

What Does a Change Mean For YOU?

With our abundant crops and prosperity in all lines of business in the country, our farmers, our laborers, and our business men are going to think twice before voting for a change in the republican management of our national affairs. The following wise words of Chairman Hilles, of the national republican committee, are worth pondering over by the voter:

Two groups of zealous politicians are crying to the country for a change in our national administration.



They want to take charge of the nation. They want to administer public affairs.

And they promise wildly, eagerly what they will do in return—if only they are granted control.

From Maine to California, their words fill the air.

And have you, the workers and taxpayers, whose affairs these gentlemen would control, stopped to analyze their proffers and promises? You should.

To the politicians themselves these proffers and promises are of no special importance. They have nothing to lose. They have everything to gain. Even if they lose, they win; for the contest will keep them in the limelight.

But for you, the workers and taxpayers, this contest

is serious business, and you should weigh the consequences with a serious mind. Don't take mere words. Seek facts.

Out of this whirlwind of language which the "spellbinders" send beating about your ears, what is it that stands out, first and all the time?

"We want a change in Washington."

A change for what? To what?

The present administration, after nearly four years' hard work, has finally succeeded in restoring the country's business to a prosperous basis.

The mills are running full time. Mines are operating all their shifts. Factories are working to capacity. Commerce is thriving. The country is free of labor troubles and financial troubles.

The working man is steadily gaining better wages. The farmer is growing steadily more prosperous. The market for farm products has never been so broad and generous.

The railroads report the heaviest freight and passenger traffic in their existence. Shipping is everywhere active. Public works on a great scale are everywhere under way. Trade is moving smoothly, in ever-increasing volume. The savings banks are overflowing with money.

The United States is on the threshold of the greatest boom in its history. Within six months, under present conditions, we will dwarf the great period that followed the Spanish war.

And our prosperity will be here to stay, for we are on sounder ground than we were in '98.

The trust problem has been settled—and settled right. "Big Business" has been put in its proper place, and this without halting industry or disorganizing affairs. The currency question is understood as it never has been, and will be solved along sound lines as soon as the heat of partisan political controversy dies down. The tariff is gradually being placed on a business basis, and soon will be out of politics, as it should.

Everything is shaping to give the American people a long, unbroken, unparalleled period of peace and plenty.

And at this time of all others, along come these political gentlemen shouting for a change.

Do you want a change? Do you want to check prosperity just as you are about to pluck its choicest fruits?

Would you, the workers who must pay, commit the mad folly of taking your government out of tried and proven hands and turning it over to the self-seekers who are clamoring for its control?

When President Taft took over the government the country was prostrate. Industry was paralyzed. Business was chaotic, uncertain, suspicious. Millions were out of employment. Investors, wherever possible, had withdrawn their capital. Enterprise was dead.

All this was the result of the panic of 1907, the "talking panic." The "Rich Man's" Panic, it was called. But do you remember any poor man who was not hurt?

It took the Taft administration over three years to repair the damage of this panic. It required infinite patience, skillful management at home and abroad, unflinching enterprise, good judgment and vast prudence to bring the country out of that black pit.

And now that the pit is covered, and the country is basking once more in the level sunshine of prosperity, do you want to take a chance on being thrown back? Do you want to take a chance on being talked into another and a needless panic?

The question is not to be settled by talk, no matter how smart. The huzzahs of the hustings may make sweet music, but in the background of the future you may hear the mutterings of a people unemployed.

Your family stands with you at the dividing line, which has happiness and prosperity on one side and unhappiness and even want on the other.

If you are a tramp, without kindred and without responsibility, by all means follow the adventurers. But if you own a stake in the country, if you have kith or kin dependent on the job you hold, weigh carefully the words and deeds of those who would lead you in a mad gallop to the precipice of experimental government.

Remember, a change at Washington would mean everything for them. But what would it mean for you?

Would Mr. Taft's defeat help you?

Would the theories, untried and unproven, on which the politicians are seeking to ride into office, benefit your wife and family?

Brush aside all the fine language of the orators long enough to dig out answers to these questions. You will then have a reasonably safe guide on election day, for, like true charity, true politics begins at home. The intelligent man votes for that which is best for himself and those dependent on him, and not for that which is best only for the other fellow. He is not misled by the shadow of the bone in the water.

The American people, for the first time in years, have the bone of prosperity firmly between their teeth. Are they prepared, like the dog on the table, to drop it, to chase elusive shadows?

"PROSPERITY SUITS ME!"

MARKET REPORTS
OCTOBER 11-1913

STEERS... \$2.40
HOGS... \$9.00
WHEAT... 87¢
CORN... 49¢
OATS... 32¢
COTTON... 12 1/4¢
CHICKENS... 12¢
EGGS... 22¢

MARKET REPORTS
OCTOBER 11-1893

STEERS... \$4.95
HOGS... \$6.50
WHEAT... 61¢
CORN... 25¢
OATS... 27¢
COTTON... 8¢
CHICKENS... 6 1/2¢
EGGS... 15 1/2¢

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PANICS OF 1893 AND 1907

DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISTRESS WHICH MARKED ITS ADMINISTRATION.

FACT IS CLEARLY SHOWN

The Financial Disturbance of Five Years Ago Not Due to Adverse Republican Legislation Nor to Any Cause for Which the Republican Party Must Answer.

With an audacity which can only be explained by the desperate situation which makes a resort to even the most improbable of theories a political necessity, the Democratic campaign text book charges the Republican party with responsibility for the panic of 1893 and the hard times that ensued. "The Republicans have been trying to make the country believe," says the text book, "that the panic of 1893 was brought about by the Democratic bill which was passed in 1894." And then the text book writer proceeds to make merry over the absurdity of charging an effect in one year to a cause that did not inspire until the year after.

Well, here are the facts: The last year of the Harrison administration, 1892, was the most prosperous the country had enjoyed up to that time. Labor was fully employed, capital was actively seeking investment, and the farmers were getting a good price for a big crop. So far as industrial and commercial conditions were concerned, there was not a cloud in the sky. Republican speakers and newspapers tried to persuade the people that they should let well enough alone and that Democratic success might bring disaster. But they would not listen. The prices of some things were pretty high. The Democrats declared it was because of the high tariff and promised that if put into power they would revise the tariff "in the interest of the plain people." There was little expectation throughout the country that Harrison would be defeated, and business boomed right up to election day. But Harrison was defeated.

How the Panic Came. And then what happened? Why, instantly, men who had money which they were about to invest locked it up in the vaults and said "We will just wait a while to see what happens." Manufacturers engaged in producing protected articles, realizing that as soon as the Democratic congress could get at it their protection would be reduced, immediately began to cut their output to current demands. Who could blame them for refusing to go ahead and pile their warehouses full of goods which might have to be sold in competition with similar products made in countries where the factory wage scale was one-half or one-fourth of the factory wage scale which they had been paying? Jobbers and wholesalers cut their orders to the manufacturers in the same way and for the same reason. Retailers all over the country bought their supplies from day to day, fearing to be caught with high-priced goods when the low-priced flood came.

And so it happened that although the Wilson bill was not actually passed until late in 1894 the panic began the day after the election of 1892. It was not what the Democratic president and congress had done, but what everybody knew they intended to do that wrought the havoc. Indeed, if the Wilson bill could have been passed the day Cleveland was inaugurated the damage to the country would

have been far less than that which actually occurred.

The Danger of Uncertainty.

This country is big enough and rich enough and resourceful enough to adjust itself to nearly any tariff law, no matter how bad it may be, if it only knows what it is. But during all the long months of debate over the bill the business of the country was, as it were, hung up in the air. If man had known that the duty on articles in which they were interested was to be reduced ten per cent they could have figured accordingly. If they had known the duty was to be reduced 50 per cent or 100 per cent they would have had some basis upon which to adjust themselves. But they did not know what the reduction would be, so they had absolutely no basis upon which to do their figuring. They simply had to wait and wait and wait, keeping just as close to shore as they possibly could until the long agony was over. That is the analysis of the panic from 1893 to 1897, and no matter how vigorously the Democratic text book may dispute it, it cannot deny or refute it.

Two Kinds of Panics.

There is some reason, of course, why the unthinking should charge the responsibility for the panic of 1907 upon the Republican party, because that party was in power when the panic occurred. But it is to be remembered that there are two kinds of panics, one due to loss of confidence in measures and the other due to loss of confidence in men. A political party is justly chargeable with a business disturbance due to bad measures or the fear of bad measures; but it is not chargeable with responsibility for a disturbance brought about by the conduct of men. It was the fear of injurious legislation that brought upon the country the disaster of 1893-7. And therefore these disasters are chargeable to the Democratic party. But the money stringency of 1907 was due absolutely to the frenzied financing of a group of men operating entirely outside of politics and having no connection whatever with the government. It was nowhere charged that the panic of 1907 was brought about either by legislation which the Republican party had enacted or that it was threatening to pass. Neither then nor at any time since then has any Republican measure been charged with having brought it about, and the only new legislation which was demanded as the outcome of it was the emergency currency law, the need of which had never before been demonstrated so plainly, and which was promptly passed.

These are the facts in relation to the panics of 1893-7 and of 1907. That Democratic legislation was directly responsible for the former cannot be successfully denied. That Republican legislation was responsible, directly or indirectly, for the latter can not be successfully maintained.

WHY ROOSEVELT BOLTED.

From Clay Center, Kan., Republican: Taft was fairly nominated by the Republican national convention at Chicago and is the rightful nominee of his party. Had Roosevelt been the nominee, it would have been the duty of Republicans who affiliated with the party to support him. Taft stands in that same relation and logically should command the support of all who claim to be Republicans. Roosevelt bolted his party; not because Taft was not the rightful nominee, but because of disappointed ambition and bitter desire for revenge because of his failure to get the nomination. A bolter and ingrate and a traitor are synonymous terms in his case and the people will see to it that he is properly punished for his treachery. No traitor ever succeeded in accomplishing his ends. History has never recorded an instance where a traitor did not meet his just deserts. It will be the same with Roosevelt.

PRAISE FOR MR. TAFT

EDITORIAL COMMENDATION OF HIS CHARACTER, HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIS WISDOM.

ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTED

The President Eulogized Because He is Wise, Honorable, Dignified, Courageous and Safe and His Triumphant Re-election is Predicted.

From every section of the country comes editorial commendation of President Taft and of his administration. Quite a number of papers which, until recently, had remained independent, declared their conviction that only the continuance of present policies will ensure the stability and prosperity of the agricultural, industrial and financial interest of the nation. The president is receiving credit for his courageous vetoes of free trade tariff bills, for his efforts to secure economical administration of the government and for his success in improving social conditions through recommending and forcefully advocating legislation. A page could well be filled with extracts from editorial columns praising the president, but the following will suffice:

Friend of Old Soldiers. From the Clay Center, Kan., Republican:

The old soldier vote should help to elect its friend, William Howard Taft, signer of the Sherwood Pension bill, and son of Grant's secretary of war.

Where Mr. Taft Stands.

From the Wausau Record-Herald: Taft stands exactly where either of the great martyr presidents would have stood had they lived in his day and occupied his place. He stands for the constitution, for the courts, for the perpetuation of the tried and proved American institutions, for the principle of protection to American labor, just laws and their impartial enforcement against rich and poor, high and low, alike. No president ever had higher ideals, better comprehension of the intricacies of government, or more courage in presenting his convictions to the public.

Now Outspoken for Taft.

From the Clinton, Ill., Journal: As the Journal up to this point in the campaign has exercised its prerogative of expressing disinterested comment upon issues and candidates, so now, as an independent newspaper, it feels that the time is at hand and the opportunity is ripe to declare its policy on the issues of the day. From now on until November 5, therefore, the Journal will contribute its efforts to the success of the principles of the Republican platform and the re-election of William Howard Taft to the presidency. It is convinced that only the continuance of present policies will insure the stability and prosperity of the agricultural, industrial and financial interests of the nation, and it trembles for the future at the thought of the havoc and ruin which the success either of the Democratic party or of the misnamed "Progressive" party would mean.

Safe and Sound.

From the Cassville, Mo., Republican: The country has a man in the presidential chair who can be relied upon to uphold the principals of protection and the other doctrines of the platform on which he was elected. Mr. Taft is standing courageously for the principles in which he and his party believe. Four more years of his administration offers safe and sound protection to labor and to capital.

Dignified and Positive.

From the Courier d'Alene, Idaho, Press: Compare the dignity, the tact, and the positive stand taken by Mr. Taft with the bombastic acts and utterances of his predecessor, and see which measures up to the standard of a president and who has accomplished most for the country.

Has Done Much for Labor.

From the Bluefield, W. V., Telegraph: The Taft administration can point to a solid record of practical achievements in labor legislation.

The Safest Man in Sight.

From the Petaluma, Cal., Argus: By November it is likely that the common sense of the country will have found itself so far as to see and say that, for the presidency, Mr. Taft is the safest man in sight.

Wise and Prudent.

From the Denver, Col., Republican: President Taft's administration has not been one of talk and parade, of sensational assertion and show of authority. But it has been an administration of hard work in quiet and unostentatious ways. He has said little. But he has done much. The rising tide of business prosperity testifies to the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and to the confidence which the business world has in his discretion.

Great Achievements.

From the Erie, Pa., Dispatch: There is no doubt that the great achievements of Taft will be acknowledged by the historian of the future. The voter of the present ought to be no less clear-eyed to do the same.

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