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Phone Black 106

Old Glory or the Red Rag

Nightly on the streets of Portland loud-mouthed agitators blaspheme the name of the Lord and curse the Star Spangled Banner. They are reaching out into the smaller communities and it may be your turn next to contend with them. Read and Vote No. 370 in Voters' Pamphlet.

Assaulting the Dignity of Labor

High salaried agitators are constantly assaulting and maiming the honest laboring men of Portland who are unwilling to divide their earnings with these leaches on the decent labor element. Read and vote No. 368 and prohibit boycotting and picketing. Your son is not safe in Portland if he refused to support these crime instigators.

Employers' Association of Oregon, W. C. Francis, Secy.
Paid Adv.

Why Should a Woman?

Why should a woman be born, educated, married divorced and buried under laws made exclusively by men.

The right to govern is conferred by the governed and the governed are not exclusively males, the governed are men and women, for women are responsible before the law.

Why, if we desire to be just and fair, should we not allow the women to exercise what should be an equal right with man.

Vote X 300 on the Ballot

Portland Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Pres.
Paid Adv.

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'LEST WE FORGET' WE ARE REMINDED

Panic of 1893 Followed Conditions Similar to the Present.

In these days of pleasant prosperity, under a Republican administration, when wages are high, when every man who will work has a job; when the farmers are getting high prices for all their products; when factories are running full time and the people of Oregon are too prosperous to think of politics, they are apt to forget the Democratic panic of 1893. In the fall of 1892, at the close of President Harrison's administration, conditions were similar to what they are at present. In fact, the President in his message to Congress in December of that year, spoke of the unparalleled prosperity in every industry in the country. But Cleveland was elected President in November and out of a clear sky, disaster fell upon the American people. The fear of Free Trade paralyzed them immediately. In his message to Congress at the opening of his term, President Cleveland spoke of the adversity which had suddenly descended upon the people. For the purpose of refreshing the minds of the people of Oregon in regard to that sorrowful chapter in our history, when three million men were suddenly thrown out of a job; when every farm was loaded with a mortgage, we print below a partial list of the different disasters which befell the American people within fourteen months from the date Cleveland was inaugurated:

(From Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia, 1893, 1894 and 1895.)
July 18, 1893: Denver, Colo., four banks close their doors and there are runs on other financial institutions.
July 24: More bank failures in the West.
July 26: New York: two stock exchange firms fail.
July 27: Ten banks suspend, most of them Northwestern. Other business failures reported.

July 28: More failures and suspensions, including nine banks in the West and one in Kentucky.
August 1: Collapse of the Chicago provision deal. Many failures of commission houses. Great excitement in the Board of Trade.

August 8: The Chemical Bank, one of the strongest in the country, is unable to fill its weekly call for small currency.
August 11: Madison Square Bank suspends.

August 17: Much excitement on east side New York among Hebrew laborers. Police called out.

August 22: Encounter between anarchists and socialists averted by police in New York.

August 23: Meeting of anarchists broken up by police.

August 30: Kansas coal miners' strike ended with nothing gained.

January 15, 1894: Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle announces his intention to issue bonds.

January 17: The Secretary of the Treasury offers a \$50,000,000 loan for public subscription, according to his announced intention.

January 24: Strike in Ohio of 10,000 miners.

January 27: A mob of foreign miners destroy property at Brantville, Pa., and elsewhere.

February 16: Many New York silk factories close on account of strike.

February 18: In Ohio all the mines in the Maillon district closed by strike.

February 20: In Boston a riotous assemblage of unemployed workmen dispersed by police.

March 2: Six thousand miners in Jackson County, Ohio, out of employment.

Paterson, N. J.: General strike among the silk weavers.

March 3: In West Virginia striking miners burn the railroad bridge and commit other lawless acts.

March 13: At Paterson, N. J., riotous proceeding on the part of the striking silk weavers.

March 17: In Colorado Governor Waite orders state troops to Cripple Creek to suppress mining troubles.

March 20: In Boston a large body of unemployed workmen march to the state house and demand employment.

March 24: A movement inaugurated in various parts of the northern states, known as the Army of the Commonwealth, Coxeyites, etc., proposed marching to Washington and demanding help at the hands of Congress.

March 31: Coxeyites are a source of terror to certain western towns, upon which they quarter themselves.

April 2: In Chicago 5,000 plumbers, painters, etc., go on strike.

April 3: In South Carolina the governor declares martial law in all the cities of the state.

April 4: In Pennsylvania 6 men killed and 1 wounded in coke riots.

April 13: The general council of United Mine Workers orders a strike affecting 8,000 men.

April 16: Strike on the Great Northern spreads to the Northern Pacific.

April 20: In Omaha a mob seizes a train of box cars and attempts to deport Kelly's industrial army, but the army refuses to go.

April 21: About 15,000 miners stop work in sympathy with the coke strikers in Pennsylvania.

April 28: Arrival of a division of the Coxey army at Washington.

A division of the Coxeyites arrested at Mount Sterling for holding up a railway train.

United States troops ordered to assist the civil authorities in the far west.

On the Great Northern railroad system the Knights of Labor are called out on strike.

April 23: Kelly's army, 1,000 strong, at Des Moines.

April 30: Strike of 2,000 painters in Chicago.

May 1: Attempted demonstration of Coxey's army on the steps of the Capitol.

It is only common sense to believe that like causes will produce like effects. Do the people of Oregon wish to take a leap in the dark and again exchange the great prosperity of the present for another era of hard times. If they want "Patches on their pants" again, let the farmers and working men vote for Professor Wilson, the Free Trade theorist.

Roosevelt's Soliloquy.

I'm twice as great as Washington,
I'm twice as great as Grant,
If they a third term did not get,
They need not think I can't.

I'm twice as great as Jefferson,
And Madison combined;
I'm twice as great as the whole line
Of presidents, I find.

I'm greater than my country
With its customs and its laws;
With its poor old constitution
And its presidential faws.

I'm twice as great as any man
Above or beneath the sun;
In fact, I'm half inclined to think
I'm twice as great as God.

"TEDDY" AND THE "TRUSTS"

Theodore Roosevelt is said to have stated when President, that there were two kinds of trusts, "good trusts" and "bad trusts," but he did not define in words what the difference was between these two sets of law breakers. His actions, however, while President and since, have shown that he classifies the trusts on the following basis: "Naughty trusts;" these include trusts which do not contribute to the campaign fund of a national ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt and which have no close friends of Theodore Roosevelt, who are officers in such trusts. "Nice trusts." These include, first, those violators of the United States laws, which, like the steel corporation, the harvester trust, and (in times gone by) the standard Oil company, have dropped their mite (?) into a fund to further the political ambitions of Theodore Roosevelt; or second, trusts which have on their board of directors some close personal friend of Roosevelt, like Paul Morton, the railroad rebater, or Medill McCormick, the harvester trust manager.

Thus Theodore Roosevelt, as President, allowed personal friendship, or campaign contributions given with a secret understanding to blind his eyes to violations of the anti-trust law by great corporations.

President Taft, on the other hand, has fearlessly prosecuted all trusts against which he could get evidence, whether they were political friends or political foes.

During the administrations since the Sherman anti-trust law was passed, viz: those of Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, there were sixty-two civil and criminal prosecutions of the trusts under this law. That number was equalled by Taft in two years and ten months, and to date, his administration has handled eighty-three cases under this law, or twenty-one more than were handled during all the time previous. Time considered, the suits brought by Taft against violators of the Sherman anti-trust law, as against those brought by Roosevelt, have been in the ratio of more than four to one. Do we need to inquire any further why Messrs. Perkins, Gary and Munsey, all stockholders in the steel trust, and McCormick of the harvester trust, and magnates of the other great trusts, are pouring out their money in great sums to elect Roosevelt, with whom they seem to have a mysterious secret understanding, and prevent the reelection of President Taft, who has prosecuted all trusts without fear or favor?

LaFollette No. 1.

ROOSEVELT TACTICS

"It is characteristic of Roosevelt that while he seizes upon issues that make good propaganda and gives them publicity, he has not the patience nor stability nor depth of conviction to prevent his sacrificing essential principles and permanent results to personal considerations and temporary advantage. It was this that made his administration as President, although a time for reform agitation, barren of constructive legislation and a period of growth of evils that may have been avoided under wiser leadership. The third party movement promises to illumine this inherent weakness of Roosevelt as has no other phase of his political career. He completely dominates its policy and the real significance of its tactics is revealed as it could not be in the more complex political situations in which he has been a conspicuous figure."—Part of editorial from LaFollette's Weekly, Aug. 10, 1912.

LaFollette No. 9.

LA FOLLETTE PRAISES TAFT.

Under the caption "Taft Protects the Civil Service," LaFollette's Weekly Magazine of August 24, 1912, says: "The proposition to limit the tenure of government clerks to seven years can not be defended on any basis and was a very reasonable ground for the President's veto of the legislative appropriation bill. While the amendment left all the government positions at the expiration of the seven year period to be filled through the Civil Service, the change was a backward step in the direction of the old spoils system."

Should Be Intrusted to Taft.

Upon the strength of the record he has made, and in view of the material condition he has been largely instrumental in bringing about, it is eminently wise and proper that the welfare of the country should again be intrusted to President Taft.—Denver Republican.

Song of the New Party.

My country, 'tis of Me,
Sweet land of mostly Me,
Of Me I yell.
Land to which I am sent,
Beyond all argument,
Choose me for president,
Or go to—well.

—Hartford Courant.

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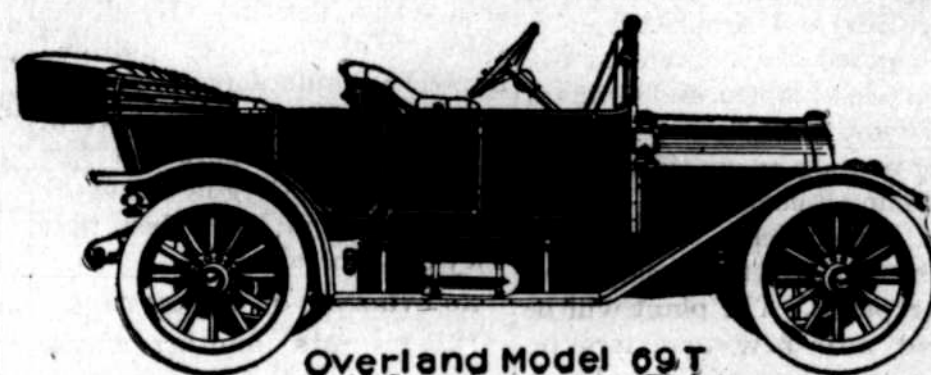
NOTICE! CASH SALES

Beginning October 1st we will sell goods for cash only. 10 per cent discount on all amounts of \$10 and over. No more credit, no more loss for you or us. Just received a shipment of rough-neck sweaters \$2.50 to \$6.00 at from

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