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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES:

- List of candidates including For president—Charles Evans Hughes, Vice-President—Charles Warren Fairbanks, Representative in congress—N. J. Sinnott, Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Justice of the Supreme Court—George H. Burnett, Frank A. Moore, Dairy and food commissioner—John D. Mickle, Commissioner of public service—H. H. Corey, State senator—Julien A. Hurley, Representative—Charles M. Cranfill, District Attorney—Robert M. Duncan, Sheriff—Emory Cole, County Clerk—V. B. Staples, County assessor—L. E. Hill, County treasurer—C. C. Mueller, County surveyor—James F. Miller, County commissioner—J. F. Weaver, County School Superintendent—Estella Conkila, Justice of the Peace—G. L. King, Constable—J. H. Denison.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Under the caption of "Political Pledges," Colonel George Harvey, perhaps the most profound thinker in the democratic party in the August number of the North American Review arraigns the present administration. No rabid republican could possibly draw so condemning an indictment of the party as has Colonel Harvey, who it will be remembered made Woodrow Wilson a national figure, and, who perhaps, did more than anyone save W. J. Bryan to make Professor Wilson president. Among the counts against the democratic party raised by Colonel Harvey the following are but a few: The repudiation of the principal set forth in the platform of 1912 that: "The federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered." "In theory, the democratic party repudiated this fundamental principle," says Colonel Harvey, "when at St. Louis it merely reaffirmed our belief in the doctrine of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of government, and in practice, it accepted the protective system, when, in congress, it placed protective duties on dye stuffs. "Of the Underwood tariff, which was, 'unreservedly endorsed' at St. Louis as, 'truly exemplifying that doctrine, of tariff for revenue, 'Colonel Harvey quotes Speaker Champ Clark as saying: 'I can take this tariff schedule and so arrange it that the American people will not have to pay any more than they are now paying and get twice as much out of this tariff system as we are now getting.'" Concerning the attitude of the democratic party toward the proposed tariff commission Colonel Harvey again allows democratic leaders by their utterances to confound themselves and demonstrate their inconsistency when he quotes Leader Claude Kitchin's observation; 'It is only within the past two months that the democratic party (meaning President Wilson) has been in favor of such a commission.' Says Mr. Harvey of the present democratic position: "The right and power to impose protective duties, denied in 1912 is now conceded and exercised; the time-honored 'tariff for revenue only' is abandoned; and the pledge of 1912 is broken, for the obvious reason of depriving the opposition of an issue." This is but one of the staggering indictments brought by the hitherto loyal leader of democracy, others will be cited in future issues. Hughes Record. The citation of th Legislative Rec-

ord's laudatory approval of Governor Hughes' record as printed on his appointment to the supreme court should confound Samuel Gompers, who has enlisted under the Wilson banner. The official organ of the New York Federation of Labor in 1909 had this to say of Governor Hughes: "Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to an extra session of the legislature. Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes' term of three years and nine months." In 1909 Governor Hughes in his annual message recommended a workmen's compensation law to take the place of old employers' liability system. He stood for improved factory inspection, for a bill limiting the hours of labor of women and children, a law requiring railroads to pay wages twice a month instead of once, and a law designating industries in which children under 16 should not be employed. To the commission appointed to study employers' liability and workmen's compensation he assigned also the duty of studying unemployment. "As governor he made a record in legislation of benefit to labor which speaks for itself. The estimate of the labor paper quoted effectually answers the effort of Mr. Gompers to find in supreme court decisions something to make it appear Mr. Hughes is unfriendly to labor.

TARIFF AND SHINGLES.
How the Underwood tariff killed the shingle industry in Oregon and Washington and transferred it to British Columbia was set forth clearly by Representative Humphrey, of Washington, in a recent speech in the house of representatives. Prior to the enactment of that tariff law it was shown that the state of Washington alone produced over 80 per cent of all the cedar shingles manufactured in the United States and over 60 per cent of all shingles of all kinds produced in the United States. Its greatest competitor in the shingle industry is British Columbia. The men working in the mills on this side the border are for the most part American citizens. In British Columbia the labor employed in the mills is 80 per cent Oriental, mostly Chinese. Approximately double are the wages paid to American labor in this industry, compared to those received by the Chinese. "No better illustration of the workings of the protective tariff," said Mr. Humphrey, "can be found than in the history of the shingle industry. In the Payne law there were material changes in the tariff upon three important products of the state of Washington. The tariff was reduced on coal and the price of coal immediately increased. It was reduced on lumber and the price of lumber immediately increased. It was increased from 25 cents to 50 cents per thousand on shingles and the price of shingles was immediately reduced; new mills opened up; new markets were found; production increased; work and wages increased; the British Columbia producer was driven from many American markets that they had long controlled; the mills for the first time in the history of the industry ran twelve months of the year instead of six months." Sixty days before the Underwood act went into effect American mills were running full time and half the Canadian mills were closed. Sixty days after the Underwood

act went into operation 80 per cent of the American mills were closed, all Canadian mills were running to full capacity night and day and there were more idle men looking for work in the state of Washington than ever before. Mr. Humphrey quoted from a letter he had received from a lumberman of his state as follows: "You cannot borrow money now unless you have gold bullion to put up for security. In other words, we have just about the same d—d democratic times as 20 years ago. I have not seen a business man smile in three months and we are all wearing our old clothes."

THE WARMSPRINGS BONDS.
There are several significant facts concerning the Warm Springs bonds that put them out of the ordinary class of irrigation securities. The most essential difference between these, and the ordinary irrigation bond is this; the land to be served has a proven value. Of its productivity there can be no doubt. Substantial development and abundant crops give visible evidence of its possibilities. The substantial development of the land under the district is also, in itself, an absolute guarantee for the bonds, for not only are the lands secure for the bonds, but the improvement as well. It is perhaps safe to say that the combined value of the lands and improvements at the present prices many times exceeds the total issue of bonds. When to the already existing values is added the enhanced worth of the area when a complete water right is secured by the addition of water during the entire growing seasons, the security is immeasurably increased. Beside these facts the comparatively low cost of building and impounding dam and the extension of the distributing feature adds to the desirability of these bonds as an investment for any bonding house. There is no danger that when the work is once started that additional funds will be required to complete it. Since these are the condition which surround the issue it appears to every student of the situation that these bonds are as gilt-edged as school or county bonds. They have behind them the same property as that which secures school obligations and the money will be used to enhance the value of the same property. The writer has too recently become a resident of Ontario to be sufficiently conversant with conditions to express an opinion as to the exact effect of the voting of the bonds, but if the belief of every citizen interviewed on the subject is a proper criterion on which to form a judgment, the benefits are almost beyond measure.

ANOTHER RAIL INVASION.
There is a practical, business-like flavor to Colonel Strahorn's proposition to penetrate the Klamath lake country with a railroad that is in every way pleasing. He makes a simple, definite offer to build a line from Klamath Falls eastwardly to Sprague river, a distance of 40 miles. Three things he wants: Free right-of-way, a terminal site and \$300,000 in cash in exchange for stock or equivalent legal interest. In return he promises to have the road in operation, its whole length within a year. Still more gratifying is the attitude of the Klamath Falls Commercial club, which by unanimous vote accepted the proposition. Committees will go to work at once to meet the conditions of Strahorn's proposal. The Telegram is more than pleased to note this new activity. All Oregon will rejoice over the second "invasion" of Central Oregon by the railroad. The proposed line opens up a region rich in natural resources which have waited half a century upon transportation for their development. Construction of the line to Sprague river may be taken to mean the first spoke in the hub of a system that is to ramify the railless empire east of the Cascade mountains. A vast territory needs only the railroad to make it profably productive. It appears that a new era in Oregon railroad development is almost here.—Portland Telegram.

NEWLY-WEDS ARRIVE TO MAKE HOME HERE.
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blackaby arrived in Ontario Tuesday following their honeymoon trip thru the western part of the state after their wedding two weeks ago at Ashland. They will make their home at the Blackaby home on Virtue street. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blackaby are both graduates of the University of Oregon, their wedding being the culmination of a college romance. Mr. Blackaby is a member of the class of 1915 while Mrs. Blackaby graduated this spring.

Pertinent Comments on Political Question By Malheur Republicans

(Contributed)

BROKEN PROMISES.
The rising sun of prosperity is projecting its resplendent beams over a wearied but imperial people. The murky clouds of disaster are about to give way to the clear atmosphere of a rejuvenated republic. Business buried in the bottomless sloughs of democratic displeasure is about to be revived by republican efficiency?
It is thus we of Malheur county interpret the literary productions of Hughes, Roosevelt, Lansing and Wilson, assuming that E. B. Piper is correct in his statement that Wilson wrote the democratic platform.
While the Roosevelt denunciation, the Hughes impeachment of the administration of Wilson, are strong and eloquent in their arraignment, the logical and powerful Phillipic of Lansing, speaking to the American public through the mediumship of a note to Carranza, leaves little to be said condemnatory of the alleged diplomatic policy of the past four years. We are greatly enthused over the diplomatic language of the democratic platform. It is as ambiguous and as susceptible of dual construction, as simulating and pre-eminently sarcastic as that great "scrap of paper" better known as the democratic platform of 1912. A lifelong republican, we find but few changes to be made here and there in the 1916 document to make it, or portions of it, seem to fit our ideas and concur with some of our own beliefs.
Let us instance: In the opening paragraph under head of, "record of achievement" they say: "We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound diplomatic policy at home and abroad." Dismissing from the first sentence we concur in the statement: "It speaks for itself." If the word sound is added to by making it—sounding we will concur in the last sentence. Yes heartily concur. It has been the most-sounding-administration since Bryan's first campaign.
Veiled and gentle sarcasm was always our delight. Gulliver—The Tale of a Tub—Hadubras—Don Quixote and Bryan's speeches have delighted us, but coarse sarcasm, even couched in elegant language and refined metaphor is displeasing to the ear of a countryman. Meaning this—"We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time." While the great composer of this sentence has taken in considerable territory and covered more time than is usual, we insist that "our keeping of pledges" is the most sarcastic sentence ever composed in English. Carefully examining the 1912 plank we are constrained to ask for specific statements—What plank has remained unbroken?
"Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditure for the current fiscal year." The first is hardly correct or their book-keepers have mis-stated the balance; the latter being in the line of prophecy we presume the war tax is to be increased. In this connection pardon us for asking information. We are not well up in ancient or modern history. Will some one who is familiar with those subjects tell us what great nation, before the United States, levied a war tax in peace?
This document or platform seems to claim credit for the European war. We had been led to believe that Roosevelt brought that catastrophe about through his compliments to the kaiser but if the democratic party desire to calm it, well and good. They insist that the prosperity in the east is the result of democratic legislation. The newspapers claim that it is caused by the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies. Accepting both premises as true the logic is inexorable.
As to the foreign policy: let us deal mildly with Carranza as we reluctantly exterminate him and his generals; let us remember the provocation he has had from our diplomatic service. Compelled to read note after note or suffer the "graves of consequences" can we blame him for permitting his hot Spanish blood to run riot with his mind and do what all Mexicans do when even slightly agitated—kill-kill-kill.
The platform heartily endorses the policy and purposes of the pending shipping bill. What of their shipping bill already in active war against the American flag on the oceans? Are we to have that destruction made permanent? Will Britain take the Atlantic and Japan the Pacific?
Are we mistaken in the belief that the cost of living has gone up? Are we to believe the evidences of our grocery bills or the loud statements of a

ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS HUGHES' SPEECH

Theodore Roosevelt sat in a box at Carnegie hall when Mr. Hughes delivered his speech of acceptance and vigorously applauded every telling point. The colonel repeatedly arose and bowed in response to the cheers for him and the shouts of "Teddy" "Teddy" "Hurrah for Teddy" and when the meeting adjourned he made the following statement: "It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points: "I am particularly pleased with the exposure of the folly, and worse than folly, of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself. "Moreover, I am very glad of the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that, although he used the strongest words in diplomacy, they were not to be taken seriously."
Not Words Which Count.
"As Mr. Hughes said, it is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words which count. As Mr. Hughes pointed out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and action had been such as to make the foreign nations believe that he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' there would have been no reconstruction of American lives by the staking of the Lusitania. "When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and therefore in the enormous majority of cases the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds. "Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion of the outrages committed on munitions plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations or nominal citizens of our own land, who had in any shape or way abetted or condoned these actions can understand that Mr. Hughes, if president, will protect these domestic American interests and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.
Brought Nation to Ignominy.
"Just before coming in to listen to Mr. Hughes' just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas I happened to pick up John Fiske's 'Critical Period of American History' and was struck by the following two sentences: "A government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and the property of its citizens. A government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing." "Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self restraint, but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge and that it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is president."

A POLICY OF FIRMNESS AND CONSISTENCY NEEDED.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to assist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

AN ADMINISTRATION TOO CONTENT WITH LEISURELY DISCUSSION.

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives, it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR PARK

R. H. Murdagh, landscape gardener for the Idaho division of the O. S. L. was in Ontario Thursday enroute for Vale and stopped long enough to report that he expects to make many improvements in the appearance of the Ontario station park of the company next spring. It is the present plan of the company to plant a hedge of schrubbery along the west side of the park to furnish an adequate background for the roses and other flowering plants of which requisitions have already been made.
School books are sold strictly cash only. adv