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Quotations of Interest to Voters
From the New York World

Washington, D. C.—The republican publicity association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. gave out the following statement at its Washington headquarters:
"Probably the most ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson and the most bitter opponent of Hughes is the New York World, the leader of the Democratic press. In view of its present criticism of Mr. Hughes, for purely partisan reasons, every American voter, of whatever party, should read that paper's estimate of Hughes and his work in the past. The following are excerpts from the columns of that paper during the period of its ownership and control by the late Mr. Pulitzer, who requested in his will that Mr. Hughes serve as a trustee of his estate, a position which Mr. Hughes declined:

"September 18, 1905—'Hughes' admirable work.' His admirable work as counsel for the Gas Investigating committee justified the people in accepting from him equally meritorious service as counsel for the insurance investigating committee. The public has not been disappointed in Mr. Hughes. He has justified every expectation. The World doubts if any legislative investigation in the history of the state was ever conducted with more ability or more acutely or more rationally. It is evident that Mr. Hughes is going to the very bottom of insurance corruption, and that when he has finished, the policy holders and the people will know for the first time how these great corporations are managed."

"October 7, 1905—'The Republican Ticket.' The republican ticket is one to appeal to the intelligence rather than to the emotions. * * * His conduct of the gas investigation last spring was masterly. * * * Mr. Hughes' conduct of the legislative investigation of insurance corruption is part of the history of the day; it has attracted the attention of the entire country."

"October 8, 1905—'Charles E. Hughes.' His nomination for mayor, first suggested by the World, reflects credit upon the republican city campaign. The extraordinary service Mr. Hughes has rendered to the cause of truth and justice in awakening the moral sense of the nation against crimes of cupidity and of trust betrayed, must make a far search for a parallel. He represents * * * opposition to the corruption of bossism; of enmity to one-man rule in financial and commercial affairs; and of implacable hostility to financial crimes. In the interest of public and general welfare the World hopes that Mr. Hughes will accept."

"October 10, 1905—'A Man Like Hughes.' The sacrifice was too great. The World regrets that Mr. Hughes is not free to make the race, but neither his refusal nor the brevity of the time remaining alters by one iota the basic fact. * * * The mayor of New York ought to be of the Hughes type. He would let light into all the dark and secret and festering places of loot and plunder. He would drive grafters and parasites from the city hall. He would destroy the alliance between the public service corporations and the city government. There would be no McAdams; there would be a better police department and better protection to homes. New York needs such a mayor."

"October 11, 1906—He still Hughes to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

"October 4, 1906—'Mr. Hughes and the Independents.' (In re-acceptance speech when nominated for governor.)—Mr. Hughes' personal force shows in every line of his speech. He is explicit and emphatic in what he says shall be and shall

not be done after he is elected governor. He deals in none of the politicians over-promises or the demagogue's cheap phrases. He has the power to convince men that the bosses need expect nothing from him. "No individuals," he declares, "or group of individuals and no private interest will be permitted to dictate my policy. I shall decide and act according to my conscience and as I believe the public interest requires." * * * Mr. Hughes' strength is in the appeal he makes to the intelligence and common sense of independent voters. For this appeal he is well equipped by his character, his training, and his record. * * * The World shares in his faith in appealing to 'the common sense of the American people, which has never failed to express itself decisively in a great crisis."

"October 6, 1906—'Mr. Hughes' positive methods as a reformer are known to all men. He dealt with insurance corruption and high-finance crookedness as relentlessly as he now unmask office seeking demagogism. His record is to be read in the statutes passed at Albany."

"October 8, 1906—'Mr. Hughes on the Stump.' He has appealed not as a partisan to partisans but as a citizen to citizens. The addresses of the scholarly lawyer have been simple and straightforward, strong in sincerity, effective in earnestness."

"October 11, 1906—Mr. Hughes said (in his Buffalo speech, Oct. 10, '06) he would endeavor to have more money appropriated to enforce labor laws. * * * The laws should be enforced cost what enforcement may. Mr. Hughes promises nothing that he cannot and will not perform."

"October 12, 1906—When Mr. Hughes promises to give the people of New York a clean, honest administration, free from boss rule and corruption influence, they can accept his word. * * * His record is that of a man who keeps his word faithfully and scrupulously. When has he ever broken a public promise or repudiated a public pledge?"

"October 29, 1906—'Roosevelt for Hughes.' No one who knows how strong the president's (Roosevelt) great fight against corporate abuse has made him with his countrymen, can doubt that his manly declaration will be to Mr. Hughes also as a tower of strength."

"June 3, 1907—Governor Hughes has rendered a highly meritorious service not only to New York but to the nation. The credit for the utilities bill belongs largely to him. He initiated the measure and sketched the general plan of supervision. It was his frank and convincing appeals to public opinion that forced the hand of a reluctant legislature. It was his unyielding courage that prevented a disastrous compromise. It is only five months since Mr. Hughes became chief executive of New York. The World cannot believe, in the light of the events of those five months, that there are many voters left in the state who would wish that the issue of the election had resulted otherwise than it did."

"June 6, 1907—(In re-Special Message to legislature—Direct Primaries, etc.)—'Governor Hughes' Vetoed.' Taking them as a whole it would be difficult to overpraise Governor Hughes' veto messages. In their courage, lucidity and common sense, and concise statement of fundamental principles, they are state papers that deserve the study of every other governor of the country."

"Mr. Hughes vetoed the two-cent-fare bill on the ground that the rate fixed was arbitrary; that there had been no investigation of the facts; and that the public utilities act creates a commission with full power to

fix a two-cent-fare rate in all cases where such a rate would be just and reasonable.

"He vetoed the teachers salary bill and special legislation interfering with local city governments on the ground that "if legislatures intended to apply equal pay for equal work," the application should be general and not confined to a single class of women employees in a single city of the state. * * * Gov. Hughes is bringing the state government back to first principles, and his veto messages deserve to be published as a text-book on the true functions of the legislature."

"June 22, 1907—Henry Waterson tells an Indiana interviewer, "In my opinion Gov. Hughes is the most available man the republicans can nominate, and the trend is all toward him. He is saying little but is attending strictly to business and is making a record as a very efficient governor."

"Mr. Hughes is indeed attending strictly to business. That is why New York could ill afford to spare him, even to have him become president of the United States. * * * The best check upon federal usurpation is the kind of state government that makes such usurpation indefensible. This is the work that Mr. Hughes is doing for the nation. He is more than a governor of New York. His is a college for the instruction of all other governors in the powers, duties, and responsibilities of state administration. * * * Mr. Hughes would make a good president. That goes without saying. But New York can not spare him."

"June 28, 1907—(At close of legislature)—The record as a whole is creditable to the legislature. It is highly creditable to Governor Hughes whose tact and patience and moderation, whose courteous and careful regard for his constitutional limitation, have contributed very materially to the result. His policy has been in a large degree followed. His pledges have been kept. His voice has led, instructed and directed the giant power of public opinion."

"January 2, 1908—Among all the governors of the forty-six states Mr. Hughes holds a unique position as to power, influence and opportunity. His insurance reforms have already been adopted by a large number of states. His public service commission is a model from which other states are shaping their legislation. Other governors are adopting his ideals and methods of public service. He is setting an example which is destined profoundly to affect all state and local governments in this country for the next generation, provided he is left to finish his task."

"March 25, 1908—'Governor Hughes was well advised when he vetoed the two-cent-fare bill. This state has started upon the right way to regulate its corporations and Minnesota and North Carolina started the wrong way."

"May 1, 1910—Governor Hughes has probably less ego in him than any other really big man in public life. He is so exacting in himself that he looms small in self-estimation compared with the public's estimation."

"May 3, 1910—'Hughes and the Trusts.' For his distinguished and conspicuous service and success in securing better control of "great trust corporations," Governor Hughes need not fear comparison with any man of his time, however exalted in place or however heavily armed with political power."

"May 28, 1910—'Direct Primary.' The direct primary is the governor's own issue. He was the first to make it a practical question in New York politics. * * * Another defeat cannot make the future of direct nominations more precarious. At the worst the legislative situation remains as it is. But the spectacle of Mr. Hughes fighting to the last for a great principle of representative

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government is worth much no matter whether a direct nominations bill is passed or not. Its effect upon public opinion cannot easily be over-estimated. While he remains governor, it is his duty to employ all the power and influence of his office to re-establish representative government in this state. The World is glad to find that he has not faltered."

"June 25, 1910—'Governor Hughes did not object to the federal income tax in principle, but to the phrasing of the amendment."

Telling Tariff Points

Let these telling points on tariff and protection in the speech by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, delivered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, be fixed permanently in your mind and memory during the remainder of the campaign:

We are desirous of having strong and sure the foundations of our national greatness in this pursuit of competition among the nations which is sure to follow the cessation of the present struggle.

I propose that the Republican party as the national party, according to the constitution of the United States, within the national sphere, shall proceed wherever it is practicable to build up and foster and encourage American enterprise and open the doors wide for honest American achievement.

Then came the Underwood tariff bill itself. What was the result? Enterprise halted and there was a contraction of trade throughout the land and America, instead of going ahead, stopped. That is what happened. Three hundred thousand were unemployed in the city of New York. There was not a city in this land where the jobless men anxious and able to work did not walk the street. They were fed by our charitable organizations, which were taxed to the utmost limit to provide for those for whom American enterprise could no longer make provision. It was a sad spectacle. Americans have not forgotten it. It is not forgotten here or anywhere. It cannot be forgotten. It is too recent.

If you are going to have the basis for prosperity in this country, if you are going to protect the American wage scale, if you are going to have American enterprise able to meet the competition which will follow the ending of this war, you must have an honestly devised, wisely framed tariff law to protect American industry.

No; the Democratic party will not be saved by the European war. If you would know what our condition will be when that war ends think of what our condition was before that war began if you think these nations are so impoverished that they cannot again turn to work. Those millions of men now fighting are better able to work than ever before in their lives. * * * Their factories are there; their plants are there; they know themselves better than ever before. They are better disciplined, more alert, keener, stronger, better physically, than ever before in the main, and they are ready to turn great national energies into the pursuits of peace to pay their war bills, to produce up to the limit, to send their goods throughout the world.

I propose that we shall study this out, applying a principle that we believe in, and secure intelligently and honestly adequate protection to American industries in every part of this land.

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