

THE ISSUES IN A NUTSHELL

Campaign Questions Boiled Down So as to Be

Seen at a Glance by Busy Men

TO THE VOTERS OF OREGON

Was Bryan Wrong or Was He Right? What Does This Record of the Facts Look Like?

Here is the record as it stands. Mr. Bryan was the first to advocate those great policies that the people approve. He urged them when they were unknown and unpopular. He was censured for defending them 12 years ago. Measures he pleaded for then are known as Roosevelt policies now, and it is claimed that Mr. Taft is the man who best represents them.

Here is what Bryan in his platform and letter of acceptance, said 12 years ago, and what Roosevelt said in messages and speeches nearly a dozen years later. Was Mr. Bryan right then—is he right now?

THE TARIFF

BRYAN IN 1900.

"The tariff laws should be amended by placing the products of the trusts on the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

"I advocate the reduction of the tariff upon the articles coming into competition with the articles controlled by the trusts."

INCOME TAX

BRYAN IN 1896.

"I believe in the income tax as a method of raising revenue for the government."

ROOSEVELT IN 1907.

"I wish to again urge upon you the necessity of some form of taxation upon the income of wealthy corporations and individual incomes."

CONTROL OF RAILROADS

BRYAN IN 1896.

"We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

"It is especially necessary that some representative of the national government have full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, especially the great interstate common carriers."

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

BRYAN IN 1896.

"We are opposed to government by injunction, as our support of the senate bill prohibiting it will show. That bill meets with my approval."

ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

"I call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of the injunction in labor cases."

TRUSTS

BRYAN IN 1896.

"The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duties to the people if it recognized even the moral or legal right of those great corporations to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and prey upon society."

ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

"The fortunes amassed by these corporate institutions and trusts make it necessary for the government to have some control of them. Such monopolies are wholly inconsistent with human liberty and are not to be tolerated by a free people."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW

BRYAN IN 1896.

"I favor the reenactment of the employers' liability law."

ROOSEVELT IN 1907.

"I favor the immediate reenactment of the employers' liability law."

Bryan was the original advocate of these policies. Does the record not show it? Is he the original or the proxy? Bryan is the genuine. If genuine, why is he not the man of all men to be sent to the White House to stand for these policies? Why send a proxy?

Please Mail This to Some Voter

OUR BANKERS AND DEPOSITORS

Is not your family your first care? When your money goes into a bank, why should you not have the assurance that you will get it back, whether the bank fails or not? The United States government requires such security before it deposits a dollar of government money in the national banks, the State of Oregon requires such a guarantee of its deposits. So does the city of Portland. If the nations, the state and the city get security, why shouldn't you get it? Is it not as important for you to get your money as for the nation, the state or the city to get theirs? The security they get makes them preferred creditors. It gives them a mortgage on the assets, and in case of failure you are forced to take what is left of the remnant after their deposits are paid.

Do you know that 24,000 banks in this country owe depositors \$13,000,000,000, every dollar of which is payable on demand? Do you know that there is only one-fifth of that much money, in gold, silver and paper in the country? Do you know that mere confidence by the depositors that they will get their money when called for is the only thing that stands in the way of the greatest financial smashup that ever occurred on

earth? Do you not see that if all depositors called for their money at the same moment, every bank would go to the wall, and that dire distress, loss of deposits and poverty would result? Does it not seem important to you that the banks, should by a small tax on themselves guarantee all deposits and thereby increase by a thousandfold the confidence of depositors in the banks? If we are doing business on confidence, do you not see that deposits should be guaranteed, so there will be confidence?

The guaranty plan is in operation in Oklahoma, and with such success that the people of all adjoining states are clamoring for it. When a bank failed there, depositors got their money, dollar for dollar immediately. How different with depositors in the Portland Savings bank in 1893, who waited many years, and got little or nothing. How different with depositors in the Title Guaranty & Trust and other failed banks in Oregon who waited, worried and wondered about their savings. If the nation's deposits are guaranteed, if the state's are and the city's are, why should not yours be guaranteed? Mr. Bryan says your deposits ought to be, and is working hard for such a law. Mr. Taft declares your deposit ought not to be guaranteed.



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FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN

The farmers pay more for a plow made in American factories than the European farmer pays. The workingmen pay more for an American-made sewing machine for their wives than a European pays. It is a

criminal discrimination against you, but it is true. Look at this list of the prices in the United States and the European prices of goods made in American factories by American trusts:

	United States Factory Price.	European Factory Price.
Cultivators.....	\$11.00	\$8.40
Plows.....	14.00	12.60
Axes, per dozen.....	8.25	7.20
Kettles.....	1.40	.85
Wire Nails, per hundredweight.....	2.25	1.35
Table Knives, per gross.....	15.00	12.00
Horseshoe Nails, per hundredweight.....	3.00	2.00
Barbed Wire, per hundredweight.....	3.00	2.00
Rivets, per hundredweight.....	10.00	5.55
Typewriters.....	100.00	60.00
Sewing Machines.....		
Fine.....	27.50	20.75
Medium.....	22.00	17.50
Cheap.....	18.00	12.00

There is not space here to tell it all. It is a long story of how you are wronged. On thousands of other articles you are similarly discriminated against. The tariff, now the highest ever known, enables the trusts to rob you by charging you much higher prices for their goods than they charge the foreigner. The trusts are determined to keep the tariff from being reduced. Mr. Taft says "some of the duties should be increased."

The prices above are taken from the official price list of the American manufacturers. Why vote money out of your own pocket and into the pockets of the trusts by continually voting for a high tariff candidate? Is it not time for you to vote for yourself, your family and your home? What chance have you to get ahead in the world with the trusts sapping your substance?

RECORDS vs. PROMISES

What Is the Record of the Last Congress? What Is the Record of the Taft Convention?

Promises are cheap, but records deadly. Three times within 25 years Mr. Taft's party has promised revision of the tariff, and each revision, instead of reducing, raised the tariff. In 1884 it raised the duties, in the face of the fact that a high tariff commission had urged congress to reduce all duties 20 per cent. That is the record. The present Taft platform promises revision, but does not say whether up or down, and Mr. Taft says "some duties should be increased." Which? Another record.

The last congress rejected all appropriations for rivers and harbors, but voted hundreds of millions to increase the army and navy. Why? It refused to pay expenses for the commission on conservation of our water powers, our forests, our coal lands and our other natural resources. It rejected a campaign publicity bill, rejected the injunction bill, rejected a child-labor bill—rejected everything the people asked for. Aldrich and Cannon ruled supreme and spurned the people and the people's wishes. That is another record, and a deadly one. With such a record of bullying and blight, what is the hope that another administration by the same regime will do better?

The Taft Convention

By a vote of 866 to 114, the convention that nominated Taft rejected the La Follette platform plank for election of senators by the direct vote of the people.

Also, the same convention, by a vote of 917 to 63, rejected a plank for ascertaining the real value of railroads as a basis for regulating rates. Was that not a good measure? La Follette was the father of it and has put it into effect in Wisconsin. Why was it rejected?

Again, the same convention, by a vote of 884 to 94, rejected a plank for publicity of campaign funds. Trust magnates dare not let it be known before election that they are contributing to Mr. Taft's campaign, because thereby they would warn the public of their designs. When trust magnates contribute, they expect favors in return. It was for their sake that the publicity plank was rejected.

Once more, in a speech in Oklahoma Mr. Taft opposed the initiative and referendum. The constitutionality of this law is now being tested. It is now on its way to the United States supreme court for final decision. Four members of that court retire during the next administration. If Mr. Taft is elected, will he not appoint men to that bench who are in sympathy with him in his opposition to the initiative and referendum? Men, think before you vote!

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