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Official Republican Propaganda

International Labor Unions Excluded From LaFollette Convention All Except Own Followers.

RADICALS IN POWER BAN SOIL TILLERS

Blacklist Includes Their Defenders in Congress.

LaFollette was entered in the race for President by an aggregation of national and international labor unions. The public, and particularly the farmer, had no voice whatever in his so-called nomination. There has existed for over three years an organization known as the Conference for Progressive Political Action, composed of 16 or 18 national and international labor unions, the majority of them railway labor organizations.

The officers of this Conference for Progressive Political Action are on the whole the national and international officers of the labor organizations composing the conference. The chairman or president of this conference is William Johnston, president of the International Machinists' union, and the director of the railroad strike in 1922. Mr. Johnston was recently candidate for governor of Rhode Island on the Socialist ticket. The headquarters of this conference is in the Machinists' building, Washington, D. C., a building owned by the International Machinists.

This conference held its annual meeting in St. Louis in February, 1924, adopted a platform, pledged itself to launch a third party, and adjourned to meet in Cleveland July 4 for that purpose. The convention in Cleveland on July 4 was therefore nothing but the adjourned meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The delegates to the Cleveland convention were merely delegates from the labor organizations comprising the Conference for Progressive Political Action, plus a few scattering delegates from the Socialist party and a few radical organizations such as the League for Industrial Democracy. The Conference for Progressive Political Action established its own rules regarding whom it would admit as delegates and these rules were so framed that no one not in hearty accord with the views of the labor organizations comprising the conference was admitted. Out of approximately 1,000 delegates, less than 25 were farmers or representatives of alleged farmer organizations.

The officers of the Conference for Political Action were the officers of the convention. William Johnston, Socialist leader, was the temporary and also the permanent chairman. After organizing the convention, a resolution was drawn up and sent to Senator LaFollette asking him to lead in a fight for a third party. Not a single farmer or representative of a bona fide farmer organization signed this petition.

The so-called platform adopted at this convention offers absolutely nothing to the farmer. It consisted practically altogether of a recital of the alleged grievances of organized labor and a demand for the enactment of their legislative program. Not a farmer was a member of any of the committees of this convention, neither the committee on resolutions nor credentials, nor organization, nor nominations. The chairman of each of these committees was an official of some international labor organization. The personnel of these committees were either officials high in international railway labor organizations or officials high in the Socialist party, and other radical organizations.

The convention went on record in behalf of the candidacy of LaFollette. LaFollette was officially notified of his nomination by a committee appointed by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and no member of this committee was a farmer. LaFollette acknowledged his nomination in the form of a letter addressed not to the people of the United States or the farmers of the United States, but to the American Federation of Labor.

The campaign committee handling the LaFollette-Wheeler movement is the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, plus a number of Socialists. The addition of Socialists to this committee was demanded by the Socialist party as the price of their support of the ticket. This demand was made at a meeting of the committee held in Washington July 21, at which time representatives of the Socialist party were present and insisted that they be given 10 per cent of the committee. Their demand was granted. There is an executive committee of 10 handling the inside stuff of the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign. No farmer is on this committee. The campaign headquarters of the LaFollette-Wheeler movement is 408 Machinists' building, Washington, D. C.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action issues a weekly publication known as Labor. The farmer has no part in it. It is managed and edited wholly by representatives of labor organizations. It is their official campaign publication.

Official Democratic Propaganda



JOHN W. DAVIS AS HE IS TODAY

Give Twelve Reasons For Davis' Election

Democrats Name All Campaign Issues in Arguments for Their Presidential Candidate.

Washington, D. C.—Twelve reasons why John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan should be elected on November 4 have been offered by voters in Washington, D. C., and are now being used by speakers in the campaign in various parts of the country. All the leading issues in the presidential contest are stated in epitome in the twelve reasons.

- 1. Davis and Bryan are progressives, have clean records and are men of outstanding ability. 2. They would raise national administration from insignificant mediocrity to dignity and distinction. 3. They are not only honest themselves, but they would demand and enforce honesty in all parts of the government. 4. They would turn out rascals and replace them with conscientious public servants. 5. They are the enemies of the protective high tariff which takes money out of the pockets of the general public to put it into the pockets of an already rich favored class. 6. They believe that public office is a public trust and not a private graft. 7. They believe in an erect, responsible foreign policy whereby America will frankly and courageously take her place in the council of nations instead of pussy footing through the back door or sitting on the doorstep. 8. They believe in equitable taxation. They do NOT believe in removing taxes from the excessively rich and keeping them on the less fortunate, as the Mellon plan proposed. 9. They believe labor as well as capital should get a square deal. 10. They pledge themselves to the Democratic policy of benefits for all the people as opposed to special favors to special classes. 11. They advocate the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, and the protection of women in industry. 12. Their election means honesty at home, honor abroad and world peace and prosperity.

TARIFF TAX ON HOMES

Woman Lecturer Says Cost is \$125 For Each Family.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Women are the purchasing agents for all of the 25,000,000 families in the United States, and as such they are the heaviest sufferers under the Fordney-McCumber high protective tariff, according to Mrs. Olive Heldon Lewis, of Indianapolis, who has been delivering a series of lectures to women on the tariff. Mrs. Lewis points out that the Republican tariff increases the expense of every American home by at least \$125 a year in extra cost on commodities in daily use.

At this time of the year the poultryman begins to realize the value of producing infertile eggs. It's time to think of culling the flock, too.

Farm Incomes Shrink; Living Costs Mount

Agricultural Producers Lose Fifteen Billions of Capital Investments During Harding-Coolidge Regime, Official Report Shows.

Washington, D. C.—Proof of the disastrous effects of the deflation of agricultural prices and values begun by the Republican Congress in 1920 and continued under the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration is furnished in a recent official report from the Department of Agriculture, over which presides Secretary Wallace, himself a Republican and member of President Coolidge's cabinet.

The following is an extract from this report: "As a means of gauging how the agricultural depression affected farm standards of living in the four years since 1919-1920, the departments points out that in this period wholesale prices of all commodities declined only 25 to 30 per cent, retail prices of 22 food articles declined only 20 to 25 per cent, and living costs declined only 13 to 15 per cent, while the farmer's income declined as much as 60 to 72 per cent. The department also notes that, besides suffering this great decline in current income, the farmers experienced a deflation of property values by which the worth of capital investments owned by farm operators dropped from \$45,500,000,000 to \$33,422,000,000, a shrinkage which would indicate that the farmers' share in the country's total agricultural property receded from 61 per cent to 56 per cent."

The same article presents the result of a survey made of 16,000 owner-operated farms for 1923, showing that, allowing \$870 for the value of the labor of the farmer and his family, the farm showed an average net balance to the farmer for the year of \$270, or 1.5 per cent, on the average value of the farm real estate and its improvements, a "return barely sufficient to pay interest charges," and leaving practically nothing as a return on the farmers' own capital.

"VICTORY VOTE FOR DAVIS"

Democratic Women Start Work To Get Feminine Voters To Polls.

Washington, D. C.—A drive to reach the hundreds of thousands of women voters who have made no political affiliation and have never cast a vote for president, has been started by the Democratic National headquarters in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, of New York, who has for two years been director of education and is widely known as an organizer and director of Schools of Democracy.

Mrs. Wilson will conduct the campaign, which will be called a "Victory Vote Drive," through the 2,000 or more Democratic Women's Clubs which had been organized prior to the campaign. The Clubs will in no way compete for the vote with the regular Democratic organization, but will stand ready to supplement the organization's work by seeking to interest the stay-at-home and independent woman voter.