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BROKEN PLANKS.

OUR pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, recites the Democratic National platform for 1912.

OUR platform is not MOLASSES to catch flies, it means business, it means what it says, solemnly spoke Woodrow Wilson, as a candidate for the presidency, under that same platform.

A party platform is a declaration of the principles of a party and states the rule of action it promises to follow, if intrusted with the reins of government.

This Democratic national platform, adopted with loud applause at Baltimore, provided:

"We favor the exemption from toll of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama canal."

It is amusing to note that some of the Democratic paper supporting Mr. Wilson, refer to his adherence to his promises. In violation of his own pledges to the American people, he compelled congress to repeal the act.

We remember the universal protest that arose from the press of the Pacific coast at that time. All Republican and Democratic alike, condemned Mr. Wilson's stand and criticized his judgment. It would be interesting for the voter, who must choose between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson and also prove of profit to the Democratic standpointer to peruse the files of the Democratic papers in Oregon during the early part of 1911.

Listen to what that sturdy Democrat, Champ Clark, a speaker of the house, said about the question in the house of representatives at Washington, D. C.:

"There are many things worse than being defeated for congress, or defeated for the speakership, or even worse than to be defeated for the presidency, and one of them is to repudiate the platform on which you are elected."

"To whom does the Panama canal belong, anyway? To the United States of America. We built it at the enormous cost of \$400,000,000. We built it on an American roll. We have fortified it; we have controlled it. In order to get a chance to build it we created a republic."

"For what benefit did we build it? Primarily for our own; secondarily, for the world's benefit."

"Why did we build it? In order to secure cheap water freight rates."

"Who thought the building of the canal for fifteen long wearisome years? The transcontinental railroads."

"Who would be the chief beneficiaries of this repeal bill? The same transcontinental railroads—the Canadian Pacific and Tehauntepec National railroad heading the list. To do a thing to enable them to hold up their old dates is altruistic generosity run mad and an outrage on the American people. I refuse to indorse any such program."

"I am willing to follow where President Wilson leads so long as he is in the White House and so long as he does not ask us to repudiate a plain platform declaration."

"Under our system a national convention is the highest authority for the declaration of party principles; higher than president or congressional caucuses; indeed, higher than president and congressional caucuses combined."

"We went to the people on that platform containing the free tolls plank. Headed by President Wilson himself, we appealed to the voters of the land for their support and they, responding to our Macedonian cry for help, enabled us to sweep the land from sea to sea by amazing majorities in the electoral college. And now it is proposed that we reward their faith in us by repudiating one of the planks of that platform. I refuse ab-

solutely to be a party to any such performance."

BRYAN—WILSON—HUGHES.

Some years ago an ardent disciple of William J. Bryan died in Connecticut. He left a modest estate and bequeathed a sum of money to his wife. In addition he left a sealed envelope containing directions to pay a handsome amount to Mr. Bryan. The widow and her advisors did not recognize this document as an essential part of the testator's will and the needs of the widow were such that she did not feel that she could spare the money. Yet Bryan went into the courts, fought that widow and tried to wrest from her the money which she needed and which he could claim to be only a shadowy phantom. The courts turned him away empty-handed.

Six years ago Woodrow Wilson resigned the presidency of Princeton University in order to enter politics. He was elected governor of New Jersey and came into receipt of the largest salary he had ever enjoyed. By reason of his political position and through the aid of George Harvey, then at the head of the Harner publishing establishment, Dr. Wilson's books took on an increased sale and his royalties were largely augmented. Yet he sought to persuade the trustees of the Carnegie Teachers' Pension fund to make him a grant—through his years in the professorial chair did not entitle him to receive it, though the manner of his leaving the teaching profession did not warrant his claim and through his financial circumstances were not such as to bring him within the purview of the Carnegie benevolence. The trustees turned him down.

Five years ago Joseph Pulitzer died. He left a large estate, a portion of which comprised the great newspaper properties the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He sought the perpetuity of those properties and for that purpose he named certain trustees. Among them was Charles E. Hughes, upon whom alone of all the trustees designated Mr. Pulitzer laid no limitation of his term of service. To Mr. Hughes Pulitzer bequeathed \$100,000 as recompense for his services. Hughes declined the trust and the bequest, though at the time he had nothing but his salary as a justice of the supreme court, though there was no legal bar to his acceptance, though the wishes of the testator were not only clearly expressed in the will but had been reinforced by oral messages before Mr. Pulitzer's death.

Today Bryan, in order to advance Wilson's political fortune, is assailing Hughes with veiled insinuations of dishonorable conduct, today Wilson's press agents and advocates on the stump are defaming Hughes' integrity and motives, today Wilson himself is within a hair's breadth of the same thing.

Yet above is the instructive record of the three men—Bryan, Wilson and Hughes.

"THE WITNESSES"

The voice of the New England poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is now silent but his message to mankind lives in the heart of the world and will abide with us forever. The poet grappled with the problems of his day and then took a decided stand on the then great question of slavery. How many of us can close our eyes and repeat:

"In Ocean's wide domains Half buried in the sands, Lie skeletons in chains, With shackled feet and hands, These are the bones of Slaves; They gleam from the abyss; They cry, from yawning waves, 'WE ARE THE WITNESSES.'"

Does it not seem possible that the bard was permitted a glimpse of the future and was describing a condition

which existed more than half a century after his poem was written? A great ship was crossing the Atlantic, the day seemed perfect, the sea was calm, only a few hours more and the haven would be reached. Suddenly without any warning she was struck by a torpedo and sunk. There lies today at the bottom of the Atlantic all that is earthly of hundreds of American citizens, who armed with passports from our government, had been traveling on a unarmed vessel and in a lawful manner and for a lawful purpose. Those who went down with the Lusitania are witnesses to the failure of Mr. Wilson's administration. If his administration had been respected abroad, the bones of American citizens would not be lying on the ocean's sands. If Charles Evans Hughes had been at the helm, the Lusitania would never have been sunk. Recently at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Hughes clearly and decidedly stated his views on the Lusitania affairs as follows:

"I would have had the state department, at the very beginning of the administration, so equipped as to command the respect of the world."

"Secondly, I would have so conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good will, and the protection at all events of the lives and property of American citizens."

"And next, when I said strict accountability, every nation would have known that was meant, and further, when notice was published with respect to the action threatened, I would have made it known in terms unequivocal and unmistakable that we would not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations through the ordinary diplomatic channels if that action were taken."

"And the Lusitania, WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN SUNK."

THE LAND BILL.

How the railroads and the other big corporations would avoid paying their share of the state taxes if the measure named on the November ballot, the "Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homesteaders' Loan Amendment," is adopted was pointed out recently by Henry E. Reed, assessor of Multnomah county, before the members' council of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

This is the measure which was called the "People's Land and Loan Measure" while signatures for the petition to get it upon the ballot were being circulated. It appears on the ballot now, however, under a different name.

The amendment does not make adequate provision for the taxation of railroads and public service corporations, which paid taxes in 1910 upon a valuation of \$123,000,000, or 13 per cent of all the taxable property in the state," said Mr. Reed.

"The personal property and land improvements, including stations, terminal buildings, roller stock, tracks, wire and pipe lines of these corporations would be exempt."

"The right of way and other land would be taxed in the same manner as the land of an individual; that is, upon the basis of the rent that a renter would pay for the land, leaving out any consideration of market value."

"Estimates of the taxes that the state and its civil divisions would lose from the public utilities under the operation of this amendment run as high as 65 per cent."

"Friends of the measure dispute these figures of diminution of valuation and revenue, and hint that there is authority hidden away in the amendment to assess the utilities on the basis of value due to special privilege. This is not true to begin with, and if it were true, it furnishes one more reason why the amendment should be rejected."

"If there are arbitrary powers asserted in this measure, or to be read between its lines, by virtue of which any board or other administrative authority may issue edicts and decrees against property, then the amendment is all the more dangerous, not alone to the utilities, but to every other class of property owner."

"There is the widest possible difference in the effect which the adoption of these two measures would have. Amendment No. 296 and 307 is a single tax measure, and has for its purpose the confiscation of private ownership in land. Amendment No. 318 and 319 is just what its name implies: an amendment giving rural credits or cheap money to the farmers. The first amendment No. 296 and 307 would simply ruin the state of Oregon if it were adopted. The last amendment, No. 318 and 319 will build up Oregon by giving the farmer cheap money with which to bring his farm up to a high state of improvement and cultivation."

To defeat single tax vote 307 X—NO.  
To get rural credits vote 318 X—YES.

2 MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

County Clerk Eva Harrington Friday issued marriage licenses to Christina Fricker and George R. Mashan, of Oregon City, and Irma Martha Schmidt and Wallace C. Lewis, of Oregon City rural route No. 3.

Sloan's Liniment for Neuralgia Aches. The dull throbbing neuralgia is quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it quickly penetrates without rubbing and soothes the sore muscles. Cleaner and more promptly effective than musky plasters or ointment; does not stain the skin or clog the pores; For stiff muscles, chronic rheumatism, sprain, lumbago, sprains and strains it gives quick relief. Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and inflammation in insect bites, bruises, bumps and other minor injuries to children. Get a bottle today at your druggist, 25c. Adv.

been a cutting down of revenue. The Democratic theory was that a reduction of the tariff and the enlargement of the free list would reduce the cost of living.

Has any part of America enjoyed a reduction in the cost of living?

DEMANDS FOR FEWER LAWS.

Many candidates for legislative offices are promising to enact no new laws, but to repeal some.

Public sentiment and business interests are demanding more and more a let-up in the volume of legislation.

Still many political conventions adopted platforms pleading candidates to enact new laws if elected.

If all the measures promised are brought before the state lawmaking bodies, there will be a perfect deluge of new legislation, and lawyers and courts will have the time of their lives in giving it logical interpretation, forecasts one exchange.

The statute book of every state in the union is burdened already with laws, more laws than are needed or that can be enforced. Repeat is more necessary than new laws, and amendment of existing statutes, with a view to avoiding contradiction and promoting uniformity, is most essential of all. Business is throttled or hampered on all sides by conflicting and contradictory laws and regulating commissions.

In the language of Thomas Jefferson, that community which is "governed" least is governed best. It is the fashion with the thoughtless to judge of a legislator's value by the number of bills that he introduces, and with too many legislators to think they are neglecting their duty and not earning their salary unless they propose a new act every day. The truth is that the country would in many instances be better served and would save money if its lawmakers were paid for doing nothing at all.

PER CAPITA TAXATION MUST COME.

A chart prepared by the tax commission of Wisconsin shows the total per capita tax by states, counties and cities for all the states in the union to be \$25.73 for each man, woman and child, according to the Pacific Coast Manufacturer.

This would make the average family of five pay \$128.65 per year, and in California where the average per capita is highest the average family would pay \$391.95 per person.

The next highest states are also in the west—Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Nebraska and Montana. Idaho and Colorado are a little lower than New York, and Utah is just below the average—\$34.50.

The fault for the constant increase does not lie with administrative officials, or assessors or collectors, although they have to bear the criticism in part, but with legislative bodies yielding to demands.

State, county, city and school legislative bodies more often, raise salaries, multiply boards and commissions, order improvements and extravaganzas that must come out of the taxpayer.

Costly commissions created at the demand of plausible reformers have heaped up and multiplied burdens until the people of the state groan and cry out for relief and legislative bodies should let up.

The trouble is that for ten months in the year the reformer, the educator, the philanthropist at public expense are busy calling for public expenditures and only for two months in campaign is there any discussion of the need of retrenchment.

BALLOT TITLES CONFUSING.

"The Full Rental Value Land Tax and Homesteaders' Loan Fund Amendment" is the ballot title for measure No. 306 and 307. "The Rural Credits Amendment" is the ballot title for amendment No. 318 and 319. There is danger that these titles may be confusing. The word "loan" in No. 296 and 307 may lead some voters to believe that it is "The Rural Credits Amendment." Voters should be very careful in distinguishing between these two measures on election day.

There is the widest possible difference in the effect which the adoption of these two measures would have. Amendment No. 296 and 307 is a single tax measure, and has for its purpose the confiscation of private ownership in land. Amendment No. 318 and 319 is just what its name implies: an amendment giving rural credits or cheap money to the farmers. The first amendment No. 296 and 307 would simply ruin the state of Oregon if it were adopted. The last amendment, No. 318 and 319 will build up Oregon by giving the farmer cheap money with which to bring his farm up to a high state of improvement and cultivation.

To defeat single tax vote 307 X—NO.  
To get rural credits vote 318 X—YES.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, promoted it incurable. Before has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional Cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 7c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

COLTON VOTERS HEAR OF DEMOCRATIC FAILURE

B. G. SKULASON DECLARES THAT NATION CANNOT PROSPER WITH LOW TARIFF.

Democratic incompetency, broken platform pledges and the tariff were discussed at Colton Tuesday night by B. G. Skulason, a Portland attorney, at a Republican rally in the high school building. Residents of Colton crowded the school room, and more than a score stood during the meeting and listened to Mr. Skulason's analysis of the campaign.

He argued that the country cannot prosper in the hands of a party committed to a policy of tariff for revenue only. He said he had left the Republican party in 1912 to follow the Progressive banner, and had returned to the party this year for the reason that the Republicans had nominated a Progressive candidate for the presidency and because the party had adopted the Progressive platform in reference to the tariff, demanding that the tariff shall represent the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. Mr. Skulason scored the foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson.

William M. Stone, Republican nominee for district attorney, attacked the official record of District Attorney Hedges, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Stone exposed the Lovings contract, under which he said Mr. Hedges had helped make it possible for the taxpayers of the county to be "stung" for about \$2500 for a private detective who had accomplished nothing. He criticized the action of Hedges in adding the salary of deputy upon the county, and pledged himself to serve for the salary fixed by law.

W. W. Everhart, the nominee of the Republicans for assessor, talked briefly. E. E. Brodie, chairman of the county central committee, introduced the speakers.

MOTORCYCLE AND BUGGY HIT ON WET PAVEMENT

MANY ACCIDENTS REPORTED BECAUSE OF SLIPPERY MAIN STREET SURFACE.

Wet and slippery pavement at Main and Twelfth streets is blamed for a collision at 7 o'clock Wednesday night of a motorcycle driven by Dewey Kruger of a motorcycle driven by Dewey Kruger.

Mrs. C. A. Nash. Both Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Kruger escaped without injury, but the horse was cut.

A number of accidents and near accidents have been reported during the last few days because of the glass-like surface of Main street after it has been sprinkled. Horses are unable to keep on their feet, and the Portland Railway, Light & Power company's third of the street, paved with Belgian blocks, offers the only safe ground for them.

A team of large horses slipped and fell at the same time recently when they turned out to make way for a coming car. The condition seems to be worse now than at any time during the winter a year ago. The council may be asked to order Lake & Knopf street cleaning contractors, to stop sprinkling the streets. The matter has been taken up with the Clackamas County Humane society, but a practical solution of the problem has not been worked out.

TAX LIMITATION DOESN'T AFFECT DISTRICT LEVIES

COUNTY JUDGE ANDERSON SEES POSSIBLE ILL EFFECTS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The enactment of the tax limitation bill, on the ballot November 7, will not affect road and school district levies, and will only restrict the increase in the levies of the state, counties, cities and port districts, says County Judge H. S. Anderson who has studied the measure. The proposed amendment provides that a tax levy cannot be increased more than six per cent a year without a vote of the people authorizing the increase.

"These district levies are already made by the vote of the property owners affected," said the county judge yesterday. "I can see nothing in this proposed amendment which would prevent an increase of almost any size in these district levies."

Judge Anderson does believe, however, that the enactment of the tax limitation amendment would hinder the development of some of the state institutions. Clackamas county has been unable to get a patient into the state institute for the feebleminded for a year, although a number of applications have been made. Other counties are similarly affected by the crowded condition of the institution, yet the enactment of this amendment, believes Judge Anderson would make it difficult to secure a small special levy to enlarge the institution.

Because there is a possibility of the tax limitation amendment passing, the county court this year will probably leave the road levy at 8 mills, the present rate. If the court did desire to cut the levy to 6 mills next year, it would be almost impossible to get it back to 8 mills the following year, even if some emergency should arise.

VARSAITY DOWNS M. A. A. C.

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 14.—The husky Multnomah club team, of Portland, could not withstand the varsity this afternoon and were beaten 28 to 0.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure No Alum—No Phosphate

EFFORT TO DITCH HUGHES TRAIN IN KENTUCKY FAILS

CANDIDATE IS A STERN ENEMY OF "INVISIBLE" RULE

BROKEN RAIL IS DISCOVERED BY SECTION MEN IN TIME TO AVERT WRECK.

FORMER GOVERNOR POINTS TO RECORD AS EXECUTIVE AS GUARANTEE OF FUTURE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE ONLY ADDS MORE PEPPER TO HIS SPEECHES

GOVERNMENT BY TWO HOUSES NOT BY THREE IS ADVOCATED

Ten Thousand Mountaineers Became Enthusiastic When He Denounced "Government Hold-up" of Administration.

Mr. Hughes Assails Administration More Vigorously Than Before—Adams Act Called Surrender to Force.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—When Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for president invaded Tennessee recently and made two speeches, he was shamefully heckled and insulted, but these tactics by rabid Wilson partisans only served to put the candidate on his mettle.

OMAHA, Oct. 16.—Charles Evans Hughes, replying to the charge that his election might mean that "invisible government" would be installed in the United States, tonight told an audience that crowded the auditorium here to the doors that, as there had been no invisible government in New York while he was governor, there would be no invisible government in the United States if he were president.

There are ample evidences that a deliberate attempt was made to wreck the Hughes train. Just as the Hughes special was pulling out of Plainville, section men discovered a broken rail and warned the engineer, who was able to stop the train before hitting the danger point.

"I think, indeed, it might be said," Mr. Hughes asserted, "that the present administration has been in large measure an administration of unofficial spokesmen, of mysterious influences."

Section men were unable to find any of the pieces that had been broken off, and it is believed whoever broke off the flange of the rail carried away the remnants.

"And I can say, in entire good humor, that I desire government through two houses and not three."

The Chesapeake & Ohio road has a branch running from Catlettsburg to Elkhorn City, and it was on this branch that rail was smashed. Apparently the work had been done with a heavy sledge.

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration more vigorously than he has done before the enactment of an Adams law, declaring that it was "un-American and absolutely without justification ever to surrender either legislative or executive power to the demand of force, either by capital or labor," and declared that the plain people of this country should rebuke the administration "for its surrender to force."

Mr. Hughes refused to become excited over the incident, but his eyes flashed as he dismissed the suggestion of a deliberate attempt to wreck his train and kill him and the others on board.

President Wilson's reference to "unshackled business" made in the same hall on the president's recent visit here was answered with the declaration that there had been "no clarification of the anti-trust act," and by the nominee's assertion that he was amazed at any such claim as there has been put forward.

Mr. Hughes invaded the district made notorious by feuds and moonshiners today, and hammered home facts in a manner that was most refreshing and convincing.

"The total assessed valuation of taxable property in this county will not be known until the state tax commission completes the assessment of public service corporations early in December. However, excluding public service property, the total assessment of the county is \$20,038,965, according to Assessor Jack. Public service corporation property will probably be assessed slightly over \$6,000,000, bringing the total assessed valuation of the county up to about \$26,000,000."

Ten thousand mountaineers, who rarely go to the polls, made up his audience in large part and he brought out much enthusiasm by his reference to "government hold-up" which he characterized as a new system of slavery in which the Wilson administration had riveted the shackles upon the taxpayers of the country at the behest of a handful of men who get more in a single day in wages than the Kentucky mountaineer can make in a week by the hardest kind of work.

The assessed value of all property on the Clackamas county assessment rolls excluding public service corporations, has shrunk \$1,200,000 in the last year, including the loss of the Oregon & California grant lands, according to a summary of the assessment roll made public Friday by Assessor Jack.

Assessed Valuation Shrinks \$1,200,000

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The assessed valuation for the year 1916, excluding Oregon & California grant lands is \$55,235 less than the assessment for 1915. This loss is due to damage done to timber in the Cascades by heavy wind storms of a year ago and to other causes.

The summary of the assessment roll follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Items include 106,049 acres of tillable lands, 417,618 acres of non-tiltable land, improvements on deed or patented lands, town and city lots, improvements on town and city lots, automobiles, stationary engine and manufacturing machinery, merchandise and stock in trade, farm implements, wagons, carriages, etc., money, notes and deposits, 2500 shares of stock, hotel and office furniture, etc., 2500 shares of stock, hotel and office furniture, etc., 7041 horses and mules, 10,543 sheep and goats, 5321 swine, 1552 dogs.

Total value of all taxable property \$20,038,965

Rid Your Child of Worms. Thousands of children have worms that sap their vitality and make them listless and irritable. Kickapoo Worm Killer kills and removes the worms and has a tonic effect on the system. Does your child eat spasmodically? Cry out in sleep or grind its teeth? These are symptoms of worms and you should find relief for them at once. Kickapoo Worm Killer is a pleasant remedy. At your druggist, 25c. Adv.

THE SAVINGS HABIT BRINGS INDEPENDANCE

The boy who saves pennies will become the man who saves dollars.

Open an account for your child with a deposit of \$1.00 or more and teach him to add to it regularly.

You can leave a child no surer legacy than the saving habit.

We pay 3% compound semi-annual interest on savings deposits.

The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.

with that experience to guide, results should be much better this year.

No backache or lumbago ROLEY KIDNEY PILLS am entirely cured. I sleep soundly all night.

25c. R. BOX. (Adv.)