CLOSE CAMPAIGN WITH BIG RALLY

(Continued From Page 1.)

success by the Democratic party unless Republicans can be cajoled into the support of its ticket. What are the arguments offered to Republicans to induce them to abandon their party and their ticket, and go with the Democrats? First, it is said that party considerations ought not to influence votes in the approaching election. If this is so, why do the Democrats hold their party conventions, adopt their party platforms, nominate party candidates and make partisan appeals to Democrats to support their ticket? If there are not political issues involved in the approaching election, then the argument that Democrats should vote for Republicans is just as good as the argument that Republicans should vote for Democrats.

Arguments of Hypocrisy.

We all know, however, that these arguments are hypocrisy and humbug, and are made in the spirit "walk into my parlor, says the spider to the fly." Would any such arguments be made if the Democrats had the majority in the state? They cannot now complain that the Republican nominations were made under the dictation of bosses as they did four years ago, and the only expedient now left for them is to raise the silly and senseless cry that there are no political issues or obligations involved in the approaching election.

Next to the election of President, the election of a United States Senator is the most important in a political point of view. If it is not necessary for Republicans to elect a United States Senator when they can, then it is not necessary for Republicans to elect a Republican President when they can. They both have a direct bearing upon the political destinies of the country.

There is a great effort made by the Democrats to bring personalities into this campaign. Their candidate for Governor, the Democrats say, is a clever fellow; therefore he ought to be elected. He has not been guilty of any misfeasance in office, therefore he ought to be elected. I think that Governor Chamberlain overestimates the value of his services as Governor, and takes credit to himself for much that is due to a Republican Legislature and Republican officials. I am willing, however, that he should have all the praise and all the glory the Democrats wish to give him, but I do insist that he has no advantage over the Republican candidate either in ability, integrity or fidelity in the performance of official duties. Mr. Withycombe has filled several public positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, and has had an opportunity to know the wants and interests of Oregon as well as any man in the state, and his private life and public career give us the assurance that if he is elected Governor he will discharge the duties of that office with a conscientious regard for the rights and interests of our people.

Election of Bourne.

Mr. Bourne was not my first choice for United States Senator, but now that he has been fairly nominated for that office, so far as I know, he is my first and only choice for Senator. I will say this for Mr. Bourne, I do not believe there is a man in the State of Oregon who would convey into the office of Senator more activity, more energy, more force of character than Mr. Bourne. That is the kind of Senator we want. I have been in the Senate, and know what kind of a man will make the most useful Senator. It is not the man who makes fine and flowery speeches, but it is the man who works in and with the committees of the Senate. Our Senators are expected to look especially after the interests of our state, and the Senator who is most active and vigilant on the committees will accomplish most for the interests of his constituents.

Matter Worth Consideration.

There is another matter worth serious consideration. There is no doubt that for the next six years the Republicans will have a majority in the Senate, and, so far as that body is concerned, control the legislation of the country. Human nature is about the same in the Senate as it is elsewhere. The Senator who affiliates with the majority has more influence than he would have if he belonged to the minority. He has higher and better positions on the committees than he would have if he belonged to the minority. Mr. Bourne, if elected, will go into the Senate as a Republican; he will be received as a Republican; he will be treated as a Republican; and, laying aside all personal and party considerations, it is for the best interests of Oregon that he should be elected. Mr. Gearin is a Democrat, a bedrock Democrat, and will stick to his party through thick and thin, and, besides, if he goes into the Senate, he will have to take a position there with the limited power and influence of a member of the minority of that body.

Wants to Ride Into Office.

Governor Chamberlain is trying to ride into office on the back of President Roosevelt. The President has inaugurated a warfare upon trusts and railroad iniquities which has made him popular, and Governor Chamberlain is trying to appropriate the President's popularity to his own use. He knows that to oppose openly the policy of the President would reduce the chances of his election, and therefore he is vociferous in his praises of the President. If Roosevelt was a candidate today for the office of President, Governor Chamberlain would vote against him and do everything he could to defeat his election, and would support Bryan, Bailey, Hearst, or any other man who might be nominated by a National Democratic Convention. Do you wish to encourage and support the President and hold up his hands in the struggle with the gigantic trusts of the country? If so, vote the Republican ticket.

What Republicanism Does.

Is any man fool enough to suppose that the election of a Democratic ticket in Oregon will be regarded by the President or anybody else as an indorsement of his Administration? I tell you if Governor Chamberlain is elected, it will be heralded all over the country that the elections here indicate a rising and growing tide of disapproval of the Administration of President Roosevelt. I have been more or less in all the political fights for the last 50 years. I know the history of the Republican and Democratic parties during that period. I know that a Republican administration saved the Union from destruction. I believe that if the Government had gone into the hands of the Democratic party while Mr. Lincoln was President the Union would not have been preserved. I know that the Republican party overthrew the institution of slavery over the opposition of the Democratic party and that every Democrat in the Senate voted against its abolition except Senator Nesmith of Oregon. I know that after the war was over the Democrats were in favor of paying off the obligations of this Government incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion in depreciated paper money and nothing but the most determined opposition of the Republican party prevented this shameful act of dishonor and discredit to the country. I know and you all know that you are indebted to the Republican party for a sound and stable financial system, instead of a cheap, fluctuating currency, as proposed in the Bryan campaign. I know that the Republican party has been in favor of a protective tariff, and the Democratic party opposed to it. I know that when we have had a protective tariff we have had prosperity, and that when we have been without such a tariff, we have had business depression and financial distress. Our Democratic friends talk a good deal about the special interests that have been fostered by a protective tariff. This is greatly exaggerated, but suppose what they say is true. There is another side of the picture which they do not presetn. While these special interests have been growing up, hundreds of thousands of laboring men have had employment which they would not have had without a protective tariff. Every laboring man who votes for a party pledged to strike down the tariff votes to paralyze the industries of the country and reduce the wage-earners in our manufacturing establishments to idleness and want.

I refer to the foregoing facts to show that the Republican party has been true to the best interests of the country, and that Democratic policies, if they had prevailed, would have been disastrous to those interests. Political history cannot be ignored in a political contest. Men and parties must be judged by their antecedents. You have trusted the Republican party, and safety, peace and prosperity have followed. And why should not that trust be continued? All Republicans ought to be proud of the history of their party, and be united and zealous to maintain its integrity and ascendency. Our Republican friends in other states are watching this contest with interest, President Roosevelt expects us to indorse his Administration by the election of our ticket. Stand by your candidates and your colors. Brave men to the front; cowards to the rear. I tell you that the same old banner that was carried by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party 45 years ago is the same banner, weather-beaten and battle-scarred though it may be, that Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican party now carry. If the Republicans of Oregon follow that banner next Monday it will lead them to a glorious victory.

Dr. Withycombe's Address.

Dr. Withycombe was then introduced. He said:

Thank you most heartily for this splendid greeting and for the honor of addressing you this evening. I want to take this opportunity to thank the friends who so loyally supported me, and to whose support I am indebted for my nomination. No man ever had more loyal or generous support at the hands of his friends, and no successful candidate ever appreciated the support more than I do. My nomination is the more gratifying to me because it comes not from ring or caucus, but direct from the people. I believe in popular government and the right of the people to nominate their own public officers.

Favors Direct Primary Law.

The direct primary law has come to stay, and it ought to stay. It imposes burdens upon the candidates greater than those of the convention system, but it also lodges political power with the voters, where it rightfully belongs. I believe the law will be increasingly popular with the people, and while some changes in detail may prove to be desirable in the light of experience, the plan of nominating public officers by direct vote of the people must not be disturbed.

It is my paramount desire to prove worthy as a candidate of the trust reposed in me, and if elected, to justify the confidence of the people who have supported me. The only charge the opposition has brought against me is that I was born in England. For 35 years Oregon has been my home. It is with pardonable pride that I refer to the fact that I came to this state when a boy. My manhood has been spent with the people of Oregon. I believe that I know them and appreciate their needs. I yield to no man in loyalty to the State of Oregon and my faith in its future. I offer no apology for my nativity, but assure you if I had been consulted in that matter, I certainly should have been born in Oregon.

The campaign which I have conducted with my Democratic opponents has been a dignified campaign, free from personal abuse. I have no disposition to indulge in epithets. I do claim that the record of the Republican party in the past is its pledge of usefulness in the present. I believe that its principles make for the welfare of the people, and that at this time the indorsement of these principles is more important than any question of preference between men.

Duties of a Public Office.

It is proper, however, that I should say that no man has higher ideals than I of what a public official should be. He should be fearless in the performance of his duties. He should be amenable to reason, but when sure he is right he should not be afraid of criticism. He should, moreover, be a man of clean life, an example to others, one to whom the people may look with pride both in his capacity as a private citizen and in his record as a public official. He should take the people into his confidence.

The government is the government of the people. They are entitled to know what their public officials are doing, and it should be the aim of the executive branch of the government honestly and impartially to enforce the laws which the people have made.

This is a critical time for the Republican party of Oregon. Although the state is Republican by a vote of more than two to one, many of our important offices are filled by members of the opposite party. If the Republican organization is to be maintained in Oregon, and if Republican policies are to be supported, Republicans must vote the Republican ticket. I believe the Republican party has a great mission yet to perform for the country in general and for the State of rOegon in particular. If elected it shall be my aim to heal the wounds inflicted by ten years of factional strife, and to do all in my power to strengthen the party organization with a view to its increased efficiency in the public service.

Capital Is Seeking Investment.

We are entering upon an era of tremendous development. The world has awakened to a knowledge of the value of our forests and mines. Men in distant states have learned of the fertility of our soil, the productiveness of our farms and orchards. Capital is seeking investment within the state for the development of our varied resources and the improvement of our means of communication. Our public officers should be full of a spirit of greater Oregon. The improvement of our rivers and harbors, the building up of new industries, the construction of new lines of railway, all will make for the prosperity and comfort of the people, and all of these new enterprises should be encouraged by the people of the state and its public officials.

Taxation Not Equally Distributed.

A question of vital importance to the people of Oregon at the present time is that of taxation. There is a widespread feeling, in which I concur, that the burdens of taxation in this state have in the past been inequitably distributed. The support of the government in all its various branches has fallen for the most part on the owners of real estate.

I believe that the policy of our laws should be to increase the revenues of the state from indirect taxation and the taxation of intangible properties, to the end that real estate may ultimately be free from taxation for state purposes. This result has been reached in some of the commonwealths of the Union and the time will come when a similar result will be reached in Oregon.

I believe in the taxation of franchises. A franchise is property in just as real a sense as a farm. There are franchises in the State of Oregon which are more productive than any hundred farms. I know of no reason why a farm should be taxed and a franchise should escape taxation. I am opposed to the granting of perpetual franchises and favor a general law depriving municipalities of the power to grant franchises for more than a stated period of years.

There is a widespread belief that franchises in the past have been secured by debauching City Councils and paying to the grafter compensation which rightfully belongs to the people. I believe that with every franchise there should be a condition requiring the owner of the franchise to pay to the public a proportionate part of the earnings from year to year, by way of compensation for the special privilege granted.

Revocation of Franchises.

Where a franchise has been unfairly secured from the people, or where it has been improvidently granted, the people should repossess themselves of such franchise by the revocation thereof when possible, or by the exercise of eminent domain, if necessary.

In this connection, I will say that I believe every perpetual franchise is improvidently granted, for the reason that the conditions of today are not the conditions of tomorrow. Provisions which protect the interest of the people today may be totally inadequate a few years hence. Public utilities, with but few exceptions, I believe, are best administered by private interest rather than by public servants, for in the latter case self-interest, the greatest of incentives, is lacking, and thriftless and unbusinesslike methods will surely sooner or later prevail.

A public utility is a public asset, and the interest of the public therein should be safeguarded by adequate laws. I believe that the people should reserve control over all public utility franchises to the extent necessary to insure the greatest efficiency of the public service at the least expense, subject only to the right of capital to be justly compensated for its investment.

State Land Agent no Longer Needed.

The burdens of the taxpayers are sufficiently heavy at present. They should not be increased without good cause shown. I believe that the office of State Land Agent should be abolished. The lands of the State of Oregon have been, for the most part, disposed of, and the properties which the state now owns can properly be looked after by the Clerk of the State Land Board. One of the first duties of a public servant is that of economy in the expenditure of the public money.

No public official should wink at the waste of the people's resources. If I shall be elected Governor it will be my effort to fight all extravagance and promote a careful and economical administration of the laws.

The Loaning of Public Funds.

Much has been said by my opponent regarding land matters and the loaning of the public funds. The record shows that since January 27, 1903, Governor Chamberlain has been absent from the State Land Board meetings 20 times. At meetings from which he was absent the board received and approved loans aggregating $680,285. The State Land Board has certainly performed a good service, but to whom is the credit due.

Riders on Appropriation Bill.

Among other reforms which invite the attention of the people of Oregon is the pernicious custom of tacking riders on general appropriation bills. Our constitution should be so amended as to permit the veto power to be exercised on individual items of every appropriation bill. Every appropriation should stand or fall upon its own merits. Bills so framed as to prevent this call for a prompt veto, and this power fearlessly exercised will speedily correct this long-established abuse of legislative power.

The State of Oregon should adopt rational measures for the protection of our immense forest wealth. Great losses annually occur from fire, which can be largely obviated by a well-regulated patrol system. These losses run up into the millions of dollars, and while the effect of this loss may not be felt at present, our indifference at least deprives posterity of a rich inheritance. I favor a broad and generous policy for the conservation and development of the great natural wealth which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon our state.

Every legitimate means should be employed by the state to facilitate the transportation of the products of our various industrial enterprises. One of the greatest problems affecting the general prosperity of our people is cheap transportation. The natural waterways of the state should be made available for unobstructed transportation at the earliest possible date.

No Tribute at the Locks.

The tribute exacted from the products of our farms, mills and factories at the Oregon City locks should be abolished. By a persistent and united effort on the part of our people this barrier to competitive transportation can be removed. This will mean added value to every pound of hops, every bushel of grain and to every other commercial commodity tributary to this waterway.

The portage railway at Celilo should be made as near canal conditions as practicable. The lowest possible freight rate only should be exacted. In this way a great system of transportation can be built up in the Upper Columbia and its tributaries, thus stimulating production and adding to the prosperity of our people over an immense area of our commonwealth.

Nothing will add more to the prosperity and happiness of our rural population than will good public highways. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into details, but suffice it to say that I believe the state should give substantial assistance to the betterment of our public highways. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into details, but suffice it to say that I believe the state should give substantial assistance to the betterment of our public highways. Instead of our convicts being brought into competition with the honest skilled labor of law-abiding citizens, they should be employed upon the roads. That prison labor upon the roads is a success has been fully demonstrated by Multnomah County. With a well-organized, co-operative effort on the part of the state and the various counties, it is confidently believed that within a few years material progress will have been made toward a better system of public highways throughout the state.

Friend of School System.

I am a friend of the public school system of the state. A Republican system of government cannot exist except among an intelligent people, and all of the instincts of self-preservation require the government to provide a fair measure of education for the people. The state should, therefore, have and properly support higher institutions of learning.

The pardoning power of the Governor should be exercised with extreme caution. When a man has been convicted of crime by a jury of his fellow-citizens, and when a court has sentenced him to a term in the penitentiary, public justice and the public safety require that in all ordinary cases he should remain there during the term for which he has been sentenced. He should not be pardoned because of political influence which he can bring to bear on the Governor, nor because good-natured citizens can be induced to sign a petition for his release.

Especially is this true of the professional criminal. The public safety demands that this class be confined within the jails and penitentiaries, where they cannot prey upon the lives and property of law-abiding citizens. I make this statement on the subject of pardons because I believe that in the past pardons have been granted with too great liberality.

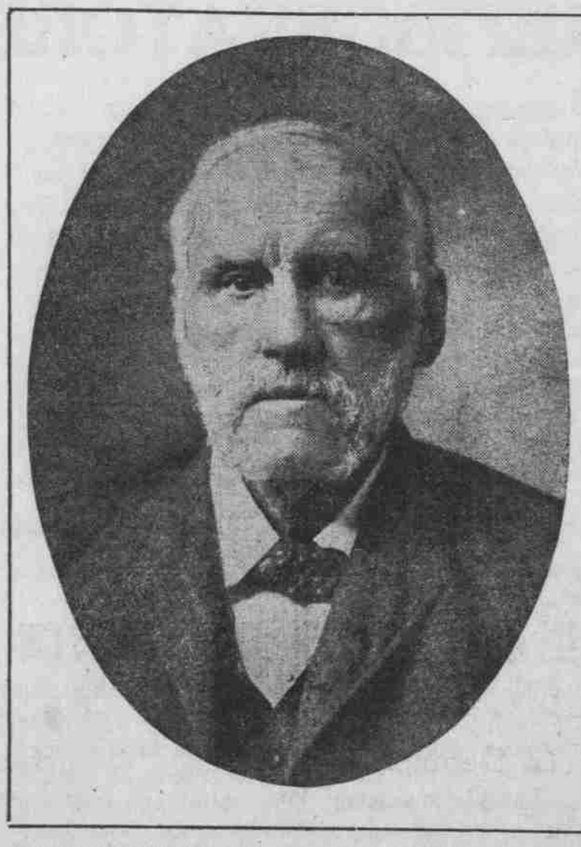
The Governor of Oregon should be the servant of the people. The people should have his ear, and it should be his endeavor to serve the people. If I shall be chosen Governor it will be my endeavor to administer the office along these lines. I shall invite suggestions from the people on all matters relating to the public welfare and shall endeavor to administer the office with justice to all and special privileges to none.

In conclusion, I commend to the consideration of the voters of the state the other candidates of the Republican party. They have all been nominated by direct vote of the people. The primary has afforded an opportunity for a fair expression of the popular will. The primary law is on trial in this campaign. If the candidates of the majority party are defeated at the polls the primary law will be discredited and there will be an agitation for its repeal.

For these reasons, and also because of my respect for my associates on the Republican ticket, I call upon Republicans of the state to support them at the polls. Oregon has been one of the banner Republican states of the Union. Let it prove itself so at the coming election, and let our majority be so large that it will announce to the world most emphatically that the people of Oregon have confidence in the matchless leader of the Republican party—Theodore Roosevelt.

CAUGHT!

STURDY SUPPORTER OF REPUBLICAN NOMINEES



GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, WHO MADE A VIGOROUS SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

W. S. U'REN DEFENDS IT.

Gives His Reasons for Favoring Constitutional Amendment No. 308.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 2.—(To the Editor.)—The constitutional amendment No. 308, criticised and opposed by A. W. P. in your columns a few days ago, was offered by the People's Power League for the following purposes:

First—To prevent any constitutional convention from imposing a new constitution on the people of Oregon without the approval of their votes. Since 1890 this has been done in the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Delaware, Louisiana and Kentucky. In each of these states the Legislature called a constitutional convention and the convention prepared a new constitution and promulgated and declared it to be in operation without allowing the people to vote for or against it. The courts declared the new constitution to be valid and effective. The people of Oregon had a narrow escape in the last Legislature from getting the same kind of a constitutional convention with one-third of the delegates appointed by the Supreme Court. Therefore the proposed amendment does not allow a convention to be called without the approval of the people at a regular general election.

Second—By allowing one Legislature to offer amendments, to thereby concentrate all the responsibility for presenting such amendments on the members of that one Legislature. Under the old plan of two Legislatures, proposed constitutional amendments have often received very little more consideration than city charters, each Legislature assuming that the other would or had given the amendments careful consideration, and both taking it for granted that the people would fail to approve because of the large vote required.

Third—To require the same majority of the people's vote for an amendment proposed by the Legislature as for one proposed by initiative petition.

Fourth—That it may be known immediately after the election whether an amendment has been adopted as a part of the constitution or rejected by the people. This method was copied from the constitutions of Maine and Maryland, where its working has been very satisfactory.

The members of the league believe these reasons are good and hope the people of Oregon will consider them sufficient.

W. S. U'REN.

LOCAL-OPTION LAW.

The Oregonian has been requested to explain the effect of a vote upon the proposed amendment to the local option law. There is now a local option law upon the statute books. The bill now pending before the people proposes to amend that law in many particulars. Those who wish the new law to prevail will vote "Yes." Those who wish the present law to stand as it is will vote "No."

Don't be buncoed by the joker on the official ballot. They call the proposed amendment "equal suffrage"; it provides for woman suffrage. Vote No. 303 and vote it down.

Will Banquet Veterans.

Arrangements have been completed by the Sons and Daughters of the Indian War Veterans to give a banquet to the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast at the First Baptist Church Wednesday, June 13. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion and it is expected that the banquet will be one of the pleasing social events of Pioneer week. Mrs. C. Henry Chambreau, president, and A. J. McDaniel, vice-president of the Sons and Daughters' Society, have in charge the arrangements for the evening.

Equal Suffrage

Some Opinions

I believe in the rights of the woman just as much as I do in those of the man, and in fact a little more THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

I hope and believe that after June 4 Oregon women will have a vote. JAMES WITHYCOMBE.

I hope that Oregon will give women the ballot, and that every state will do so. GOVERNOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Under existing conditions I believe it to be less wrong to enfranchise women than to deny them their right of choice. Therefore I shall vote for the amendment. RUFUS MALLORY, Ex-Member of Congress.

Ours ought to be a Government of the whole people instead of half the people. JUDGE H. H. NORTHUP.

There is no valid reason against equal suffrage, and there are many reasons for it. BEN SELLING.

I see no reason why women should not be given equal rights with men, and hope to see them enjoying such rights in the near future. I. N. FLEISCHNER.

Even the women who own no property upon which to be taxed ought to have a vote to protect their lives and honor. DR. STEPHEN S. WISE.

My mother, my grandmother and great-grandmother were pioneers of Oregon and crossed the plains with an ox team. I will always defend the honor of women and grant them every privilege that I have, for their noble work in securing this country for my blessing. JEFFERSON MYERS.

I sincerely hope the amendment will win and by a large majority. J. F. CAPLES, Ex-Minister to Chile.

I hope to see the equal suffrage amendment carried by a large majority on June 4, and the liberty of Oregon's womanhood incorporated in the constitution of the state. WALTER L. TOOZE, Woodburn, Or.

It would be unfair to deprive all women of the right to vote because some women do not want it. Suffragists are not advocating a law that will compel any woman to vote. All they ask is the right to vote if they choose. THOMAS L. VAN ORSDAL, North Yamhill, Or.

Go into the saloon and find a man bucking the slot machines and paying for beer with money his wife earned at the washtub, and you will find a man that is opposed to the enfranchisement of woman. MILT RICHARDSON.

I was born an equal suffragist. GEORGE H. HIMES, Sec. Pioneer Ass'n.

It is simply silly to say only bad and ignorant women will vote, for experience shows the best women vote when they have the chance, and it opens their intellectual eyes. C. E. S. WOOD

Every man honors himself by honoring his mother. Nothing gives me greater pride or pleasure than giving my voice and vote for the enfranchisement of woman—man's best friend and wisest counsellor. W. S. DUNIWAY.

Woman is equally responsible with man for the propagation and destiny of the human race. She should be equally free, therefore, in the exercise of all her powers. Her rights in law and society should be equal with his. She ought to vote. Her influence and power are needed in the state, as well as home and church. J. WHITCOMB BROUGHER.

Is it just to women citizens who are subject to and who assist in supporting the Government, to deny them a voice in that government? In short, is it just that they should be classed with minors, idiots, insane and criminals. AHIA S. WATT.

We will give a tremendous vote for the equal suffrage amendment. The "antis" are a discount in Eastern Oregon. E. S. M'COMAS, Union, Or.

Women's enfranchisement is the next step toward the fullness of individual liberty—the equality of right and opportunity—toward which the race is moving. JUDGE STEPHEN A. LOWELL, Pendleton.

Women are as much entitled to the ballot as I or my brothers. MAYOR HARRY LANE.

The Socialists have an equal suffrage plank in their platform and are working for it all over the world. THOMAS BURNS.

The citizens' organization found women the strongest factor in their work for reform, and I think 99 per cent of us are for suffrage. O. P. M. JAMISON.

I have been a suffragist for a quarter of a century. I believe my mother was better qualified to exercise the franchise than I am...DR. ANDREW C. SMITH.

I have always been in favor of equal suffrage, particularly for the sake of the working women. SENATOR C. W. NOTTINGHAM.

The woman who takes an interest in the affairs of her country takes the best interest in her home. SENATOR H. W. COE.

Friends of Equal Rights

Among the Oregon men who have declared themselves in favor of equal rights for women are:

M. C. George, W. P. Olds, John Gill, F. Eggert, A. E. Borthwick, Henry E. Dosch, Tyler Woodward, D. Solis Cohen, R. L. Gillespie, Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Rev. E. L. House, Rev. J. Burdette Short, I. N. Fleischner, Rev. J. M. Muckley, Henry E. McGinn, General F. M. Anderson, Ralph R. Duniway, Rev. T. B. Ford, J. C. Moreland, E. H. Moorehouse, Rev. H. A. Barden, C. P. S. Plummer, B. Lee Paget, S. B. Riggen, F. J. Catterlin, J. O. B. Scoby, G. W. Allen, D. J. Haynes, A. C. Edmunds, A. D. Griffin, F. S. Wiegant, Rev. F. E. Coulter, T. C. Shreve, J. E. Werlein, F. R. Neale, F. S. Peirce, O. P. Miller, R. Kelly, C. A. Meussdorffer, Frank G. Abell, F. A. Clarno, W. C. Duniway, W. J. Cuddy, F. Abendroth, George S. Shepherd, William Foley, A. N. Gambell, E. Williams, R. C. Geer, Nathan Harris, W. D. Hare, J. C. Olds, and many others.

Insult To Oregon Womanhood

The scurrilous card bearing a picture of a woman's undergarment is a sample of the lowest, political scheming that has disgraced the State of Oregon. It is not only an insult to Oregon womanhood, but a reflection on the honor of Oregon manhood as well. The claim of its author that it was the "only way through which he could secure the vote of the water front," and in his opinion, was necessary to defeat the equal suffrage amendment.

We believe, however, there is sufficient manhood and decency among the men of the water front to rebuke this gentleman's (?) idea of conducting a campaign. The Oregon Equal Suffrage Association presents its claim to the ballot solely upon the basis of justice and expediency.

We have courted by every means in our power an honorable discussion of our question. This our opponents declined to meet, but instead they sought publicity by ignoble, disreputable means. When the future history of Oregon is written, the struggle for freedom of Oregon's women will contrast gloriously with the methods adopted by the defamers of womanhood.

The time has now closed for argument. Our case rests with the men of Oregon. We have confidence that many men who would have remained absolutely neutral in this campaign will, in common with the believers in equal rights cast their vote for, and resent the insult offered to women by the opponents of equal suffrage.

OREGON EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Progress of Equal Suffrage

Seventy-five years ago women could not vote in any part of the English speaking world.

In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows.

In 1850 Ontario gave it to all women.

In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women.

In 1867 New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage.

In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows; Victoria gave it to women both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871 West Australia gave women municipal suffrage.

In 1875 Michigan and Minnesota gave women school suffrage.

In 1876 Colorado gave school suffrage.

In 1877 New Zealand gave school suffrage.

In 1878 Oregon and New Hampshire gave school suffrage.

In 1879 Massachusetts gave school suffrage.

In 1880 New York and Vermont gave women school suffrage, and South Australia gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1881 municipal suffrage was given to the single women and widows of Scotland.

In 1883 Nebraska gave women school suffrage.

In 1884 Tasmania gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1886 New Zealand and New Brunswick gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1887 Kansas, Nova Scotia and Manitoba gave women municipal suffrage, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey gave them school suffrage, and Montana gave tax-paying women a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888 England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage.

In 1889 county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec.

In 1891 Illinois gave school suffrage to all women.

In 1893 Colorado and New Zealand gave women full suffrage, and Connecticut gave them school suffrage.

In 1894 Ohio gave women school suffrage, Iowa gave them bond suffrage, and England gave them parish and district suffrage to women both married and single.

In 1895 South Australia gave full state suffrage to women both married and single.

In 1896 Utah and Idaho gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1898 the women of Ireland were given the right to vote for all officers except members of Parliament; Minnesota gave women a vote for library trustees; Delaware gave school suffrage to taxpaying women; France gave women engaged in trade a vote for Judges of the Tribunals of Commerce, and Louisiana gave tax-paying women a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1900 West Australia gave women full state suffrage, and Wisconsin gave them school suffrage.

In 1901 New York gave taxpaying women in all the towns and villages of the state a vote on all questions of local taxation; Norway gave women municipal suffrage, and the Kansas Legislature voted down, almost unanimously, and "amid a ripple of amusement," a proposal to repeal municipal suffrage.

In 1902 full state suffrage was granted to the women of New South Wales, and full National suffrage to the 900,000 women of federated Australia.

In 1903 Tasmania gave women full state suffrage, and Kansas gave them bond suffrage.

In 1905 Queensland gave women full state suffrage.

Oregon does not want to fall in at the rear of this reform. She prefers to

MARCH WITH THE PROCESSION.

There can be no doubt as to which way the procession is moving.

Is This Bribery?

A man of standing sends this information to the Equal Suffrage headquarters: "Three hundred men are wanted by the anti-suffrage people to work for them on Monday. They are to be paid $4 if they win, and $3 if they lose." This is another illustration of the manner in which money is being spent to defeat the will of the people. The information comes from a reliable source, and from one who, like the great majority of men in Oregon, demands fair and honorable means in applying the principles of justice. This method of fighting against the freedom of the women who have helped to make Oregon a great state, is the same method that was used when Hessians were hired to fight against the freedom of our forefathers.