COX CHARGES ELICIT PARTISAN APPLAUSE

Two Big Audiences Responsive to Governor.

PROGRESS GENERAL PLEA

Liquor Question Is Declared as Dead as Slavery; Record in Ohio Is Cited.

(Continued From First Page.)

with America would be Russia, Turkey and Mexico. He said that children are starving in Europe; financial conditions are chaotic and that Germany, France, Italy and England are awaiting the word of the United States, but that world reconstruction is being held back by a group of men who want to manipulate it to bring about the election of a man of their choice for president.

Prior to the arrival of Governor Cox, Dr. Robert Goldsmith, who was with Wilson at Versailles, discussed the league at the auditorium, and further time was whiled away by organ selections by Frederick W. Goodrich.

Dr. J. C. Smith, state chairman, presented Senator Chamberlain, who in turn introduced Governor Cox. At the second meeting Dr. Elof Hedlund, democratic county chairman, presided, the introduction being made by B. F. Irvine.

A complete stenographic report of Governor Cox's noon speech follows:

Word Spoken for Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain, and men and women of Oregon: It seems more like heaven here with me than any place I have ever been. It is a very great happiness for me to come into this presence and to be presented to this magnificent audience of his neighbors and his friends by your distinguished representative in the senate of the United States.

I have known Senator Chamberlain for several years and I have known of him for many years. He combines the practical elements with the theoretical elements in government. His service and executive station has set him well in hand in his legislative work in congress. I am sure that I will not be suspected of an invidious word, nor a fulsome phase, when I say that no man in the congress of the United States is better able to bring to mobilize governmentally the ingenuity and the resources of our country through the congressional enteries of the war industries than did Senator Chamberlain of the state of Oregon.

There is much to be done in this country. We have great domestic problems, and I am constrained to believe that with his long service and executive station, and his long service in legislative activities that he will be tremendously helpful in the task of readjustment which must come now that the war is over.

Northwest Is Complimented.

Men and women, I came to the great northwest feeling that in the last week in a considerable degree I have attended a great university; it has been a pilgrimage of great happiness, of endless benefit. I cannot cease to wonder at the glories of this great northwest country, and I am proud to feel that in the beginning of our progressive work in Ohio that we date back to the lesson of Oregon.

I am proud of it because I have made a very deep study of all the elements that enter into your life. I have gone 1000 miles and back to Salem. I have studied the fauna and flora of the country, and how good the Almighty has been to this section of the land. I find the firs of Michigan; I find the plant life of Florida; I find the arid composites of America; I saw cases of quail; I saw the Hungarian pheasant—I know not what you call it here; I saw the pumpkin; I saw the apple; I saw the peach; I saw the orange; I saw the fact that in addition to all of these bounties of nature, you have here one of the greatest ocean ports in the world.

Oregon Home of Happiness.

I can understand two things having a common base, and this common base for the two things is the happiness of your people. No people, it seems to me, could be other than happy with their lives cast in this environment, and this tells me why it was that Oregon made such a magnificent response to every call of the nation and of civilization during the war.

And in this connection Ohio has another tie, because the boys of Oregon and the boys of our state fought side by side in the fifth army corps. Yesterday, I believe, was the anniversary of the last stand the enemy made on the west front, and your boys and our boys died together, and their blood was mixed in the soil of France. We have a common inheritance, and I am happy to recall it in this presence, and this happiness which must be yours certainly has been a factor in the progressive spirit of this great state, and speaking of the philosophy of joy, I am reminded of the first circumstance that came to my attention when I got off of the train in Portland yesterday morning and Saturday afternoon when we were to hold our meeting at Tacoma, where great preparation had been made.

A great rain storm fell upon that country and continued throughout the afternoon, and the national chairman was so upset about it that he went home to bed sick, and as we approached Portland someone facetiously observed: There will be some sadness in Portland if you get there while it is raining, but the first gentleman that met me said with a hospitable spirit which I cherish: I see in the paper that you have had trouble with your throat. We will have a very good rain here for a day or two and it is just exactly what you need; it will cure you.

Nominee Understands All.

Now, I am unable to see why it is that your intelligences out here are not straight-jacketed. I am unable to see why it is that in the midst of plenty and of the wonderous works of nature, in the midst of a growth that lasts almost the year around, that you are not disposed to tie yourself to the things of yesterday, that you are not disposed to have your intelligence canned and labeled, that you are not disposed to have your intelligence confined in a thermos bottle.

I can sense a great progressive spirit in this great state, so that I believe you and I have something in common. I have fought the same things the same forces you have fought. I have fought for the same things you have fought. You told us what was possible and when we set out to attain them in Ohio there came a very definite alignment of forces, and I believe that you will have some interest in my recalling the circumstances of that alignment for the reason that the leadership in that great fight on both sides is precisely the leadership this year in the nation.

Ohio lived under a constitution that had been framed, Senator Chamberlain, 100 years before. It was made when stage coaches crossed the soil of our commonwealth; it was made when in all probability there were not 100 brick buildings in our state; it was made when there were not, perhaps, a dozen industrial plants employing 100 or 200 people; it was made when Ohio was a forest state, an agrarian state; none of the industrial problems that are now was experienced in those times. Our people demanded laws that would provide for modern conditions.

In some instances the legislature passed them, but the supreme court—and properly so—held them to be constitutionally unaffirmed because the old constitution did not give the legislature the right to make the laws that the needs of modern civilization called for. We tried for years to procure a constitutional convention, but we were unsuccessful until 1912, and then we submitted a new constitution.

Ohio Gripped by Unrest.

I want you to know something of our experiences prior to the adoption of our new constitution. There was more unrest in Ohio prior to 1912 than there is in any part of America today, and that unrest consisted of the fact that government could not be responsive to the needs of humanity. In that great fight the difference between reaction and progress was very clearly and plainly marked.

The reactionary took the materialistic view; he was disposed to be satisfied with the existing status quo, because he had a little the best of it. That is why he wanted it maintained. But the progressives in our state recognized if government were to hold the confidences of our people that it must show itself responsive to the needs of humanity, and that humanity was a thing made of the flesh and the blood, of the spirit—yea, more than that—of the soil.

That is the difference between the progressive and the reactionary in government. That is why our government in Ohio was made a humanitarian government; that is why we took the fabric of government, if you please, and spun into it a few golden threads of humanity in our state, and Colonel Roosevelt—a great American—he selected our constitutional convention to make his speech for the first time in behalf of the recall of the judicial decision.

Why was it made in Ohio? Because we had a grave and extensive unrest there. Why was it made at that time? Because the soil seemed to be adaptable to the germ and the creed that the great American was proposing.

He realized that something had to be done; that industrial injustice was making industry a social unrest, and the changes had to come. In our state men and women regarded as certain the recall of the judiciary.

Soap Box Oratory Plentiful.

"We had soap box orators on the street corners and in every city in Ohio, from 25,000 up, on every night in the week, including Sunday night, all of them inveighing against the courts. Why? Because of the long delays of the law. Law suits could be kept in our courts 20 years. We cited instances where the weak, the poor, were absolutely worn out because of the advantage that the favored classes had, and that when settlement was made it was under the circumstances and influence of duress. And in addition to that, we had the industrial injustice which grew out of the fact that in our constitution we held three old common-law defenses.

If a man saw another caught up in a great flywheel in a factory and went to his assistance—and I am describing an actual occurrence—and both lost their lives, and the widows of both men brought suit, the widows did not gain a nickel. Why? Because the first man, according to the old principle of jurisprudence, the principle that England had dropped 100 years ago and we had obtained it from England—under that principle of jurisprudence the first man lost his life because of contributory negligence; he had not exercised the proper precaution under the reasoning of those days; and the second man lost his life as the result of his assuming the risk.

Think of it! We had 15,000 such lawsuits every year in Ohio prior to 1912, the widow and the orphan and the injured man unable to gain compensation. Do you wonder that we had unrest? Do you wonder that people broke away from the old lines that had held them and their forbears for years? Do you wonder that our people, in the desire to make government something to inspire confidence and respect of our people, waived every other consideration except that of patriotism?

He Led Fight.

It was my privilege to lead the fight for progress, and it was a long, hard fight. Opposed to me was my present opponent. We had to fight reaction at every turn, and the fight was so bitter that, in the language of old Jackson, at many turns the sparks flew from the tips of the enemies' eyes; and whenever we did I always saw the same old crowd in the trench, and in every instance they were led by the same man, the candidate of reaction in this presidential campaign. In fact, I want to read to you here a paragraph which bears vitally on that situation:

"Progress won in Ohio by 171,000. People forgot the creed of their fathers, and as progress won in Ohio by 171,000 in 1912, progress will win in the nation, as progress always wins, this year, 1920."

The day after we won our new constitution Senator Harding made this statement:

"The revolution in Ohio dates from September 3. Our own notion is that the radical victory of Tuesday will be followed by conflict after conflict, until a socialistic rule is thoroughly established. Ohio has broken her moorings. The revolution is on."

Now instead of Ohio being turned over to a socialistic rule, Ohio was saved from socialism by a progressive government.

There are two extremes in the elements of American political thought. One extreme believes that we should not wait for the orderly processes of evolution in government. That man is a revolutionist. The other extreme insists upon his will and wishes, many times being enforced by the power of strength itself.

One is an extreme, one is as dangerous as the other. The progressive in government takes the conservative little road. It is the party of conservation, if you please, and those who inveigh against it before the next industrial readjustment shall have been made will thank their Almighty God that there is a progressive government in America.

Moral for East in West.

I have just come through North Dakota; I have just passed through Montana; I have been in Washington; I spent considerable time in Minnesota; I studied there all of the symptoms of the hour, and I believe that I can carry back east a moral to those of our citizenship who seem to believe that at the first evidence of radicalism, so-called, the power of the military should be applied.

A man asked me in a little station in North Dakota: "What about Russia?"

I said: "My friend, Russia has a soul; Russia will find herself; but the disorder of Russia now is due to the despotism that obtained in Russia for 200 or 300 years." And I said to him, "If you don't cultivate you are going to have weeds, aren't you?" And he said, "Yes."

And if we don't cultivate the principles and the practices of progressive government, which are fair and just, we are going to have radicalism in America; it can't be avoided. And when it does come, then I repeat, speaking from our own experiences in the middle west, there are some who believe that the power of the militia should be exercised at once, and as a result you have martyrdom, and you have simply added to the confusion of the hour.

My creed is this, and I speak it to you frankly: If our government is fair, if our government is just, if the administrative policies of government have an honest broken bought by a large corruption fund, if government is made responsive to the heartbeats of humanity, radicalism will be impossible, because the radical leaders will have no followers in America.

He Hears Toms Calling.

I had a very interesting experience in Butte, Mont. When the meeting began there—it was a tremendously large meeting—we had catcalls on the edge of the crowd. I was told that evening—I never knew it before, and I speak of it not unkindly, but I use the terms of the hour in order that you will get the picture with me; but the catcalling is the call of the I. W. W.; and I heard the meowing of the kittens way out on the edge of the crowd.

There has been oppression there. They don't understand the gospel of progress in government. But finally the catcalls stopped, and it developed that the tomcats had not gone home, either. And I will tell you what stopped them; simply the recital of an episode — an episode of the steel strike, when the great middle west was all wrought up.

In Pennsylvania they have a law which provides that if three or more persons assemble in time of strike it is unlawful. Thomas Jefferson wrote the bill of rights in the American constitution, and he gave the people the right of assembly. Well, on the day in question nobody was at work; it was the summer time; the children were not working; so they all held a meeting a little above Pittsburg, not far from the Ohio line, and they began to make speeches; nothing wrong in the speeches.

My observation is if you let those fellows get the vinegar out of them they will feel better about it anyhow. But the meeting had just started when the state constabulary, mounted, horseback, trappings, proud regalia, came riding through the street with a wielding of the club this way and that way, men beaten up and bruised, women hysterical, and in the confusion they just moved across the line into Ohio and at the state line the constabulary stopped.

Pittsburg newspapers and Cleveland newspapers called me nervously, hysterically, and said, "What are you going to do about it?" "Why," I said, "I am not going to do anything about it. The constitution gives people the right to assemble. We will do something about it if they violate a law. I won't let anybody violate a law in Ohio, but I am not going to repeal the constitution of the United States in Ohio."

People Meet in Ohio.

And they held their meeting, and after the speeches were over, then the shades of evening came and they went back home. A New York newspaper published a story of it and it phrased the end of the day in these words: "When the shades of evening fell upon the community the men, women and children, left America and went back to Russia or Siberia."

You know you always have to have a counter-irritant; otherwise we would never get anywhere in progressive government. Our counter-irritant is Pennsylvania. Now I tell you in a word the difference between that progressive state, Ohio, and the reactionary state, Pennsylvania. We have a compensation law in Ohio which the American Federation of Labor in this year's convention at Montreal said was the model instrument of its kind in the world. A man was working in a factory at Youngstown; every line runs through the factory; he was badly hurt; he could not walk, but his subconscious sense told him the difference between America and Siberia; and, God bless him, even though he was wounded on the Pennsylvania side he crawled across the line into Ohio.

Now I said that you always have to have a counter-irritant. Pennsylvania has been our counter-irritant, and in Oregon my observation is that the counter-irritant here was that part of your newspaper press which was reactionary then and which is reactionary now.

(Some one in the audience asked "What paper?" "The Telegram?" and other questions.)

Progressive Vote Won.

Well, I haven't mentioned any names. I did read an editorial this morning in a morning newspaper in Oregon, and that editorial said that I was taking a good deal of credit for the passage of the workmen's compensation law in Ohio, and it said that the legislature was republican when it was passed. Well, now, they simply don't know. The legislature was two-thirds democratic, so that has nothing to do with it; every progressive in that legislature, regardless of his politics, helped us to win the fight.

They don't seem to know how great popular movements triumph. They don't seem to realize that people will not permit their intelligences to be tied with lock and key. I had no better support in that great fight than from some democratic members of the legislature who were republicans. I am proud of the thousands and the thousands of republicans who have elected me three times in Ohio. In every great crisis the independent thought of the nation is aroused. It broke over party lines when the saddest, the strongest and the sweetest character in all human history next to Christ himself, Abraham Lincoln, was inspired by God to keep the nation together.

It stood behind Theodore Roosevelt when he attempted to set insolent bosses back into their places and to admonish his business friends to serve notice on it that governmental policies under him could not be bought with money.

So much now for the alignment this year. It is the performance of men ordinarily that counts most. Preachment is all right, but performance is the truest index.

Now I said a while ago that if we were to keep the government entrenched in the confidence of the people we could not permit reactionary forces, we could not permit big business to acquire, either by purchase or otherwise, an under-hold in government.

Do you know what an under-hold is? Did you ever wrestle as a boy, when we used the copper? Croppers got hold of the stone—and the boy who won the under-hold usually won the fall?

Interests Draw Fire.

Now there are some interests sitting around now conniving, scheming, conspiring, trying to buy a reserved seat when the readjusting process of government are going on. Those elements are opposed to me; and I think my maker that they are opposed to me.

I shall speak very plainly to you about this phase of the campaign. It has been my purpose to speak plainly about every detail of this campaign. I am privileged to do it. I am at large—there is no chain to me. I didn't go to the San Francisco convention. My friends asked me to go, and I said, "No, I won't go." And they said, "Well then, probably you won't win." And I said, "I don't want to win if I have to win in that way." Now you ask me why."

A voice in the audience, "Why?"

Primaries Held Unimportant, He Says.

I will tell you; and I think you will agree with me, my friends. In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt charged that the republican bosses had not paid any attention to the will and the wishes expressed in the preferential primaries. He named the men by specification who stood between the wish and the will of the people and the convention result. I ask you now whether the same thing has not happened in 1920? After the primaries were over Mr. Donald Nevin, the manager of the candidate of reaction in this campaign, was interviewed, and he was asked, "Why is it that your man has not procured a majority vote in a single American state—not even his own state?" And Mr. Dougherty made this response:

"We are not interested in primaries," he said. "When the convention at Chicago assembles the weather will be hot and the delegates will be tired; the convention starts Monday morning and at about 2:11 A. M. Friday morning a group of men will gather around the table; the room will be filled with smoke and there the choice will be made."

Is there anyone in this presence who will deny that that man practically visualized the future when he spoke? Because at about 2:30 in the morning of Saturday, Friday night or Saturday morning, whichever you deem best to term it, a group of men did gather around the table; the old bosses were there; Lodge and his cohorts in the senate were there, and they brought a certain gentleman before them and they asked him some questions, and then they decided that on the next day they would take two or three ballots and nominate him.

Now ask yourselves this question: What questions did they ask him? (Laughter). Do you imagine they were talking about the weather? (Laughter). Do you imagine they were discussing the question of reclaiming arid lands in the northwest? Oh, those fellows have been in the game too long. Having it in their own hands they wanted to know before they made their choice. That is why I didn't go to San Francisco, and as the result of it I have not even promised a man a fourth-class postmastership. (Applause).

And as a result of it my commission will not have a mortgage on it, either first mortgage or second mortgage. I shall account to you. You are the sovereigns; that is why I come to you. The candidates for the presidency are asking something of you; isn't it very fitting and proper, therefore, that we should come to you?

Many Are Interviewed.

Going across the country at this hour is a large delegation headed for Ohio. They will present themselves at a certain front porch in order to understand what a candidate's mental attitude is upon certain vital questions this year. I have no interest, political certainly, in any front porch except your front porch. (Applause). I want happiness to abide on every front porch in America, and that will only be attained by the adoption and the maintenance of progressive principles in government. I come into the northwest; I have talked with farmers; I have talked with country bankers; I have talked with wool growers; I have talked with cattle growers; I have talked with men who know the subject of the reclamation of arid lands; I have talked with men who have been to Alaska; I believe if you will permit me to make the observation that any candidate for President, and every candidate, ought to be compelled to come into this great northwest territory, this great northwest domain; I believe it ought to be made a condition precedent.

Why not? You live thousands of miles away from Washington. You are playing a great part in the civilization of the world; you are helping to feed humanity and you are too much preoccupied to be running to Washington and looking after the affairs of your government. And government there ought to be administered fair and just, but it ought to be intelligent, and after the 4th of March it will be enabled to know more than I have known about questions that are vital and which concern you and the great northwest country.

Another Trip Forecast.

I can sit down with Senator Chamberlain and discuss the problem of Alaska; I can discuss the great questions of the northwest. And in that connection I hope that the next time I make a trip to the northwest, and that it will be some time in the next four years, that I can announce to you, instead of buying battleships, we are using the price of one battleship to reclaim 250,000 square miles.

Congress has a new mistress now, and it will be infinitely harder for any decree of war in the future than it ever has been in the past, because the mother heart of America knows what war is and knows it better than the male heart of America.

It seems to me providential that the mothers of America are given a vote this year, because they will have the opportunity of saving the civilization of the world.

I am in favor at the earliest possible moment of establishing a budget system in the affairs of the federal government.

Are you going to vote as your soldiers shot—to end war? That is the question this year.

Who is it that is complaining (about his charges) except a band of men who have fought without feeling and without conscience a sick man who could not defend himself?

Women are more progressive in government than men, because they sense the difference between progress and reaction. The difference is this: The reactionary is interested in the materialistic thing; the progressive is interested in the idealistic and in the humanitarian.

Prohibition is not an issue in this campaign; neither is slavery. The amendment was written into the constitution; the question now is its enforcement.

William Barnes, who was the Judas in the campaign of 1912, has been made the St. Paul in the campaign of 1920, and he has been assigned the task of writing the book of faith, in preparing the Bible for the fight this year.

Now, then, I charge, and I will prove it, that the Judas in the campaign of 1912 has been made the St. Paul in the campaign of 1920 (laughter and applause), and that he has been assigned the task of writing the book of faith, in preparing the Bible for the fight this year. Now this is not just a coincidence; that is, not a flippant play on words, when I say that he has been asked to write the book of faith or the Bible for this year's campaign, because I hold in my hand a photographic copy of a letter from Senator Harding. Will The Oregonian please observe this? (Laughter and applause).

Governor Cox—Just a moment; just a moment. Will you please observe that the legitimacy of this document cannot be questioned? This letter is addressed to honorable William Barnes; and they knew where he lived, 29 East Forty-eighth street, New York. (laughter) and it says:

"I do not hesitate to commend the undertaking which contemplates the presentation of the real gospel of republicanism." That was addressed to Barnes, and it is signed by Warren G. Harding.

Book Financing Discussed.

Now then, Barnes was to write a book—and that book in its publication was to cost a large sum of money. Somebody had to finance it, and here is how it was done:

"We, the undersigned, appreciate the necessity of restoring to power the republican party and approve the widespread distribution of militant republican propaganda under the direction of Honorable William Barnes. To that end we pledge our moral and financial support."

And in pledging of their financial support certain corporations violated the statutes of America. I believe that Senator Chamberlain, who is a great lawyer, will agree with me that no corporation has the right to make a contribution to any campaign fund.

Senator Chamberlain nodded his assent.

Governor Cox—Correct. We will hear the corporations that pledge their moral and financial support. We find first of all the American Tobacco company, capitalization $180,000,000; the Guaranty Trust company of New York, capitalization $25,000,000; the Otis Elevator company, $100,000,000; the General Electric company, $175,000,000; Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, capital $100,000,000, and then we find in the corner two names, the names of men whose very souls are possessed with an obsession in behalf of the great common people in America, John D. Rockefeller and little John. (Laughter and applause). And then I find another name. I wonder if there is a man in this audience who grows sheep; is there? Is there a sheep-grower here?

(A few voices in the audience responded, "Yes, sir"; and "There are plenty of them in the state.")

A Member of the Audience—How about dollar wheat

Dollar Wheat Held Impossible.

Governor Cox—Yes. Well, my dear friend, you speak of dollar wheat. I was born and reared on a farm. There is not a man here who can beat my stone-bruise record. I have had them on both heels at the same time (laughter), and I do know enough about farming to convince me that in these times you can't grow wheat at a profit at a dollar a bushel.

But I find here among the contributors the name of the man who has inspired more profanity in the last three months in America than any man since Adam—William M. Wood, of the American Woolen company, who deliberately closed down his factories in order to buy wool at his price; in order, more than that, to buy the labor of his employes at his price.

They are talking about deflation, but do you observe which end the deflation is starting at? They talk to you about a change in this country, a change politically. There is not a man in this audience, I verily believe, but who is very much better off than he was financially eight years ago, (applause); and the thing to ask yourself is this: Do you want a change, or do you want the change? (Laughter.) The thing to ask yourselves also is this: What did normalcy, as yesterday is called officially, bring to you? Under which condition have you thrived most?

More than that, before you make any change, before you permit yourself to be possessed of an impulse growing out of the inconveniences of the war, of taxes and all that sort of thing, stop, look and listen. The men who have taken charge of the affairs of the republican party this year would not have dared to think of doing what they did do if they had not felt that the emotions of the people have been so highly wrought, that your inconveniences have been so multiplied, and that regardless of conditions you intended to make a political change this year.

But things are changing. Headquarters are to be removed from Marion to the field. The front porch campaign, it is announced, will end. I am too modest to tell you who ended it. (Laughter and applause.)

Exchange Is Considered.

Now I do not intend to go extendedly into the question of campaign contributions, but I do want to ask the bankers assembled here—and please be assured that I do not speak invidiously; I mention the bankers because the banker knows our fiscal affairs by long training; I ask him this question first:

What will happen in America if European nations cannot pay their national debt? You know; tell your neighbor frankly when he asks you. And I ask you the question, and I want you to ask yourselves that question:

Why is it that the price of hops, of lumber, of prunes in the northwest, of tobacco in Kentucky, of wool, of many of the farm products, is going down, down, down every day? Because of the unstable condition of foreign exchange; and unless America reaches out its stabilizing hand within the next few months, then God himself only knows what will happen.

Entire World Menaced.

I talked to a man two weeks ago Saturday night with him was John W. Davis, ambassador to the court of St. James, representing this government. The first man named had spent eight months in Germany and Austria, most of the time in Germany. I was so interested in what I heard that we three talked practically all night. The man from Germany said that in Vienna, which was the most Beautiful city in the world six years ago, rich and poor are walking the streets, barefooted, without food and without clothing. Eight thousand, he reported, are dying in hospitals in Austria every week, starving to death, if you please. Petrograd, which had 2,000,000 population six years ago has 400,000 now. There are 11,000,000 underfed children in Germany.

You say we are not interested in those conditions? The whole world is one. Such conditions always followed by some form of radicalism, which in its present manifestation is bolshevism. If one side of a city block is on fire here, you are busy in your office to see that the other side is not menaced. The civilization of the world is indivisible. You can't maintain a civilization on this hemisphere free from influence for good or bad by what happens elsewhere. Europe is not 3000 miles away any more; Europe is only 15 hours away, if you please. (Applause).

American Interest Clear.

Now let us see whether we have an interest in those conditions. Let us see what our practical interest is. Where are you going to sell your copper? Where are you going to sell your lumber? Where are you going to sell your prunes, your hops? I speak of these articles and these commodities because they are local to you. Three million tiares of tobacco, understand, is received from hops alone in this valley. Where are you going to sell your wheat and your livestock, I mean your surplus stocks, unless the markets of the world are re-established? How are you going to readjust the market of the world unless civilization is re-established. How are you going to re-establish the civilization if the nations of Europe can't pay their debts? How are they going to pay their debts if they don't stop buying battleships and maintaining large standing armies? (Applause.) There is no man in this audience nor a woman but who knows perfectly well that there is grave doubt as to whether the civilization of Europe can ever be re-established unless that foolish, that nonsensical competition between the nations of the world in the maintenance of armaments stops, and stops at the earliest possible time.

Now I think that may be we have a common view with reference to the practical consideration. But there is a higher consideration than that. We talk about our natural resources; we talk about our financial resources; but aren't we more interested after all in our spiritual resources? (Applause). Aren't we a religious people? Haven't we prospered? Haven't we had showered upon us the bounties of God throughout the generations? We have, and it is because we have always made substantial contributions to the civilization of the world.

America's Duty Plain.

I care not what blood courses the veins of starving children anywhere on God's footstool, they are a part of the humanity of the world, and America ought to help preserve them. (Applause). I am assuming that your great war meetings were held in this hall; is that correct? (Voices responded "Yes.").

Here you came together and bought bonds until it hurt; here your school children assembled for the purpose of buying and being instructed in the salesmanship of war savings stamps, and then the time came when the boys of this magnificent city marched away. I need not remind you of the heartaches that were common in every household here; I need not remind you that men and women throughout the months stood in mortal terror whenever the telephone rang, whenever the doorbell rang, whenever they saw a messenger boy approaching; and they busied themselves in their work, women in their Red Cross work, men in their normal preoccupations, in order that they could as best they could take their minds off the awful tragedy overseas; how they picked up the paper and read the lists of those that were lost; then they went in the evening time to bed and remained awake until physical exhaustion itself brought them rest. What pledge did you give the mothers of Oregon when you took their boys? This pledge, and this pledge only: That the boys were going overseas to win this war in order that it might not be in the future. (Great applause, the audience standing.)

Boys Must Be Supported.

Your boys shot to end war; you must vote to end war. (Applause.)

I recognize that this meeting is during the luncheon hour, and I will close after making one point.

A member of audience: "How about the liquor question?"

Just a moment. I understand that a great newspaper in this city, which for months and months preached the gospel of the league of nations has now lost interest in it, and apparently there is one of its readers who is interested in a subject that is as dead as slavery. (Laughter and applause. The question, my friend, and I have no disposition to be disrespectful to any man who asks the question; I have discouraged the asking of questions by any member of any audience; this is a country of free speech; you are entitled to know where I stand (applause)—the question is law enforcement. When I became governor of Ohio for the first time in all the history of that commonwealth the saloons and the back door of every saloon in Ohio was closed on Sunday. That is the answer. (Applause.)

Where Does Harding Stand?

Now then, the president of the United States initiates international policies the nine Democratic international policies are more important, more vital, more pressing than they have ever been at any time probably in the history of the republic, and in the face of this great emergency I ask you to follow me, if you please, in order that we may ascertain whether you or I or Senator Harding knows where he stands on the question of the league of nations. (Applause.)

Now, first of all, he voted in the senate for mild reservations; then he advocated and voted for the Lodge reservations. These were many men who conscientiously did that. They did it under duress; and I called attention, to that fact in my speech of acceptance. They thought it was the short cut, and even though those Lodge reservations might have impaired the document they figured that it might be ended and no injury had accrued it could be corrected in the future. But I call your attention to the fact that he wobbled from the mild reservations to the Lodge reservations and then he voted for the Knox resolution providing a separate peace with Germany. Who made that peace with Germany? President Wilson didn't; you didn't; I didn't; your boys made it. They stood watch on the Rhine when Germany signed. (Applause.) And now it is proposed to throw away the treaty that your boys made. It would be dishonorable; it would be dishonest; and I am opposed to it.

Now then, further, Senator Harding accepted the nomination on a platform which declared the league of nations was a dead issue; then in his speech of acceptance he proposed a separate peace with Germany, and then he said after that was done that he was going to return to the nations of the world and establish a new relationship. Now, I ask you this plain question: How many nations would have anything to do with us if we made a separate peace with Germany?. Russia, Mexico and Turkey. (Laughter). Those countries and those alone.

The speech of August 28, he made a speech; I think that was the Harveyized speech; either that or the Wickersharnized speech; I do not recall, but at any rate he made a speech August 28 and he came out with an entirely new plan. He was going to take the dead Hague tribunal and he was going to revitalize it; he was going to give it teeth. Under it there happened the four most deadly wars in all the history of mankind, and somebody had sense enough to lock it up, and shut it up. Senator Harding in 1910 said that The Hague tribunal was of no account because it had no police power behind it. What account is a decree of your court in this county, unless the sheriff, and yet the power of the sheriff, I assume, has not been invoked in 25 years. The moral force is enough, but the physical force is there if needed. (Applause). Roosevelt said the plan of The Hague tribunal would not do because of what I have indicated.

Two Statements Conflict.

Now, on September 6, Senator Harding made another speech, and in it he made two contradictory statements; and I quote him verbatim. First of all he said: "Amendment or revision or reconstruction of the league covenant is still among the possibilities." And then, several paragraphs after that he said "The league has now passed beyond the possibility of restoration.." (Laughter.)

Now, men and women, candidly, I don't know where he stands; you don't know where he stands. (Applause).

There is a great difference between executive responsibilities and legislative responsibilities. Senator Harding dodged 1116 rollcalls while he was in the senate; but an executive station you can't dodge rollcalls, and the senator can't dodge one in this campaign. I intend to continue to call the roll. (Applause.)

Now you ask, "Well, where do you stand?" I will tell you that, and then I am through. The San Francisco platform promises the ratification of the covenant. It will accept any reservations that clarify that help; any reservation which in good faith serves notice on the power with which we deal that we can go so far under our constitution and no farther. Any helpful reservation, any reservation that will reassure our people, any reservation that will protect any interest which in any way seems to be jeopardized will be accepted; but none that emasculates the basic principle will be.

League Entrance Visioned.

I have the notion that there will be many new senators in the upper branch after March 4, 1921; we will know the wishes of the people; the subject will be better understood; and I hazard the guess that under the recommendation of the next president of the United States, with the cooperation of the senate, part of whose membership will have been changed, that we will enter in your name and in the name of America the league of nations of the world. (Great applause).

HIGH LIGHTS FROM GOVERNOR COX'S TWO SPEECHES IN PORTLAND.

I hope that the next time I make a trip to the northwest, and that will be some time in the next four years, that I can announce to you, instead of buying battleships, we are using the price of one battleship to reclaim 250,000 square miles.

Congress has a new mistress now, and it will be infinitely harder for any decree of war in the future than it ever has been in the past, because the mother heart of America knows what war is and knows it better than the male heart of America.

It seems to me providential that the mothers of America are given a vote this year, because they will have the opportunity of saving the civilization of the world.

I am in favor at the earliest possible moment of establishing a budget system in the affairs of the federal government.

Are you going to vote as your soldiers shot—to end war? That is the question this year.

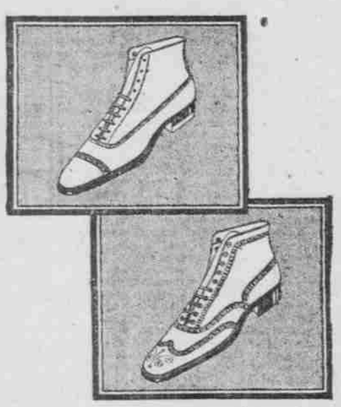
Who is it that is complaining (about his charges) except a band of men who have fought without feeling and without conscience a sick man who could not defend himself?

Women are more progressive in government than men, because they sense the difference between progress and reaction. The difference is this: The reactionary is interested in the materialistic thing; the progressive is interested in the idealistic and in the humanitarian.

Prohibition is not an issue in this campaign; neither is slavery. The amendment was written into the constitution; the question now is its enforcement.

William Barnes, who was the Judas in the campaign of 1912, has been made the St. Paul in the campaign of 1920, and he has been assigned the task of writing the book of faith, in preparing the Bible for the fight this year.

Two out of every three good merchants can supply you with McElwain Shoes



IN stores on the fashionable thoroughfares, in neighborhood buying centers—everywhere in the cities, towns and villages of the United States are the 25,000 leading independent shoe merchants who have built the W. H. McElwain Company into one of the largest businesses of its kind in the world.

When you ask for "a pair of shoes" you will be shown a pair of shoes—good, or poor, or indifferent.

But add one single word to that request—the word "McElwain"—and you have the satisfaction of knowing that dollar for dollar the shoe you buy represents the utmost in style and wear.

Add the name "McElwain" to your list of friends; and look, before you buy the shoe, to find it on the sole.

W. H. McElwain Company, Boston

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES FOR DRESS AND EVERYDAY WEAR

For Men $6 to $10
Some at $11 and $12

For Boys $4 to $6
Some at $7 and $8

McELWAIN SHOES

TRADE MARK

You can buy McElwain Shoes at the stores of 25,000 leading independent shoe merchants throughout the country.

Fit, and full of pep at 60!

Because he took that latest remedial discovery of Dr. Pierce's. Uric acid backs up into the system, causing rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy and many other serious disturbances. Dr. Pierce advocates that every one should exercise in the outdoor air sufficiently, and from time to time stimulate the kidney action by means of

ANURIC

When you have backache, dizzy spells or rheumatism, heed nature's warning. It means that you are a victim to uric acid poisoning. Then ask your druggist for "Anuric" and you will very soon become one of hundreds who daily give their thankful indorsement to this powerful enemy to uric acid.

If you have that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, get Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets at drug store, full treatment $1.25, or send 10c for trial package to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

TUOLUMNE, CALIF.—"My back gave me considerable trouble, which I thought was due to kidney disease. After taking four packages of Dr. Pierce's Anuric (anti-uric-acid) Tablets I was fully recovered. I consider it a wonderful medicine. I also use Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets whenever I am bilious, and they give immediate relief. I consider them a great medicine, also."—W. H. BOSCH.

SCALP TROUBLES ARE MANY

Specialist Says Different Hair and Scalp Ailments Require Different Treatment.

Prof. John H. Austin of Chicago, who now has offices at The Owl Drug Co., has devoted over forty years to the study of hair and scalp troubles. During this time he has found that only with the aid of a most powerful microscope is it possible to determine the exact trouble with which the hair or scalp is afflicted.

People who really value their hair have come to consider a hair specialist of as much importance as doctor or dentist, for how can anyone without the knowledge or experience distinguish between such scalp disorders as seborrhoea-oleosa, seborrhoea sicca, alopecia pityrodes, etc.?

Prof. Austin says that the use of mange cures, dandruff cures, hair tonics, vaseline and elixirs is like taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure.

Men and women troubled with scalp ailments should see Prof. Austin, let him turn a powerful microscope upon their hair and show them these parasites that destroy the hair cells and roots, and they will be convinced that the particular trouble must be known before each case can be intelligently treated.

During the past two years, at The Owl Drug Co., Prof. Austin has taught thousands of people how to stop falling hair, remove dandruff, relieve itching scalp and grow new hair.

FREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION of the hair and scalp—both men and women invited. Private office at The Owl Drug Co., Broadway and Washington. Hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.—Adv.