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is sending tons of Oregon literature to the East for distribution through every available agency. Will you not help the good work of building Oregon by sending us the names and addresses of your friends who are likely to be interested in this state? We will be glad to bear the expense of sending them complete information about OREGON and its opportunities.

Colonist Tickets will be on sale during SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER from the East to all points in Oregon. The fares from a few principal cities are

From Denver . . .	\$20.00	From Louisville	\$41.70
" Omaha . . .	30.00	" Cincinnati	42.20
" Kansas City	30.00	" Cleveland	44.75
" St. Louis . . .	35.50	" New York	55.00
" Chicago . . .	38.00		

TICKETS CAN BE PREPAID

If you want to bring a friend or relative to Oregon, deposit the proper amount with any of our agents. The tickets will then be furnished by telegraph.

W. E. PETERSON, Local Agent, Toledo, Oregon.

WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

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NEWPORT, OREGON.

Machinery of Congress Already Started for Postal Savings Bank Law.

A Safe and Sane Plan for the Convenience of the People and the Encouragement of Thrift.

"We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

This is the declaration of the Republican national platform, and postal savings banks will without doubt be authorized by law and established as a part of our financial system by the action of Congress at its coming session, which will be convened in December. Indeed, much has already been accomplished towards the enactment of this law. At the last session of Congress a bill was carefully prepared which met with the approval of the Postmaster General, and was reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This bill is now on the Senate calendar and can be acted upon as soon as Congress is convened.

The scope of the proposed law is set forth in the committee report, which is in part as follows:

Committee Report.

The purpose of this bill is to place at the disposal of people of small means the machinery of the Postoffice Department to aid and encourage them to save their earnings. The subject of postal savings banks or depositories is not new in this country and it may be truly said to be quite familiar to the people of Europe and the British colonies. The propriety of establishing postal savings banks became the subject of discussion in England as early as 1807. Every objection to such use of the postoffice facilities urged in this country was vigorously pressed in the long-continued discussion of the subject in England.

For over fifty years private savings institutions waged bitter opposition to the growing sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, but notwithstanding such opposition in 1861 an act of Parliament was passed entitled "An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." That the alarm of private institutions was ill founded is amply proven by the recorded fact that the private savings banks increased their capital by more than ten millions of dollars in the first fifteen years following the establishment of postal savings institutions.

That the postal savings institutions proved successful is satisfactorily attested by the fact that no backward step has ever been taken in England on this subject and by the further fact that in rapid succession the lead of England was taken by other countries.


The primary purpose of these institutions is to encourage thrift and a saving disposition among the people of small means by placing at their disposal in every part of the country ready facilities for the depositing of small sums, with absolute assurance of repayment on demand with a low rate of interest on a limited aggregate amount.

Postal Savings Banks Needed.

In certain parts of our country savings institutions are sufficiently numerous to accommodate the people, but such areas are quite limited, being confined to New England and New York. It is alleged that by reason of the number and location of savings banks there is one savings account to every two of the population of New England, whereas in all the country outside New England and New York the average is only one savings account to every 157 of the population. Taking such figures to be approximately correct and recognizing the fact that the people of all sections of this country are pretty much the same in habits, inclinations, and purposes, it must be obvious to the most casual observer that the people of the South, the Middle West, and the West do not save their earnings as do those of New England from the mere want of secure places in which deposits may be made.

To those who feel inclined to believe that the establishment of postal savings depositories will involve an element of paternalism it seems quite sufficient to suggest that the machinery of the Postoffice Department is now in existence and will continue to exist without diminution of expense whether such depositories are created or not and that the establishment of these depositories for the benefit of the people will not involve one farthing of loss to the Post-Office Department, but will probably, on the contrary, prove more than self-sustaining. Very slight computation will clearly demonstrate that the postal savings depositories can not burden the Post-Office Department with any additional deficiency.

If I am elected President, I shall urge upon Congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed



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TOLEDO, OREGON

ing a thing in a Federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of Congress and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of Congress.—From Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech accepting Presidential nomination.

BOUTELL ON BRYAN.

Is His "Shall the People Rule?" Simply "a Local Issue?"

Congressman Henry Sherman Boutell of Chicago, commenting on Mr. Bryan's speech in Iowa, says:

Mr. Bryan's question, "Shall the people rule?" implies that somewhere in this country the people do not rule. The only States where the people do not rule are the States that are expected to give overwhelming majorities for the Democratic ticket. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks that his question is purely "a local issue." If he is sincere, I challenge him to make a speech in Vicksburg, Miss., on "Government by the People." Let him repeat one of his famous anti-imperialist speeches, simply changing three words, substituting "Mississippi" for "Philippines" and "black brothers" for "brown brothers." Let him suggest that we have as chairman of his meeting John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democrats in Congress, and as vice-chairmen the other members of the Congressional delegation from Mississippi.

And after he has made his speech in Vicksburg, if he shall have escaped the rule of the people in that community, I dare Mr. Bryan to repeat his oration on popular government in Charleston, S. C., with Senator Tillman as chairman of his meeting. Mr. Bryan's sentiments have a purely geographical sincerity. His epigrams and startling countdrums are especially designed to meet local demands. Of this nature are all his views on tariff and taxation.

Mr. Bryan's proposition that every time a trust is formed a tariff schedule should be repealed, and every time a trust is dissolved a new duty should be added, is too funny even for comic opera.

If on March 4 next Mr. Bryan should become President, with a Democratic Congress in both houses, and should actually place upon the statute books the financial and economic vagaries delivered by him in his speech of last Friday, it would plunge the nation into bankruptcy and bring on industrial chaos. If he should begin by repealing the duty on sugar to punish the sugar trust, he would upset the national finances by losing \$60,000,000 a year in revenues, and would stir up a revolution in Louisiana, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. Then, if he should repeal the duty on cotton goods, because some hustling manufacturers of New England or the Carolinas were dumping goods in China in rivalry with England and Germany, he would divert other millions from the treasury and invite still further industrial ruin.

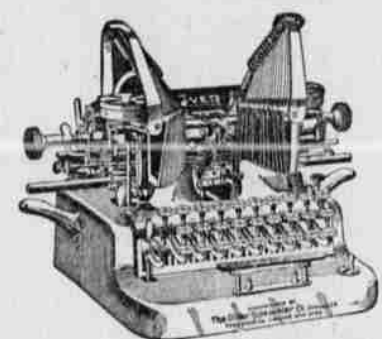
But, of course, Mr. Bryan would do none of these things, any more than he will invade the solid South and summon the cohorts of Democracy to the defence of the Constitution with the battle cry "Shall the People Rule?" Mr. Bryan simply does not mean what he says. What he utters with Chandalian unctious in the North he repeats with Pecksniffian duplicity in the South.

Canvas gloves at Stewart's.

M. E. Church Sunday Services.

Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. George Bethers, Superintendent.
Preaching at 11 a. m.
Class meeting at close of morning service.
Junior League at 3 p. m.
Preaching at 7:30 p. m.
All are cordially invited to worship with us. W. E. ROGERS, Pastor.

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R. E. COLLINS, Agent, Toledo

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Portland, Oregon, August 7, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Lou A. Elliott, of Siletz, Oregon, who, on April 9, 1906, made homestead application No. 15923, Serial No. 0180, for Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, section 36, township 9 south, range 10 w., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ira Wade, County Clerk of Lincoln County, at Toledo, Oregon, on the 21st day of September, 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses: Warren R. Hall, George Miller, Henry Wilson and O. C. Bell, all of Siletz, Oregon, ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, Portland, Oregon, September 21, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Stephen L. Stratton, of Siletz, Oregon, who, on June 20, 1905, made homestead entry No. 15732, Serial No. 0571, for 1/2 of sec. 4, section 25, and on October 27, 1905, additional homestead entry No. 15814, Serial No. 0455, for 1/2 of sec. 4, section 25, township 8 south, range 10 west, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on the 4th day of November, 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. W. Morgan, Lambert Nelson, of Siletz, Or.; Jay W. Dunn, of Toledo, Or.; George Beirels, of Globe, Washington, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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BONBONNIERE ANNEX

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