

BY H. W. BRUNE

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HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS.

BOYS ARE CARELESS.

Although it has been the endeavor of the city officials in the past few weeks to enforce strictly the letter of the traffic ordinance, there is still a laxity on the part of a certain class to disobey this law. We refer to the boy bicycle riders. They seem to have the impression that the bicycle is immune from traffic ordinances, and in turning corners at principal intersections they go contrary to the semaphores. They ride down either side of the street as their fancy chooses, pull off various acrobatic stunts, and seem to take delight in ruffling the tempers of auto drivers by dodging in front of machines and racing with them on the main streets. The boys should remember that the traffic ordinances of all municipalities in Oregon are of necessity in accordance with the laws of the state, and it is up to them to observe the traffic rules in Dallas exactly the same as any other vehicle driver. Of course not all the boys who ride bicycles are guilty of breaking the traffic rule, and those who are doing it undoubtedly are thoughtless or ignorant of what the law imposes upon them. This carelessness, however, may lead to a sad accident sooner or later. Auto drivers are very careful about handling their machines among a bunch of boy riders, but a fall on the part of one of the boys, or the failure of an auto break can easily lead to serious consequences. Our boys should take pride in obeying our laws. Compliance with them will require just a little thoughtfulness, and it might save the inconvenience of a contribution to the city's exchequer.

T. R. AND THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Roosevelt has entered the campaign to elect Hughes with his usual vigor and impetuosity. His address delivered at Battle Creek, Mich., was characteristically Rooseveltian, replete with stinging criticism of President Wilson for weakness, incompetence and a general tendency to wobble, a policy that in Roosevelt's estimation has seriously injured this nation in the eyes of the world and has detracted from its prestige and influence. Also the mistakes of the democratic administration in relation to home affairs were recounted and held up to view, with urgent advice to elect the Republican ticket this year for the sake of again putting the nation on the road of true progress.

The promise that Roosevelt would put "pep" into the Republican campaign seems likely to be fulfilled. His "skin 'em alive" Battle Creek address is to be repeated in a number of other western cities, we are told, and it is said he will amplify it with new injections of "ginger" as he warms up to his work. It is true, perhaps, that some of his views and opinions may not coincide with those of Hughes, but this will not detract from the value of Roosevelt's strong support of the Republican ticket. For Roosevelt has a following of his own, which is sure to be impressed by the fact the well known Progressive chieftain sees much to criticize and condemn in the present Democratic administration, and believes the election of Hughes will contribute to the welfare, prosperity and advancement of the nation. That is the vital point in the Roosevelt campaign for Hughes, and it is a thing that will go far to bring about a Republican victory at the coming election.

LEADERSHIP IS NEEDED.

It has often been said that there is apparent lack of leadership among the rural population, that farmers do always take interest in things are of political and economic importance to their communities and to themselves," writes a well-known agrarist, in a leading journal. When it is known that the farm products of the United States last year were valued at twelve billion dollars, it will be seen that the ex-

tent of the farmers' vocation is by no means a small one. Yet the laborer, the merchant, the banker, and the professional men, in proportion to the size and importance of his business, has more organization and much stronger leadership.

"Why is it so? From the very nature of his work the farmer is less subjected to political, economic and other forms of unrest than are people engaged in other occupations. He probably is the last person to be affected by unsettled conditions.

"In the course of the year the farmer is called upon to do a variety of work. He must clear the field, plow the soil, prepare the seed bed, sow or plant, cultivate, harvest, and market the crops. He must breed and provide feed and housing for his live stock. He must milk the cows, and transport milk and cream to the factory or creamery. His work is constantly changing with each of the seasons. In that way his work is all-absorbing and it becomes as interesting to him as he succeeds in any particular phase of it.

"There is a great need of rural leadership in these times when the complexities in life are so many and the competition in activities so keen. When it is known that members of all other activities in life are allying themselves for mutual benefit, the farmer, too, in like manner, should give more thought and attention to things that either directly or indirectly affect him or his work."

PRAISE FOR COUNTY FAIR.

That the Polk county fair has become an established institution, and one in which the people of the county are taking increasing pride, is evidenced by the encouraging expressions heard for it over all parts of the county. A great number of people, some of whom made displays and others who were visitors at the recent fair, have expressed their appreciation for the good work the fair board has done; and not only have people extended this appreciation by word of mouth but many have taken the pains to write encouraging letters to the fair board.

These kind works are not alone from older people. The young folks like the fair too, for they have done their part to help make it a success and to encourage its continuance. One of the most prized letters which the board has received comes from a little school girl at Parker, Bertha Ziesch, who won the first prize in the baking club contest. Miss Ziesch's letter is as follows:

"W. V. Fuller, Dallas, Ore.
Dear Sir: I received the prize money and ribbons and thank you very much for them. Yours truly, Bertha Ziesch, Parker, Ore."

The letter is simple, yet it shows the spirit of the people as regards the fair. When our young folks express such kind feeling as this it is but natural to draw the conclusion that the fair has become a fixture that can be no longer dispensed with in Polk county.

One of the pleasing features of the present campaign is the increasing popularity of the republican candidate, Fred J. Holman, for county clerk. Fred, as he is familiarly known over the entire county, for he is a native of this county and has spent all of his life among Polk's people, has served in the capacity of county treasurer for the past two years and has made a most painstaking and efficient official. His hundreds of friends are working hard for him because they feel he is fitted to discharge the duties of the office and his election seems assured. Polk county will undoubtedly give him a majority at the November election that will carry him into office.

The success of the railroad men in getting from President Wilson just what they demanded has evidently encouraged other classes of workmen to try the same scheme. If a strike is all that is necessary to make this big government come across, then strikes will soon be as fashionable as high water dresses.

By the way, if you are looking for the cheaper living that was promised by the democrats four years ago, you will find it in the same pigeon hole in which President Wilson stored his promise to be a candidate for one term only.

Although Mr. Ford announces he will support President Wilson, he says that he will not contribute a dollar to help elect him. Willing to waste his vote, but not his money, it would appear.

The presidential campaign will have to warm up a bit before it will serve as an excuse for the man who stays out late at night.

The United States mint is working twenty-four hours a day, so a dispatch states. "Just coining money" so to speak.

A regular Jesse James train hold-up occurred near Detroit a few days ago. The "wild and woolly west" will have to look to its laurels.

OTHERS' OPINIONS

Dallas, October 5, 1916.—To the Editor: What is "Molasses to Catch Flies?" Woodrow Wilson coined the phrase in 1912 and condemned the practice with distinct reference to a party platform which declared for: Free Tolls for coastwise shipping through the Panama canal; protection to American life and property abroad; civil service reform; one term only for president and that a protective tariff was unconstitutional. That "mixture," in the sense that Mr. Wilson used the term, as has developed, was "Molasses to Catch Flies."

Hon. Milt Miller, in defense (I use the word advisedly) of Mr. Wilson's achievements (?) before 200 or more voters, avoided making any mention of "The Wreck of the 1912 platform," their 1916 platform or "Molasses," and "promised" nothing.

He did say however, "there hasn't been any lumber shipped in here in the last three years and we don't need a tariff on lumber."

There is no promise involved in the statement but it was made purely for the purpose of getting, or at least, preserving, votes and in view of the fact that the exact reverse is true, it is either "molasses" or pure "bunk." During the first year of the Underwood tariff (1914) Canada shipped into the United States \$92,800,000 feet (years since 1914 have increased) and comparing the last year of a protective tariff with the first year of free trade, the increase from British Columbia was 546 per cent. Meanwhile, or for almost three years, the sawmill at Dallas has not shipped a carload of ties to the Southern Pacific company for the reason that ties cannot be produced at this mill for the price at which the railroad company can and did buy them in British Columbia without reducing wages 20 per cent or more. Within six months after the Underwood bill was passed which removed the duty on lumber, the Southern Pacific company placed an order with A. B. Field & Co., San Francisco, for several carloads of ties and A. B. Field & Co. bought the ties from the Hastings Mill in British Columbia thus forcing the price to a point below the actual cost line here where it has and will remain until the influence of the present tariff is removed.

The "Oregon Journal" found, in a fruitless search for some legal means to stop the sale of "Chinese" eggs after they arrive in this country under the provisions of the same bill, that there is no relief except the imposition of a duty.

Will any fair-minded man contend that such legislation is "constructive" when absolutely without compensating benefits?

Is it fair to me and more than two hundred other employees of the mill here, or the men who own the business, or the chief industry of our state and second only to agriculture in the nation, to suffer the effects of a miserable theory, neither end of which has ever been discovered. "Consumer?" The only consumer the manufacturer deals with is railroad chiefly with a sprinkling of large industrial concerns and so long as the foreign product is available to them, they alone benefit to the extent of paralyzing an industry that employs over 800,000 men and furnishes more tonnage traffic to the railroads than any single industry in the country at a steady flow through all seasons of the year.

Are we to assume that funds accruing to the railroads through this process of strangulation are to be handed over to the trainmen, already the best paid labor in the world, in compliance with the "Adamson bill?"

Mr. Miller also remarked while "pussy-footing" over this free trade tariff policy, either that they had reduced or removed the duty on cotton manufactures. He didn't say why or wherein such action was to benefit us, but it was "constructive" legislation. Poor people, you know, have to wear cotton clothes and if the duty on a suit of underwear amounted to 25c, they just knocked that off and saved the "consumer" a quarter. Is that "Molasses" or "Bunk," or what?

Are we to assume that funds accruing to the railroads through this process of strangulation, are to be handed over to the trainmen, already the best paid labor in the world, in compliance with the Adamson law?

Mr. Miller also remarked while "pussyfooting" over the Wilson free trade policy, that they had removed the duty on cotton manufactures.

He didn't say why or how such action was to benefit us, but we were to understand that it was "constructive" legislation. Poor people you know, have to wear cotton clothes and if the duty on a suit of underwear amounts to 25c, they just knock that off and save the consumer a "quarter." Is that "molasses" or "bunk" or what?

Just how far does any thinking man or woman believe that "quar-

ter" will go toward the expense involved in sending the raw cotton to England and the cloth or clothes back, including freight both ways, with a profit added to the cost of service; the Englishman's profit on the manufacture besides a profit to an exporter and importer at each end. And we have just arrived with the goods right where a manufacturer here, if properly protected by a tariff, would be doing business. Besides, the payroll would be in America instead of England.

It is just as absurd for us to ship the raw cotton to England as it would be to ship our sawlogs there and then buy the lumber back.

Is it any wonder that England had four billion dollars worth of our securities to dump here when the war broke out? At this point, Mr. Miller took occasion to explain that the federal reserve law saved the country, what otherwise would have been, the worst panic in its history.

The skill displayed by Mr. Miller in keeping the truth of these matters submerged, is conclusive proof to the average mind that he knew where the truth lay. If the position of the democratic party before the people, seeking re-election, is not desperate, I see no reason for suppressing the fact that in 1908 the republican party passed the Aldrich-Vreeland law which was in effect when the war broke out and was the only authority by which the secretary of the treasury could place money with banks throughout the country for emergency purposes. This law was the real savior of the country from the awful panic pictured by Mr. Miller and was not passed by the democrats, but in spite of them.

In this connection I think it pertinent to remind the voters who listened to this naive, foxey, Mr. Miller, skilled to the highest degree in suppressing the blunders of Mr. Wilson and the democratic party; is asking us to support a type of mind that cherishes rule of ruin. A type of mind that brought on the civil war. A type of mind that, by virtue of the right of free speech, was responsible for the murder of three presidents. A type of mind that can lead the democratic majority in the United States senate and defend in court, at the same time, that gang of murderers headed by the McNamara brothers who dynamited the Los Angeles Times building, killing 19 men and women, and confessed it. A type of mind impervious to duty, justice, and reason yields readily to force and blends with anarchy. A type of mind that surrenders the principle of arbitration for political expediency.

War is by no means the issue before the mothers and fathers of this country today. It is whether or not we purpose to further abandon statesmanship in the councils of this nation or proceed as we have during the past few years, toward revolution and decay. E. E. ELLSWORTH.

Miss Almeda Fuller, republican candidate for superintendent of schools, was a visitor in Monmouth Monday shaking hands with old friends and making new ones. Miss Fuller is talented and energetic and would make an efficient and capable superintendent. She was much interested in the industrial work of the children of the county and assisted in the work at Dallas and Salem and her services in this way received public acknowledgement by the present superintendent and supervisor.—Monmouth Herald.

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SOME THINGS

"Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McKinley and Oscar Myers have just returned from a hunting trip on the headwaters of the Trask and Nestura rivers. While in the mountains they caught a fleeting glimpse of what they took to be a 'back to nature man.' He was large, wore long hair and flowing beard. Clinging to him was what perhaps at one time had been an undershirt though little is left of it now. He also wore the remnants of a pair of trousers. Some of the people of that locality have reported catching plimpees of him but as he never travels the trails they have been unable to make his acquaintance."—Tillamook Herald.

Is there a Dallas Isaac Walton missing?

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