

SOMERSAULTS OF ROOSEVELT

William Jennings Bryan Analyzes Record of Third Term Candidate.

HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION.

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause in Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule? is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion."

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

Long Fight For Popular Election of Senators.

The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been introduced in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been endorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution endorsing this reform.

Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor endorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured, the amendment being before the states for ratification he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first endorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party in-

THIRD TERM QUACK PLANK

Fraudulent "Blanket Policy" Offered For Protection of Health and Life.

IN INTEREST OF FAKERS.

"Theodore Rex" Promises to Shield Them Against Discrimination by Educated Physicians.

The political tentacles of the third term candidate have been extended in every direction from which might be gathered voters irrespective of sex, race, color or previous condition, of all vocations, factions and trades into the Progressive fold. By specious promises cunningly adapted to each the colonel beckons them to follow with bleating approval wheresoever his bellwether adjutants may lead in order that Theodore Rex may again sit in the White House.

Tempting bait is thrown to the working people in the minimum wage, to the Socialist in the enlargement of government ownerships, to the women in the furtherance of suffrage aspirations, to the farmer in blissful betiments of rural life, etc. Now he appeals to the quacks, those true and hitherto despised men of predatory wealth, offering them tenderest regard and freedom from prejudice "for or against." The following "blanket policy" is offered for protection of our most precious possessions—health and life:

"We favor the union of all the existing agencies for fundamental government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable diseases as may be properly undertaken by the fundamental authorities, including the execution of existing laws regarding pure food, quarantine and cognate subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics, the extension of the registration area of such statistics and co-operation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation."

Insults Educated Physician.

This quack plank of the Progressive platform not only insults the intelligent voter, but wounds the educated physician, in that it places the latter in the same category with empirics of high and low degree, rubbers, sun curists, magnetic and other healers and all other pretenders who fatten upon the credulity of the helpless sick and their terrified relatives. The Sun has adverted to the outrageous violation of propriety and justice which characterizes the medical laws of several states in the Union, the last instance of which we deplored in the medical regulations of the canal zone and which the bull moose platform threatens to inflict upon all the states in the Union.

These legislative enactments require all persons who propose to become physicians not only to pursue a more or less thorough course of preparatory education, but also to be trained in all branches of medicine and, besides, to be subjected to a rigid examination by appointees of the state. All these serve to protect the public against ignorant pretenders and would be perfectly fair did not the very same enactments exempt the latter from the provisions applying to educated practitioners.

Favors For Cormorants.

Thus do our sagacious legislators stultify themselves in the interest of the cormorants to whom they grant special privileges, because, forsooth, they claim to "heal" without medicines! There is now no discrimination against "schools of medicine." Therefore the special protection demanded for them by the bull moose platform is gratuitous and intended only to entrap votes. The "healers" belong to no school. Now comes Theodore Rex and dignifies them by a special provision and, expressing a most tender regard for their sensibilities, promises to shield them against discrimination by educated physicians.

This platform would raise the quack and healer above the men who daily exemplify their personal and professional superiority by some unselfish devotion to the public weal. In his eagerness to placate the influential horde of empirics Mr. Roosevelt would have us oblivious of the fact that the educated physician is the only real altruist in the community. Instead of arousing the public conscience (T. R.'s favorite slogan) this self appointed reformer deepens the crying shame and thus exemplifies again that "under no circumstances" need he be bound by his prior professions.

President Taft has won the approval of the quacks and healers by his medical regulations of the canal zone; hence this Machiavellian policy. Future generations will substitute "Rooseveltian" for "Machiavellian." Politics makes strange bedfellows indeed. Behold Taft and Roosevelt under the same blanket!—New York Sun.

cluded an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1914. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any argument in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform.

Not Always For Railroad Regulation.

Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation officially or in public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation. Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time endorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON.

Gov. Burke Declares For Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE, Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the baneful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

Louis D. Brandeis performed a real public service when he quoted the records to show that George W. Perkins is and always has been an enemy of union labor.

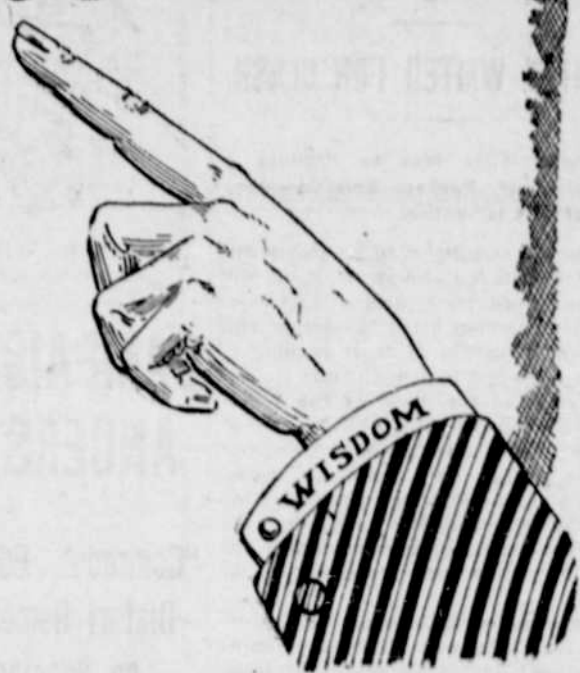
Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a moose calf when several decades ago he wrote:

I am the owner of the sphere, Of the seven stars and the solar year.

THESE NUMBERS WILL BAR SINGLE TAX IN OREGON

365xNo Against Graduated Single Tax

308xYes Against Single Tax Repeals County Home Rule



SORDID TALE OF T. R.'S FUND

Treasurer Sheldon and J. P. Morgan Tell of Millions Subscribed in 1904.

BIG FAVORS IN RETURN.

Frick, Gould and Morgan Gave \$100,000 Each—Corporations Gave 73 1/2 Per Cent of Entire Amount Received.

John D. Archbold's statement that the Standard Oil company contributed \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign fund in 1904 was confirmed by George R. Sheldon, who succeeded Cornelius N. Bliss as treasurer of the Republican national committee.

Not only did the Standard Oil company give \$100,000 to elect Mr. Roosevelt president, but J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. gave \$100,000, H. C. Frick gave \$100,000 and George Gould gave another \$100,000. Mr. Sheldon testified that 73 1/2 per cent of Mr. Roosevelt's total campaign fund was contributed by corporations.

Naturally these people gave their money freely to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

Testifying that he had contributed \$150,000 to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 because he was "especially interested," Mr. J. P. Morgan added, "The only interest we had was in the welfare of the public."

Mr. Morgan emphasized his devotion to Mr. Roosevelt's political fortunes by the further statement that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s usual contribution to Republican campaign funds was only \$100,000; that he never heard of any donation by his firm to the Democrats; that when Mr. Taft was a candidate in 1908 the sum subscribed was \$30,000 and that this year neither he nor his banking house had subscribed a dollar.

How It Was All Done.

To grasp these pregnant facts we have only to recall a little modern history. In 1904 Mr. Roosevelt had his bureau of corporations in working order. Mr. Cortelyou, lately in control of it as secretary of commerce and labor, had been made chairman of the national Republican committee. He and Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, were collecting money. As George R. Sheldon, Mr. Bliss' successor, says, 73 1/2 per cent of the funds received came from the menaced corporations.

If we do not find in these disclosures a sufficient explanation of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s "special interest" in Mr. Roosevelt's election, it is possible that later events may reveal it.

NOTICE

WE WANT ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GESE, EGGS
PORK, VEAL, LAMBS, AND HIDES

We pay the highest market prices in Stayton. If you cannot bring your produce in, notify us by phone, and we will send the wagon for it.

STAYTON CASH PRODUCE COMPANY
G. B. Trask Manager. Stayton Oregon

BON TON

BAKERY and RESTAURANT
Meals at all hours

C. Ullom, Proprietor

The best to eat at the handiest place to eat. Now

In Stayton Hotel Dining Room

Popular Historical Prize Contest
OPEN TO THE CHILDREN OF OREGON UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Prices to be distributed as follows: For the best original composition (not to exceed 750 words) by any child under the age limit, on following subjects: "Why Jonathan Bourne, Jr. Should Be Returned to the United States Senate."

\$50.00 in Gold. For the next best production \$25.00 in Gold. For the third best production \$10.00 in Gold. For the fifty next best \$1.00 each.

RULES GOVERNING CONTEST

All contestants should write their compositions on paper 8 1/2 by 11 inches, if possible.

The manuscripts should reach us by November 5th.

The awards will be made not later than Dec. 1, 1912.

Spell name and address correctly.

Send all communications to

Bourne Popular Government Club
814 Journal Building, Portland, Oregon

Finds Cure for Epilepsy After Years of Suffering

"My daughter was afflicted with epileptic fits for three years, the attacks coming every few weeks. We employed several doctors but they did her no good. About a year ago we heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine, and it certainly has proved a blessing to our little girl. She is now apparently cured and is enjoying the best of health. It is over a year since she has had a fit. We cannot speak too highly of Dr. Miles' Nervine."

MRS. FRANK ANDERSON, Comfrey, Minn.

Thousands of children in the United States who are suffering from attacks of epilepsy are a burden and sorrow to their parents, who would give anything to restore health to the sufferers.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is one of the best remedies known for this affliction. It has proven beneficial in thousands of cases and those who have used it have the greatest faith in it. It is not a "cure-all," but a reliable remedy for nervous diseases. You need not hesitate to give it a trial.

Sold by all Druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Vote for Millage Bill Number 320 X Yes

It provides six-tenths of a mill tax for support of Agricultural College and University of Oregon, giving them permanent support and taking them out of politics. It also provides one Board of Regents, thus solving the problem of co-operation, consolidation, division of courses and economy of management.

It does not increase the average rate of taxation.

It repeals the \$500,000 University appropriation bill.

The bill is endorsed by Governor West: "This Bill is in the interest of good business and should pass."

By L. R. Alderman, State Superintendent Public Instruction: "Experience in other states shows millage bill principle to be correct."

By Will H. Daly, President, Oregon State Federation of Labor: "No argument can successfully combat the benefit to the state that will follow the adoption of the millage tax plan."

Endorsed by Portland Tax Payers League.

Bill prepared by committee of Governor's Commission, Boards of Regents, and administrative officers of the two institutions.

W. K. NEWELL
CHAIRMAN OF GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION