

 may have felt about the real meaning of the Houston tarif
plank was cleared up by Smith himself in his acceptance
speech. speech. Hhe Houston plank threatened the country with tariff
revision ; but the threat was suarded, and zuarted well;
 the tow poras ites sures sune- he old tarifl distinction between
But $S$ miths $s$ tarift threat was not
guarded.
 Underwood act of 1913 as the model to be followed. This is
the kind of a tariff law Smith would advocate in order, as he says, to prevent a "sudden or drastic revolution in our eco-
nomic system that would cause business upheaval and pop-
ular distress." The model tariff act of 1913 is the one of which John B
Reynolds, former assistant secretary of the treasury, said
"If this bill contains a vestige of protection, it is there by ac cident and not by design."
It is the same model of which Woodrow Wilson had th try a great service."
It is the model tariff act that put beef, corn, eggs, milk mutton, potatoes, sheep, wheat and-
other farm products on the free list-
And it is the model tariff act that reduced the employ ment of American labor and did not reduce the cost of living soup houses and to the army of unemployed, in which from
four to five millions of the "rank and file of the country were soon enrolled-
The model that would have precipitated a financial panic and brought general ruin in its train, but for the coming of
the World war!
the panic of 1893 and brought to the country three years o
the panir of depression in its history country three years of
timeveland hard
times." Coxey's army marched on Washington. Business walked the highways in search of work none of which was to be had.
The Underwood tariff was worse; it would have brought
worse conditions. Yet it is the Smith medel, to prevent "sudden or drastic revolution in our economic system which Such a tariff would mean idle mills, unemployment, soup
litchens and bread lines, and general agricultural and indus-
trial depression-
It would mean the swapping of a pay envelope for th
foam of an imaginary glass of beer.
The great hope of the country is that it will not come
that Al Smith has not the ghost of a chance of election. Knights of Columbus Oath
$\begin{gathered}\text { Trie supreme council of the Knights of Columbus has de-- } \\ \text { cided to bring criminal libel action against organizations } \\ \text { circulating the slanderous and bogus fourth degree oath It }\end{gathered}$ cided to bring criminal libel action against organizations
chaculating the slanderous and bogus fourth degree oath. It
has ceased to be a virtue to ignore this malicious attack on Americans of the Roman Catholic faith. The bogus oath has
been denied, disproved, and in every way discredited. It is so ab
knnow
be.
igno
isne question is now sharply raised religious fanatics.
$\qquad$ to exclude the religious issue from the campaign. These is
no doubt that the strongly anti-Catholic feeling which is
deeply deeply entrenched in many sections of the country will be
factor, despite efforts to exclude it. This is sincerely regret ed by the liberal leaders of all churches who do not want re
ligion dragged into politics.
The present campaign is no test of the American attitud toward a Catholic in high office. The opposition of the the
Protestant churches is aimed fair and square at Smith as aggressive wet despite the cry from the democratic press
that it is sectarian. There could be only one fair test of
American toleration and broadmindedness-the nomination of a presidential candidate of Catholic faith whose nomination


## Bits For Breakfast

$\qquad$
Old Oregon's Yesterdays

|  | $=$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 |  |
| 2my | $\pm$ |
| 2\% | 5 |
| - | WWMEPIUS GUESTS |
| $\pm 2$ |  |

