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Official Republican Propaganda

International Labor Unions delegations of 20 states, while 28 state Excluded From LaFollette Convention All Except Own Followers.

RADICALS IN POWER BAN SOIL TILLERS

fenders in Congress.

LaFollette was entered in the race tional and international labor unions. The public, and particularly the farmer, had no voice whatever in his sosive Political Action, composed of 16 needed to elect the President. or 18 national and international labor labor organizations.

The officers of this Conference for Progressive Political Action are on the whole the national and internation-, al 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 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

This conference held its annual neeting 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 or-

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 La-Follette asking him to lead in a fight for a third party. Not a single farmer utative 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 nomina tions. 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 Con- tures in 1923. Expenditures for 1924 ference for Progressive Political Ac- were reduced \$752,985,235 as compared tion, plus a number of Socialists. The to those for 1921. There were 90,106 addition of Socialists to this committee was demanded by the Socialist March 3, 1921. On January 1, 1924, party as the price of their support of there were 42,458. This was an annual the ticket. This demand was made saving of \$51,000,000. 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 commit-Their demand was granted. There is an executive committee of 10 handling the inside stuff of the La-Follette-Wheeler campaign. No farmer is on this committee. paign headquarters of the LaFellette-Wheeler movement is 408 Machinists building, Washington, D. C.

The Conference for Progressive Po litical Action issues a weekly publication known as Labor. The farmer has no part in it. It is managed and cial campaign publication.

delegations have Republican majorities. In 5 other states the representation is evenly divided, and those states would have no vote to cast. Those states are Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire and New

"You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice"

The 23 states showing a nominal Republican majority might not all vote for Coolidge. There are a few where Blacklist Includes Their De- tives is open to question, and if La-Follette should carry those states, it is not unlikely that their votes in the would go to LaFollette, despite for President by an aggregation of na. the Republican label borne by such congressmen. Should any of these states vote for LaFollette, or if the states should vote as they line up called nomination. There has existed on paper-20 Democratic, 23 Repubfor over three years an organization lican, and 5 unable to vote, no known as the Conference for Progres. choice could be made, as 25 states are

Attention would then center on the unions, the majority of them railway senate. Here the state rule does not apply. Each senator of the 96 has separate vote. For a quorum, twothirds of the 96 must be present, or 64, and for a choice of vice president, a bare majority, or 49, is necessary.

However, in the senate only two candidates for vice president having the highest showing in the electoral college may be voted for, and this would narrow the choice down to General Dawes and Governor Bryan,

Present Situation Important. As the present senate would select, the situation there now is important. There are nominally 51 Republican senators, but this number includes La-Follette of Wisconsin and Brookhart of Iowa, and others who of late have in voted with the Republicans. Forty-three senators are listed as ocrats, and two, Ladd and Frazier, are listed as Farmer-Laborites.

If Bryan can hold the 43 Democratic senators in line and get the votes of the two Farmer-Labor senators, this would give him a nucleus of 45 votes. By securing four of the so-called Republicans, such as Brookhart and La-Follette, this majority would put into the White House a man for whom the American people had not voted for President, and who would be a minority choice.

If Bryan could secure only the 43 nocratic senators, the two Farmer-Labor senators, and three such men as LaFollette, the election would be deadlocked, and the country thrown into a state of chaos never before faced. Throwing the election into the congress would of itself have a terrific effect upon business and industry the country over, causing a wave of depression which would affect everyone, as this would cause months of uncertainty before a choice by the congress was attempted. If, on top of this, the senate should get into a deadlock as the house is certain to, the depression might easily became a panic, with

terrific and far-reaching results. Other Possibilities.

There is the outside chance, in the event of Coolidge failing to receive a when the matter came to the senate, such Democrats as Glass of Virginia, Bruce of Maryland and Underwood of Alabama would vote for General Dawes, the Republican nominee, rather than put such a man as Bryan in the

White House. A large body of thought in the United States holds to the opinion that the whole purpose of LaFollette is to throw the election into the congress, where he and his followers probably would wield the balance of power, and this small group would name the next President of the United States. Naturally, this would put that President under heavy obligation to the LaFollette group, and be as its leader, would exercise tremendous power, even though his followers represent the smallest fraction of the makeup of the United States senate.

The summing up of the situation is this: Voting for LaFollette is voting for

Voting for Davis, by the same analvais, is voting for Bryan. Voting for Coolidge is voting for

War Costs Slashed.

Business-like methods by the Republican administration has saved \$85,-000,000 in department of war expendicivilian employes in the departmen

Public Debt Reduced.

The public debt has been cut down more than \$3,000,000,000 since 1921. This means an annual saving of more than \$135,000,000 in interest alone. Taxation has been reduced by the closing Republican administration \$1,-250,000,000 annually, or more than 50 per cent in three years. During the present fiscal year, tax receipts will show a saving to the people of ap-proximately \$6,000,000 a day, comsared with 1921

Postal Savings Effected. Three years of careful and economedited wholly by representatives of Ical administration by the Republican abor organizations. It is their off party has cut down the deficit in the postoffice department \$117,489,609.

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

stated in epitome in the twelve rea-Here are the reasons the Democrats are advancing for the election of their presidential and vice-presidential can-

issues in the presidential contest are

1. Davis and Bryan are progreslives, 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 gov-

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 pub-

lic 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, re-

sponsible 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 door They believe in equitable taxa

They do NOT believe in remov ing 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

women in industry. 12. Their election means honesty at home, honor abroad and world peace and prosperity.

Constitution, and the protection of

TARIFF TAX ON HOMES

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

Indianapolis, Ind .- Women are the ourchasing 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 Beldon 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 poultry. man begins to realize the value of producing infertile eggs. It's time to think of culling the dock; 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 mem-

ber 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 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 \$48,500,000,000 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 owneroperated 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 Poils.

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 stayat-home and independent woman vote

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