory to both sides.

NEW WHEAT EMBARGO ON.

YAKIMA, Saturday, Oct. 26.—A new wheat embargo, superseding that of October 12, is in effect, according to a telegram received yesterday by General Agent H. A. Glen of the Northern Pacific. All wheat shipments from Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana for Tacoma are forbidden, with the one exception of shipments destined for the Sperry Flour Company.

TIMES WANT ADS will make money for you.

SEAMEN BOYCOTT GERMAN VESSELS

British Union Agrees Not to Handle Teuton Cargoes for Five Years After War.

This is the thirty-fourth of a series of articles by Ralph D. Paine, one of the foremost naval writers of the world, entitled "The Fighting Fleets." It is the only story of what American sea fighters are doing in this war to be authorized by the Navy Department. In this installment he tells how the British Seamen's Union can boycott German ships, seamen and cargoes for five years after the war is over.

By RALPH D. PAINE.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26.—There was one pudgy master mariner with chin whiskers who had remained silent. From a battered leather wallet he extracted a creased, soiled bit of printed paper. It was one of the little pamphlets prepared by Havelock Wilson, spokesman of the British Seamen's Union, for circulation in the cabins and forecastles of British and American ships, presenting the case in the simple, sober language of the sea.

These documents are more appealing than the impassioned denunciations of orators, and they drive home, like white hot rivets in a keel plate, the pledge which these seamen have sworn—"No peace until the sea is free from Hun outrages."

Declare Boycott.

Their union has declared a boycott on German ships, sailors and cargoes for a term of five years after peace shall be declared. The reasons thereof are fairly obvious and the provocations have been written in letters of blood.

The grizzled master mariner cocked his spectacles athwart a fleshy nose and pointed to the title of his pamphlet, "The Way of the Briton and the Way of the Hun." He offered no comment, but cleared his throat and began to read in a rumbling voice. The others paid attentive heed, gravely gazing at his bald head or into the coal fire.

No Bad Feeling Before War.

There was no bad feeling between the British and German seafaring men before the war began. At the outbreak of the war we British members of the Seamen's Union were sorry for the Germans because they could no longer get employment on our ships, and more especially we sympathized with those whom our government felt it necessary to intern.

With regard to this and the way the sympathy came to an end I can tell you an interesting little story. The British Seamen's and Firemen's Union begged that those Germans who were members of the corresponding German union should be interned in a camp which was under the control of the union, and greatly to its credit the British government quickly consented to this evidence of our fraternal feeling.

Plenty of Good Food.

So in a lovely district near Northampton a splendid place for the interned men was established. At one time it had about 1,000 inmates. They had wooden huts to sleep in and four good meals a day. Their only guards were fourteen policemen who were never allowed actually to enter the camp.

They had concert halls, cinema shows, and all kinds of musical entertainments. They had bottled beer three times a week, and each man was given four ounces of tobacco every seven days. It was mighty polite and fine imprisonment which they were called upon to endure—imprisonment far more comfortable than any freedom they had ever known.

Began to See Great Light.

We began to see a great light with regard to the real psychology of our German "brethren" on the day following the sinking of the Lusitania. A concert had been organized for the amusement of the interned German members of the union.

After the dreadful news came, I and all the other members of the committee felt that this monstrous affair of one of our fellow members had been done to death, was not the time for such a celebration, and I went to the camp.

The Germans were called together and I explained to them that we would postpone the concert for the time out of respect to the 500 of our fellow union members who had perished.

Turned Over to Government.

There were about 1,000 Germans in the hall listening to me, and when I stopped there was dead silence. I had anticipated that some one of them would say that he was sorry for the tragedy. Not a man did.

I left the hall and was scarcely outside the door before the men began to sing, "The Watch on the Rhine" and other German patriotic songs. Presently the singing gave place to cheers.

Soon after this the conduct of some of the interned Germans became so intolerable that it was impossible for us to maintain the camp under union auspices, and its care and control were handed over to the government.

Continue Murderous Campaign.

Since then, as the Germans have continued their murderous campaign against seamen of all nations, sinking ships without warning, I have sent a communication to the Berlin headquarters of the International Federation. There a committee, consisting of four important labor men, was appointed to consider the matter and make a report.

I have copies of this document. In it they seek to justify all that has been done—the sinking of the Lusitania with all her crew and passengers, the sinking of countless other ships when far away from land, the firing on boats full of passengers, the firing on crews escaping in open boats from sinking vessels, the taking of swimming sailors on the decks of submarines, there stripping them of life belts and then submerging the decks under their feet.

Other Side of Picture.

This is how German merchant sailors were treated in England. The other side of the picture was revealed under the caption "Their Way."

One of the most pitiful cases was that of John Bowditch of Bristol, a stoker who had been taken at Hamburg early in August, when war was declared, and whose hard treatment in the hulks had brought on pneumonia. He was, when I saw him, just able to give his wife's name and address and ask me to write to her.

His food, a little black bread of the coarsest description and a cup of black coffee, lay untouched beside him. He had no attendance except that of other sick men in the ward for whom, in spite of their kindness, he was, especially in the night, a great trial.

Minding Our Own Business.

The poor fellow was evidently doomed, although good nursing, perhaps, could have saved him. On my way back to camp, after one of my daily visits, I met the Herr Oberstabarzt, Dr. Reich. I accosted him and begged him to have Bowditch removed to a proper hospital, if necessary at the expense of the British government.

"Who the devil are you?" he demanded with a scowl. I told him. "We have no hospital beds and no ambulances to spare for such cases," he shouted at me, "and what's more I'll thank you in future to mind your own business."

Three days later John Bowditch died.

(To Be Continued.)

(Copyright, 1918.)

(ADVERTISEMENT.)
Diarrhoea in Children.

For diarrhoea in children one year old or older you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, followed by a dose of castor oil. It should be kept at hand and given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears.

(Advertisement.)

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor
All druggists: Soap, 25. Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston."

BEACON
THERE ARE NO BETTER
SHOES
FOR FIT FOR STYLE FOR WEAR.
TURRELL SHOE COMPANY
903 SECOND AVENUE BURKE BLDG.
F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, Makers, Manchester, New Hampshire

WILSON BARRAGE FINDS G. O. P. SENATORS ASLEEP

(Continued From Page One.)

be to destroy all possibility of another protective tariff.

The issue of the present campaign is therefore clearly defined, provided the voters can be persuaded to make up their minds independently of what the President said in his appeal yesterday. Interest centers on the probable effect of the appeal, and will do so until the end of the campaign.

Appeal May Sweep Country.

From one standpoint it is possible to understand how the appeal may sweep over the country like a prairie fire, carrying everything before it. There are 2,000,000 of American soldiers already in France, with 2,000,000 more getting ready to go. They are the sons, brothers, husbands and fathers of America. They represent every nook and cranny of the country, and directly or indirectly all its homes.

If the appeal goes straight to the hearts of the people who are "keeping the home fires burning," as the President desires that it shall do, the Democrats will control both houses of the next Congress. There are some forty-seven debatable House seats and some four or five debatable Senate seats. The districts and states in question are widely scattered, so if the appeal is to have a strong effect it will determine the issue in favor of the Democratic party in nearly all of them.

Republicans Attack President.

From another standpoint it is possible for the appeal to have an effect quite the opposite to what the President desires. Republican leaders already are characterizing it in a way that they hope will bring about a reaction insuring Republican victory. They are saying more or less directly that the President has descended to the level of the primary politician and that all his fine words do not hide his selfish partisan aims. And soon they will point out the real issue of the campaign as they see it, and as it is expressed above, calling upon the American voters who believe in the principle of protection to resist a policy that would make American markets practically free to the whole world.

Roosevelt and Lodge were quick to see this issue, which Senate Republicans have heartily indorsed. Their public statements were making some headway when the President spoke yesterday. If the election is to turn on this issue, the Republicans will win, but if it is to turn on the President's appeal the Democrats will win.

Free Trade at Issue.

The issue of practical free trade for the whole world goes down to the tap roots of Republican history and policy. If there is a Republican House and Senate the President's purpose will be defeated during the important two years of reconstruction work that are just ahead of us; but if the Democrats are to retain their hold upon both houses the way will be cleared for the President to have his way.

The situation is just as important from the international as from the national standpoint. The peace conference cannot adopt the proposed free trade plan if one great nation holds aloof. If that nation is the United States the President will witness the defeat in his own country of what is probably one of his cherished plans. It is not strange that he should want to have continued in power during the critical years that are just ahead the political party that always has favored free trade on principle.

Purpose of President's Appeal.

Until the President spoke, disinterested men everywhere believed that the election of a Republican House would not be misunderstood abroad or hinder the war work which the Wilson administration is doing. How they will feel now remains to be discovered. The appeal is entirely based upon that thought. The President says it would do both of these things.

It is difficult to see, however, how it would hinder American prosecution of the war. The war is now nearing its close. American politics have been formulated and are rapidly being carried out. What remains to be done is merely the odds and ends. In the formulation of policies the President has had a free hand, and Republican legislators have supported him quite as strongly, and in certain important crises more strongly, than Democratic legislators. Both parties are committed to the thought of continuing the war to a victorious close, and appropriations and other needful things would be furnished quite as freely by a Congress that was Republican in one or both branches as by one that was Democratic.

Lid Would Come Off.

The time of the next Congress, however, will cover the investigation period. If there is a Republican House or Senate, the lid will be taken off in numerous places by means of searching investigations. Without a doubt, discoveries would be made that would have important effect upon the presidential campaign in 1920.

That is not to say that the blunders made during our first year of war were more numerous or more serious because the Democratic party was in control, for such a statement would not be true. Under the Republican party it would have taken the country a year to function properly for war purposes, and during that period mistakes would have been numerous and serious. But the Democrats happened to be in control, and will have to face the music, unless they are successful next month.

Competent experts, hired with Republican money, have been keeping track of things in this city, and it is understood that their work thus far promises to bear political fruit of a most appetizing character.

The same things would be true if the situation were reversed. The Democrats would be accumulating evidence upon which to base a demand for investigations, and the Republicans, in control of the White House and with a campaign at its height, would be issuing an appeal for a Republican victory based in all probability, on the same grounds that support the Wilson appeal.

Can it be possible, one is inclined to ask, that the President was thinking of these investigations when he wrote his appeal? Whatever the country may decide to do and with all possible respect for what the President says, there are many competent authorities in this city who decline to believe that a Republican victory would be regarded abroad as a repudiation of the Wilson leadership.

Conditions Have Changed.

This question has been discussed several times in this correspondence, and what was then said is still true. Had the campaign ended a number of months ago, there would be much point to the President's assertion. Then our war program was in the making, and we were just finding ourselves. Numerous important items of policy had not been determined, or were only partially worked out, and Congress was being asked for new legislation at frequent intervals. Every little while the President was delivering an address designed to crystallize American sentiment and keep it directed aright.

During that period there was a widespread movement, originating with The Boston Transcript, the leading Republican newspaper of New England, to keep partisanship from entering the political campaign this year and to give the President another Democratic Congress without opposition. But as the war program reached completion, and it was discovered that Germany's defeat was only a question of time, The Transcript and those supporting its position, began to undergo a change of heart.

Free Trade Issue Raised.

Then came the hint, growing out of the Roosevelt and Lodge statements, that a Democratic Congress, which would control the country two years after the war, would in all probability support practical free trade as one of the features of the proposed league of nations.

This has stirred the Republican party from center to circumference, and given the campaign a tone of bitter partisanship which otherwise it might not have possessed.

What the outcome will be nobody can tell at this hour. The President, in issuing his appeal, was bold to the point of daring. He has taken a chance that every political leader must frequently take, and taken it without reserve. If a Republican House is elected and his leadership thereby discredited, it will be because he has said such a result would follow. He has tried to make that the great issue of the campaign, and it remains to be seen how successful he has been. If the points made in this dispatch are trustworthy, there are issues in the campaign of greater significance than that.

—W. W. JERMANE.

Heavy Snow Storm Cripples Wire Lines

DENVER, Colo., Saturday, Oct. 26.—Heavy sleet storms between Omaha and North Platte, Neb., and between Kansas City and Garden City, Kan., today seriously hampered telephone and telegraph communication from Denver to points East. At the offices of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company here it was said between four and five miles of poles were down in Nebraska. The most severe trouble in Kansas centered about fifty miles east of Dodge City. Only one telephone wire, and that one operated by the government—was working east of Denver, it was said. The Western Union wires generally were in better condition.

Snow was reported at Sioux City, Ia., while generally lower temperatures prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska.

At the telephone company's offices it was said repair men were making rapid progress and it was hoped to restore some of the circuits by noon.

MRS. FRANK H. LIEBEN DEAD.

Mrs. Frank H. Lieben, 55 years old, died at the family home at 107 23rd Ave. N. this morning following a long illness. She is survived by her husband and one son, Howard C. Lieben.

Mrs. Lieben was a native of La Crosse, Wis., and came to Seattle fifteen years ago. She was an active worker in the parish of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lieben had a leg crushed by an automobile truck early in September, when he was run down on Second Avenue, and he has been in a hospital since. He was taken home two days ago because of the serious illness of Mrs. Lieben, who was conscious and able to talk to him for a very short time.

Lieben is a member of the staff of the State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, stationed in Seattle.

Private funeral services will be held at the Bonney-Watson chapel, at Broadway and East Olive Street, tomorrow, and will be conducted by Rev. E. V. Shayler. No flowers.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)
For Biliousness

Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Bloating, Gas, Constipation—all these distressing consequences of indigestion are avoided if the bowels are kept open and regular.

FOLEY CATHARTIC TABLETS
act promptly, without pain or nausea. They clear the bowels, sweeten the stomach and tone up the liver.

E. R. Whitehurst, R. F. D. 1, Norfolk, Va.: "Foley Cathartic Tablets have done me more good than any medicine I ever used."
For Sale by Bartell Drug Stores.
(Advertisement.)

SUITS and OVERCOATS
SPECIAL FOR THE WEEK $60
Stone The Tailor
1206-1208 SECOND AVENUE