

AT Minor & Co's

On Wednesday, Oct. 21

We place on sale a number of Children's and Misses Coats,

RANGING IN VALUE FROM \$3.50 TO \$12.50

for the small price of

\$2.50 Each

The sizes of these Coats run from 6 to 16 years. While the styles of these are not of the latest creations, but the quality is there, and is certainly a bargain at the price quoted.

As the prices quoted on these Wednesday Specials is far below the regular price, we wish to state that it is for cash only.

Minor & Co.

Why You Should Vote For

BOOTH

Republican Candidate for United States Senator

Are you better off now than you were under a Republican administration?

Are you satisfied?

If you believe in the principles of the Republican Party, if you are convinced that these principles are best for the country, then prove it by voting for your standard bearer, Robert A. Booth, Republican candidate for the United States Senate.

You know that under Republican presidents the people of the United States have good times.

You know that under Democratic presidents you have Democratic times.

Remember the prosperity under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Remember the conditions under Cleveland and Wilson.

The issue in this campaign is not one of personality. It is not one of non-partisanship. It is a question of whether you prefer prosperity under Republican administration.

Do you have enough work? Are your business good? Is your business what you want it to be?

If you are satisfied with present conditions, well and good; if you believe that the present situation is better than under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, you know what to do.

The way to bring prosperity is to help elect a Republican Senate.

The Republican Candidate in Oregon is

R. A. BOOTH

THIS IS THE REPUBLICAN YEAR—VOTE THE
TICKET STRAIGHT

(Paid Advertisement, Republican State Central Committee, Imperial Hotel, Portland, Oregon.)

COME TO

Gilliam & Bisbee

For anything in the HARDWARE LINE We have it, will get it or it is not made

We try to keep a complete, up-to-date stock of everything carried in a first-class store, and we ask everybody for a liberal share of their patronage. We do our best to merit the same.

Come and see us

CAUSE OF THE PRESENT WAR

(Continued from Page Two)

should publicly recognize the instance of this alleged conspiracy and condemn it; to suppress publications which incited to hatred of the Austrian Government; to dissolve the societies, also to dismiss from the public schools all teachers and textbooks that would incite the propaganda; to remove military officers that they would name as implicated. All this she demanded that Serbia to reply to within forty-eight hours. No evidence was then submitted or has since been, by Austria, or any of the European powers, supporting the accusations contained in the demand. At the time this was presented the German Emperor and French President and Prime Minister were absent from their respective capitals. This demand was one that was so harsh that Sir Edward Grey, writing to the English Ambassador at Berlin, said, "I never before have seen one state address another independent state a document of such a formidable character. They could not receive it without resentment." Germany officially announced that, "the course of procedure and the demands of Austria are only just and moderate." Sir Edward Grey instantly began some means of peaceful settlement.

During the next ten days he sent forty-seven letters and telegrams to English Ambassadors in the foreign capitals. He had to consider in each of these only such measures as his country would back him in. He wrote to Serbia that if it were proved that their officials were accomplices in the murder she ought to give Austria the fullest satisfaction. He wrote to France, Italy and Germany, urging that if Russia took any action in defense of Serbia, that England, France, Italy and Germany should work together for the sake of peace. When objection was made by Germany that a court of arbitration could not be called together without the consent of Austria and Russia, he replied that he was ready to take up any method by which the four powers could get together for peace. Serbia asked Austria for more evidence of the truth of the charges preferred against them and agreed to go as far as their Constitution would allow them in suppressing Serbian agitation against Austria. Russia, France and England were willing to meet the proposal of Sir Edward Grey. The Russian Foreign Minister promised to use all his influence to persuade Serbia to give Austria satisfaction, but said that her territorial integrity and rights as a sovereign state must be respected.

Austria steadfastly refused every offer of mediation. To this day she has never given Serbia or any of the European powers any evidence of the truth of the charges preferred against the Serbian Government or any of its officials in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. To all the proposals of a conference by the powers Germany interposed a continuous negative.

In a nutshell, the issue between Germany and Austria on the one side, and the other great powers on the other, may thus be defined: Austria wished to be let alone and do what she would with Serbia; Germany insisted that Austria should be let alone; to this demand Russia interposed a decided negative; but she was willing to leave the issue to an impartial tribunal in which she (Russia) would have no part.

The Russian Czar, in his message to the German Emperor, expressed the practically unanimous feeling of his people: "An ignominious war has been declared against a weak country, and in Russia the indignation which I fully share is tremendous. I fear that very soon I shall be unable to resist the pressure exercised upon me and that I shall be forced to take measures which shall lead to war."

Germany replied that she could not see it in this light, but said Austria knew that the promise of Serbia, as long as it was on paper, was unreliable. While the negotiations were going on the danger of a general European war grew daily. Austria pushed farther her invasion of Serbia. Russia began to prepare her army to defend Serbia against Austria. Germany began to prepare her army for a possible invasion by Russia. France began to prepare her army for a possible invasion of France by Germany. Still Sir Edward Grey continued his efforts for peace, urging Russia to declare she was ready to demobilize providing all the other powers would. He also asked France and Germany if they would be willing to recognize Belgian neutrality in case of war. France said yes, Germany, no. The following day the German Government sent word to Russia requiring their troops to be demobilized, and declared that she would order her whole army to the Russian and French frontiers if within twelve hours they did not comply with her demand. This notice, given July 31, made war inevitable. Two days later Berlin made formal announcement that "certain Russian troops having crossed the frontier, Germany and Russia are now in a state of war."

It is not my purpose to state who I think is responsible, but I will leave the matter to the judgement of the editor of the Outlook magazine, from which I gained most of this information. He says:

"The refusal of Austria to accept mediation offer was the prime cause of the war. The support Germany gave Austria in maintaining that persistent refusal, with England, France and Russia pleading for it, was the secondary cause. History will hold Austria-Hungary and Germany responsible for the terrible tragedy which a spreading desolation throughout Europe."

HARLEY ADKINS.

Let O. M. Yeager do your carpenter work.

The People's Cash Market is making special prices at the present time on bacon and hams. If you need any of these now is the time to take advantage of the reduced prices. It is a good habit to drop into their market occasionally, it will mean money in your pocket.

Real Leaders in the Churches United in Con- demnation of Prohibition

Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

Read What National Thinkers Say:

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol ON THE BASIS OF LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to fail."
REV. DR. RAINSFORD,
St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent popular excesses and public disorder."
REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian Liberty."
THE REV. CANON WEST, D. D.

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they must either be themselves very ignorant and silly if they really believe it or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple . . . under false pretences."
ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."
BISHOP DANIEL S. TUTTILL,
Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."
REV. S. PARKS CADJAN,
Hickory, N. Y.

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where minors and undesirable obtain all the whisky they want. The liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens."
REV. FATHER T. J. RYAN, Pontiac, Mich.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence."
BISHOP GILBERT, of Wisconsin.

"Absolute prohibition has proven impracticable, if not a dismal failure."
THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS F. LILLIS,
Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most ancient and weighty rites of the Christian Church. You cannot, by mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages and that is so deeply rooted in our social life."
REV. W. A. WARREN, New York.

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding. If I, as a pastor, have any more right to interfere with the business of such a place than the saloonkeeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?"
VERY REV. D. D. J. HARTLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

"I consider prohibition wrong because it is destructive."
BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Michigan.

"The establishment of prohibition would be impractical and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks."
CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure."
BISHOP HALL, Vermont.

"Prohibition has been disastrous in the cause of temperance."
BISHOP CLARKE, Rhode Island.

"It is a rude interference with the personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall eat or how much I shall eat. It is just as rude an interference for it to describe what I shall or shall not drink, and how much."
REV. DR. CHAS. PARKHURST, New York.

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile decoctions by unscrupulous and children, the hypocrisy and corruption created are pitiable."
REV. DR. BLANCHARD, Portland, Me.

"Many people thought state-wide prohibition to be the ideal remedy. It is impractical, and its execution is productive of hidden and shameful evils."
BISHOP GARDNER, Tennessee.

(Paid Advertisement—Temperance and Wage-Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Ore.)