

# THE FORUM

## POLITICS DISCUSSED

### Writer Reviews Majority Parties and Presents Prohi Platform

Imbler, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor)—It may be a little late, but not entirely untimely to remark that "The Progressive's Dilemma" in the Forum recently was interesting reading and showed the author to be well informed on political conditions of the day.

To some, who never voted the Progressive party ticket, the action of Col. Roosevelt at convention time this year seems a very wise move. Theodore Roosevelt was a Republican all the time and for him to disregard personal ambition and be willing to take the abuse sure to be heaped upon him by disgruntled politicians, who hope to ride into office and easy money on the Progressive wave, only shows the size of the man. The split in the Republican party has been a fairly good lesson to the Eastern bosses, which may last for several years, and the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes for president is an undoubted victory for the Progressives.

If the homeless Progressives with "small interest in the success of parties, but a deep and passionate interest in Democracy" cannot stomach the great "Trust Buster" Hughes, what is the matter with J. Frank Hanley of Indiana?

Mr. Hanley, twice Republican Governor of Indiana, Representative of the people in Legislature and Congress, re-nominated by his state this year, rich in political experience, powerful with tongue and pen. Why wander in the desert when such a man is in the field? If the Progressive party was "founded to give justice to labor and equalize the distribution of prosperity," the lonesome voter still has the Socialist ticket to fall back on—with just such ideals. Corrupt control of conventions, Wall street political bosses and dirty politics generally received a well merited rebuke with a great man as leader, and now what the movement has accomplished it purposes—those who had a different idea of the outcome and have allied themselves with the new party with selfish motives in view will have to take the quinine.

There are really only two political divisions of the people of the United States today namely—the Liberal and Conservative elements and sooner or later the present division will consolidate on that basis. The Progressive element of all the present parties forgoing the Liberal party and the balance the Conservative.

A sad condition of affairs exists with the two old parties today for they are absolutely without a dividing issue. Preparedness is not an issue, for the only difference of opinion seems to be over how much money we will spend getting ready to protect our homes. Americanism can not be made an issue, for the man in any party who will not uncover his head and take a deep breath at sight of the Stars and Stripes has little business on American soil, and the person who opposes the use of our flag over every school house and church should be made to go back where they belong.

The calamity predicted under the Underwood Tariff law, has failed to materialize, and the line between the old parties on this old worn-out issue has faded away.

The only burning issue before the American people today is National Prohibition of the liquor traffic, and because the old parties still refuse to recognize it as such—men like Hanley, Landrith, Foss, Sulzer, Shaw and Poling are coming to the Prohibition party—and have helped to form the following platform:

GEO. L. CLEAVER,

### cooperation in electing the Prohibition party to power.

**Peace and Preparedness**  
We are committed to the policy of peace and friendliness with all nations. We are unalterably opposed to the wasteful military program of the Democratic and Republican parties. Militarism protects no worthy institution. It endangers them all. It violates the high principles which have brought us as a nation to the present hour. We are for a constructive program in preparedness for peace. We declare for and will promote a world court, to which national differences shall be submitted, so maintained as to give its decrees binding force.

We will support a compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies, but until such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection.

We are opposed to universal military service, and to participation in the rivalry that has brought Europe to the shambles and now imperils the civilization of the race.

Private profit, so far as constitutionally possible, should be taken out of the manufacture of war munitions and all war equipment.

In normal times we favor the employment of the army in vast reclamation plans, in reforesting hills and mountains, in building state and national highways, in the construction of an inland waterway from Florida to Maine, in the opening of Alaska and in unnumbered projects which will make our soldiers constructive builders of peace. For such service there should be paid an adequate industrial wage.

Those units of our navy which are capable of being converted into merchantmen and passenger vessels should be constructed with that purpose in view, and chiefly so utilized in times of peace.

We condemn the political parties which, for more than thirty years, have allowed munition and war equipment manufacturers to plunder the people and to jeopardize the highest interests of the nation by furnishing honey-combed armor plate and second-rate battleships which the Navy League now declares are wholly inadequate.

We will not allow the country to forget that the first step toward physical, economic, moral and political preparedness is the enactment of national Prohibition.

### Tariff and Reciprocity

The countries at war are preparing for a fierce industrial struggle to follow the cessation of hostilities. As a matter of commercial economy, international friendliness, business efficiency, and as a help to peace, we demand that reciprocal trade treaties be negotiated with all nations with which we have trade relations. A commission of specialists, free from the control of any party, should be appointed with power to gather full information on all phases of the questions of tariff and reciprocity, and to recommend such legislation as it deems necessary for the welfare of American business and labor.

### Merchant Marine

The necessity of legislation to enable American ship builders or owners to meet foreign competition, on the most favorable terms, is obvious. Materials for construction should be admitted free of duty.

The purchase of ships abroad, when low prices invite, should be allowed and, when so purchased, should be admitted to American registry.

Harbor rules and charges and navigation laws should not be onerous,

but favorable to the highest degree. Liberal payment should be made by the government for the carrying of mails or for transport services.

All shipping from the United States to any of our possessions should be reserved to ships of American registry.

The people should not overlook the fact that the effect of nation-wide Prohibition, on labor and industry generally, will be such as to lower the cost of shipbuilding per unit, and at the same time permit the payment of higher wages. The increased volume of trade and commerce which will result, when the wastage of the liquor traffic is stopped, will quicken our shipping on every sea and send our flag on peaceful missions into every port. This is urged as an incidental effect of wise action on the liquor question, but is none the less to be desired and will aid in the solution of the problem of our merchant marine.

### Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine

Mexico needs not a conqueror, but a good samaritan. We are opposed to the violation of the sovereignty of the Mexican people, and we will countenance no war of aggression against them. We pledge the help of this country in the suppression of lawless bands of marauders and murderers, who have taken the lives of American citizens, on both sides of the border, as well as Mexicans in their own country.

The lives and property of our citizens, when about their lawful pursuits, either in the United States or in Mexico, must and will be protected. In the event of a break-down of government across the border, we would use, in the interest of civilization, the force necessary for the establishment of law and order.

In this connection we affirm our faith in the Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed in the early days of the nation's life and unswervingly maintained for nearly a hundred years.

We can not claim the benefits of the Doctrine and refuse to assume or discharge the responsibilities and the duties which inhere therein and flow therefrom.

Those duties have long been unmet in Mexico. We should meet them now acting, not for territory, not for conquest or for ourselves alone, but for and with all the nations of North and South America.

The Democratic party has blundered and four years ago the Republican party evaded and passed on the problem it now asks the opportunity to solve.

### The Philippines

The abandonment of the Philippines at this time would be an injustice to them and a violation of our plain duty. As soon as they are prepared for self-government, by education and training, they should be granted their independence on terms just to themselves and to us.

### Conservation

We reaffirm our declarations in favor of conservation of forests, water power and other natural resources.

### Departmental Decisions

Departmental decisions ought not to be final, but the rights of the people should be protected by provision for court review.

### The Civil Service

In order that the public service may be of the highest standard, the government should be a model employer in all respects. To enforce the civil service law in spirit as well as in letter, all promotions should be non-political, based only upon proven fitness; all recommendations for demotions or removals from the service should be subjected to the review of a non-partisan board or commission.

The merit system should be extended to cover all postmasters, collectors of revenue, marshals and other such public officials whose duties are purely administrative.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principle of secure tenure of office, during good behavior and capable effort, as the means of obtaining expert service. We declare for the enactment of an equitable retirement law for disabled and superannuated employees, in return for faithful service rendered, to maintain a high degree of efficiency in public office.

### Americanism

We stand for Americanism. We believe this country was created for a great mission among the nations of the earth. We rejoice in the fact that it has offered asylum to the oppressed of other lands, and for those, more fortunately situated, who yet wished to improve their conditions. It is the land of all peoples, and belongs not to any one—it is the heritage of all. It should come first in the affections of every citizen, and he who loves another land more than his is not fit for citizenship here, but he is a better citizen, who, loving his country, has reverence for the land of his fathers and gains from its history and traditions that which inspires him to nobler service to the one in which he lives.

The federal government should interest itself in helping the newcomer into that vocation and locality where he shall most quickly become an American. Those fitted by experience and training for agricultural pursuits should be encouraged to develop the millions of acres of rich and idle land.

### Marriage and Divorce Laws

We favor uniform marriage and divorce laws, the extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls.

### Capital and Labor

Differences between capital and labor should be settled through arbitration, by which the rights of the public are conserved as well as those of the disputants. We declare for the prohibition of child labor in factories, mines and workshops; an eight-hour maximum day, with one day of rest in seven; for more rigid sanitary requirements and such working conditions as shall foster the physical and moral well-being of the unborn; for the protection of all who toil, by the extension of employers' liability acts; for the adoption of safety appliances for the safeguarding of labor; and for laws that will promote the just division of the wealth which labor and capital jointly produce. Provision should be made for those who suffer from industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

### Efficiency

We pledge a business-like administration of the nation's affairs; the abolition of useless offices, bureaus and commissions; economy in the expenditure of public funds; efficiency in governmental service; and the adoption of the budget system. The President should have power to veto any single item or items of an appropriation bill.

We condemn and agree when in power to remedy that which is known as "pork barrel" legislation, by which millions of dollars have been appropriated for rivers where there is no commerce, harbors where there are no ships, and public buildings where there is no need.

### One Term Only

We are in favor of a single presidential term of six years.

### Public Ownership

Public utilities and other resources that are natural monopolies are at the present time exploited for personal gain under a monopolistic system. We demand the public ownership or control of all such utilities by the people and their operation and administration in the interests of all the people.

### Free Institutions

We stand for the preservation and development of our free institutions and for absolute separation of church and state with the guaranty

# Professional Directory

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**FRATERNAL ORDERS**  
A. F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. holds regular meetings first and third Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons.  
ROBERT S. EAKIN, W. M.  
A. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.

B. P. O. E. ELKS, La Grande Lodge No. 433. Lodge meets each Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Home and club privileges cheerfully extended to all Brother Elks.  
FRANK C. BRAMWELL,  
Exalted Ruler.  
ADNA B. ROGERS, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27 meet every Monday night in Castle hall (K. of P. hall). A Pythian welcome to all visiting Knights.  
A. W. NELSON, C. C.  
DELILE GREEN,  
K. of R. & S.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—La Grande Camp No. 7703 meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in the K. of P. hall. Visiting neighbors welcome.  
H. E. DIXON, V. C.  
CHAS. JESTER, Clerk.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Camp No. 169 meets every first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. All visiting neighbors welcome.  
O. L. M'DOWELL, C. C.  
E. W. EASTMAN, Clerk.

L. O. O. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 850 Loyal Order of Moose holds regular meeting every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in Eagle Hall, fifth floor Foley building on Adams Ave. Visitors always welcome. Dues payable at Young's Sweets.  
GEO YOUNG, Dic.  
HARRY SWART, Sec.

F. O. E.—La Grande Aerie No. 259 on each and every Friday evening at 8 o'clock on top floor of new Foley building. Visiting members cordially welcomed.  
J. P. RUSE, W. P.  
L. F. BELLINGER, Sec.

O. E. S.—Hope Chapter No. 13, O. E. S. holds stated communications the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Visiting members cordially invited.  
EMMA L. KIDDLE, W. M.  
MARY A. WARNICK, Sec.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS.—Iris Camp meets every second Friday Afternoon and fourth Friday evening, every month in K. of P. Hall. All visiting members cordially invited.  
MINNIE BUNTING, Oracle.  
LILY C. KIMMEL, Recorder.

of full religious and civil liberty.  
Social Justice  
We stand for the rights, safety, justice and development of humanity; we believe in the equality of all before the law; in old-age pensions and insurance against unemployment and in help for needy mothers, all of which could be provided from what is now wasted for drink.  
Agriculture  
While it is admitted that grain and cotton are fundamental factors in our

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**REBEKAHS**—Crystal Lodge No. 52. Meets every Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall. All visiting members are invited to attend.  
ADLA CHILDERS, N. G.  
ROSA GLASS, Sec.

K. & L. OF SECURITY.—Mt Emily Council No. 2646. Meets second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Eagle hall. Visiting members are welcome.  
C. E. STITT, Pres.  
C. W. COOK, Fin. Sec.  
VIOLA L. HOGUE, Rec. Sec.

PYTHIAN SISTERS of Rowena Temple No. 9 meets every second and fourth Friday evening at K. P. Hall. MRS. LIZZIE HAYWORTH, M. R. C. LOUISE LANDRI, M. of R. C.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT CIRCLE NO. 47—Meet second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month at the Eagle hall. All visiting neighbors welcome.  
LILLIE ALLSTOTT, G. N.  
LOUISE HILARY, Clerk.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.  
DR. R. E. L. HOLT—Physician and surgeon; corner Adams avenue and Depot street. Phone—Office Main 68; Residence Main 780. Hours 11 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. H. L. UNDERWOOD—Physician and surgeon. Diseases of the eye a specialty.  
DR. DOHA J. UNDERWOOD—Diseases of women and children. Offices—Adams avenue over Red Cross Drug Store.

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT SPECIALIST  
DR. H. M. BOUVY—Practice limited exclusively to diseases and surgery of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and the Fitting of Glasses. Office West Jacobson Bldg. Office phone Red 8431. Residence, Main 39.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS  
DR. J. L. INGLE—Osteopathic physician.  
DR. MARGRET INGLE—Diseases of women; care and feeding of children. Office Room 37, new Foley Bldg. Office hours 10-12 a. m.; 2-5 p. m., and by appointment. Office phone Red 1761; residence Red 881.

CHIROPRACTORS  
DRS. DARLAND—Chiropractic parlors 4th and Depot street. Phone Red 1751.  
DRS. ALLEN & ALLEN—Chiropractors. Office hours 9:30 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Phone Red 3231; over Family Restaurant, 209 Fir street, La Grande, Oregon.  
VETERINA Y

DR. H. W. RILEY—Graduate Veterinarian Hospital, 1409 Madison Ave. State Stallion Inspector and Inspector of Stock for shipment. Home Independent Phon 41. Formerly Co-operative Phone, Main 112

DENTIST  
E. P. Mossman—Dentist; rooms 6 and 7 new West Building. Phone Black 1521; Office hours 8 to 12 p. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

ATTORNEYS  
CRAWFORD & EAKIN.—T. H. Crawford and Robert S. Eakin, Attorneys at law. Practice in all the courts of the state and United States. Office, West Jacobson building, rooms 9-10-17, La Grande Oregon.  
COCHRAN & EBERHARD—Geo. T. Cochran and Colon R. Eberhard, Attorneys. La Grande National Bank Bldg. La Grande, Ore.  
E. W. EASTMAN—Lawyer—Office Rooms 1 and 3, La Grande National Bank Building.  
R. J. GREEN—Attorney at law Rooms 14-15, Palmer-Roesch Bldg., La Grande Ore. Practices in all state and Federal courts.

ALBERT SMALL—Attorney at Law. Rooms 26, 27 La Grande National Bank Building. Practices in all state and federal courts. Phone Main 11.  
AUCTIONEER  
ED STRINGHAM, the Reliable Salesman. Farm and Stock Sales a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clerk books furnished free. R. F. D. No. 2. Phone Farm 1x6.  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
H. E. Roskamp, Contractor and builder. La Grande Ore., Phone Red 1981.  
R. R. NEAL—Civil Engineer. Office City Engineer over Fire Station, La Grande, Oregon. Plans, specifications and estimates. Surveys of all natures. Office phone Main 708; Residence Red 1171.  
ARCHITECT  
MILTON S. BLOCK—Architect. Sketches and estimates cheerfully furnished. Office, Room 26, New Foley Building.  
C. B. MILLER—Architect, Room 28, New Foley Building.  
W. L. STRINGHAM—Instructor of piano. Studio over Young's confectionery.

**Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water**  
Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days headachy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.  
If we all would practice inside-bathing, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-checked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons which are absorbed into the blood.  
Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.  
Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning inside-bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much. It is the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone, its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

The Prohibition party, assembled in its Twelfth National Convention in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on this twentieth day of July, 1916, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of liberty, for our institutions and the multiplying signs of early victory for the cause for which the party stands, in order that the people may know the source of its faith and the basis of its action, should it be clothed with governmental power, challenges the attention of the Nation and asks the votes of the people on this Declaration of Principles.

**Prohibition**  
We denounce the traffic in intoxicating liquors. We believe in its abolition. It is a crime—not a business—and should not have governmental sanction.  
We demand—and if given power, we will effectuate the demand—that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purpose shall be prohibited.

To the accomplishment of that end, we pledge the exercise of all governmental power—the enactment of statutes, state and national. Only by a political party committed to this purpose can such policy be made effective. We call upon all voters, so believing, to place the Prohibition party in power upon this issue as a necessary step in the solution of the liquor problem.

**Suffrage**  
The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendments to state and federal constitutions.

We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national Constitution. We remind our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872. We invite their

