

**GOVERNOR COX MAKES PLEA FOR PROGRESS**

**Led Progressive Fight in Ohio in 1912 When Harding Led Forces of Reaction.**

(Continued from page one)  
always saw the same old crowd in the trench, and in every instance they were led by the same man, the candidate of reaction in this presidential campaign. In fact, I want to read to you here a paragraph which bears vitally on that situation:

"Progress won in Ohio by 17,000. People forgot the creed of their fathers, and as progress won in Ohio by 170,000 in 1912, progress will win in the nation, as progress always wins, this year, 1920."

The day after we won our new constitution Senator Harding made this statement:  
"The revolution in Ohio dates from September 3. Our own notion is that the radical victory of Tuesday will be followed by conflict after conflict, until a socialistic rule is thoroughly established. Ohio has broken her moorings. The revolution is on."

Now instead of Ohio being turned over to a socialistic rule, Ohio was saved from socialism by a progressive government.

I have just come through North Dakota; I have just passed through Montana; I have been in Washington; I spent considerable time in Minnesota; I studied there all of the symptoms of the hour, and I believe that I can carry back east a normal to those of our citizenship who seem to believe that at the first evidence of radicalism, so-called, the power of the military should be applied.

A man asked me in a little station in North Dakota: "What about Russia?"

I said: "My friend, Russia has a soul; Russia will find herself; but the disorder of Russia now is due to the despotism that obtained in Russia for 200 to 300 years." And I said to him, "If you don't cultivate you are going to have weeds, aren't you?" And he said "Yes."

And if we don't cultivate the principles and the practices of progressive government, which are fair and just, we are going to have radicalism in America; it can't be avoided. And when it does come, then I repeat, speaking from our own experiences in the middle west, there are some who believe that the power of the militia should be exercised at once, and as a result you have martyrdom, and you have simply added to the confusion of the hour.

My creed is this, and I speak it to you frankly: If our government is fair, if our government is just, if our administrative policies of government have not been bought by a large corruption fund, if government is made responsive to the heartbeats of humanity, radicalism will be impossible because the radical leaders will have no followers in America.

I had a very interesting experience in Butte, Mont. When the meeting began there—it was a tremendously large meeting—we heard catcalls on the edge of the crowd. I was told that evening—I never knew it before and I speak of it not unkindly, but I use the terms of the hour in order that you will get the picture with me; that the catcalling is the call of the I. W. W.; and I heard the meowing of the kittens way out on the edge of the crowd.

There has been oppression there. They don't understand the gospel of progress in government. But finally the catcalls stopped, and it developed that the tomcats had not gone home, either. And I will tell you what stopped them; simply the recital of an episode—an episode of the steel strike, when the great middle west was all wrong up.

In Pennsylvania they have a law which provides that if three or more persons assemble in time of strike it is unlawful. Thomas Jefferson wrote the bill of rights in the American constitution, and he gave the people the right of assembly. Well, on the day in question nobody was at work, the children were not working; so they all held a meeting a little above Pittsburg, not far from the Ohio line, and they began to make speeches; nothing wrong in the speeches.

My observation is if you let these fellows get the vinegar out of them they will feel better about it anyhow. But the meeting had just started when the state constabulary, mounted on horseback, trappings, proud regalia, came riding through the street with a wielding of the club this way and that way, men beaten up and bruised, women hysterical, and in the confusion they just moved across the line into Ohio and at the state line the constabulary stopped.

Pittsburg newspapers and Cleveland newspapers called me nervously, hysterically, and said, "What are you going to do about it?" "Why?" I said, "I am not going to do anything about it. The constitution gives people the right to assemble. I will do something about it if they violate a law. I won't let anybody

violate a law in Ohio, but I am not going to repeal the constitution of the United States in Ohio."

And they held their meeting, and after the speeches were over, then the shades of evening came and they went back home. A New York newspaper published a paragraph which paraphrased the end of the day in these words: "When the shades of evening fell upon the community the men, women and children left America and went back into Siberia."

Referring to the big campaign fund he has charged the Republican national committee with raising for use in the present campaign, the speaker named a number of corporations and individuals of great wealth as being among the contributors and then, passing, he asked: "Is there a sheepman present?" Several voices from the audience responded, "Yes, sir, and plenty of them in the state." "Well, then," resumed the governor, "I find here in this list of contributors the name of the man who has inspired more profanity among sheepmen in the last three months in America than any man since Adam William M. Wood, of the American Woolen company, who deliberately closed down his factories in order to buy wool at his price; in order, more than that, to buy the labor of his employees at his price.

Asked about prohibition by a voice from the audience Governor Cox replied "The liquor question is as dead as slavery. It is now simply a matter of law enforcement. When I became governor of Ohio, for the first time in the history of that state the front door and the back door of every saloon in Ohio was closed on Sunday. That is the answer."

Discussing the league of nations Governor Cox declared that nobody knows where Senator Harding stands on the question and quoted contradictory statements made by the Republican candidate during the league debate in the senate.

In closing Governor Cox defined his position on the league of nations in the following words:

The San Francisco platform provides for the ratification of the covenant. It will accept any reservations that clarify that help; any reservation which in good faith serves notice on the powers with which we deal that we can go so far under our constitution and no farther. Any helpful reservation, any reservation that will reassure our people, any reservation that will protect any interest which in any way seems to be jeopardized will be accepted; but none that emasculates the basic principle will be.

I have the notion that there will be many new senators in the upper branch after March 4, 1921; we will know the wishes of the people; the subject will be better understood; and I hazard the guess that under the recommendation of the next president of the United States, with the cooperation of the senate, part of whose membership will have been changed, that we will enter in your name of America the league of nations of the world. (Great applause.)

**SAM HUGHES DISPENSES DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE**

Sam Hughes is a Missourian, which doesn't hurt him any and being such he keeps in touch with the old state by reading his home paper, the Hartsville Democrat. Mr. Hughes says that while, of course all Democrats are not Missourians most all good Missourians are Democrats, which accounts for his own political faith.

Mr. Hughes handed the Herald man the following letter written by a former Hartsville man, now residing in California and asked us to publish it:

"I notice that politics is not as lively an issue in the small papers as it was at one time, but can your paper or any of its readers tell the public why the country should change a Democratic administration for a Republican administration? The banks all over the country are sound, they are doing well; there has been no failures during the last current year. They have, under a Democratic administration, through federal reserve bank laws been able to take care of their clients and make money by so doing. The merchants are doing well, there are very few failures compared with the number under a Republican administration, why should they favor a change?"

"The farmers of the country are getting the highest prices ever known for what they have to sell; farm lands have advanced in price under a Democratic administration more than double any advance ever made under a Republican administration; the lumber dealers and millmen are making more money today than ever in the history of the nation, certainly they have no cause to change. The laboring man is getting the highest wages ever known; there is not an idle man who is willing to work but can get a job; there never was a time in the history of the country when the laboring man had so many comforts and enjoyments in his home

as he has today. Why should he want a change?"

"Factories are running on full time, many of them night and day with orders booked for months ahead, all making good money. They surely do not need a change. Panics which came about regularly in times past do not occur today and the country, generally after passing through the greatest financial strain in its history and winning a great war under a Democratic administration is more prosperous today than it has ever been before. Why change to give 'Dollar Wheat Harding', W. E. Borah the man who stated he would reject the peace treaty if it was suggested by Jesus Christ, and our 'irreconcilable H. Johnson, and their retinue of hungry office seekers' a place on the public payroll?"

Pendleton, Ore., Sept.—Seventy bucking horses, more than ever before, will be available for the best cowboy and cowgirl bucking riders in the country at the Pendleton Round-Up which opens Thursday, Sept. 23, for its eleventh annual presentation. These earthquakes on legs have been brought in from mountain pastures and from the ranges of Wyoming and are in prime shape for wild riding.

Just as there are more bucking horses, more performers and more Indians than ever before lined up for the performing end of the Round-Up so do indications point to an attendance that will surpass previous records. Advance sales of reserved seats never were as brisk as this year and a keen demand is expected each morning for the east and west section grandstand seats which are withheld from the advance sale in order that those who come late may have a change to obtain reserved seats.

Pendleton will be quite a convention city during Round-Up week. The State Federation of Labor will meet here, with between 300 and 400 delegates, opening on Sunday and ending Wednesday night. The rest of the week is to be used by most of the delegates in seeing Round-Up and Happy Canyon. The sheriffs and county clerks of Oregon, each with its own association, will also convene here, using the mornings of the three days for session. These three meetings will bring hundreds to Pendleton.

**EIGHTY OREGON MEN DIED IN NAVY**

Salem, Ore., Sept.—Eighty men, who enlisted in the navy from Oregon, paid the supreme penalty during the world war, according to an official list received Tuesday by Adjutant General White from the navy department. The list covers the period from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918.

Of the 80, 48 were natives of Oregon and 32 were men from other states, who enlisted from Oregon. 7 of the 48 were from Portland, 6 of the list were members of the crew of the ill fated Cyclops, 47 died from pneumonia and 12 died of injuries. Two of the 80 were officers, the other 78 being enlisted men.

Following is the official list of men from this section of eastern Oregon: James Harper Stewart, Heppner; Lewis Edward Tolle, Hardman; Floyd Brambaugh, Rufus; Jack John Fine, Elgin; William Claude Hamlin, La Grande; James Lyman Sullens, Prairie City; Alvin Venable, Wasco and Irving Ellis Tracy, Canyon City.

**PROSPERITY WAVE IN JAMAICA**

**Planters Become Wealthy as Sugar Brings \$600 a Ton and Bananas Are High.**

Kingston, Jamaica.—There has never been so much money in Jamaica as now.

The sugar and banana planters are fast becoming wealthy, and if the present wave of prosperity continues for a few more years the island will have at least a dozen millionaires.

Before the war sugar brought only \$30 per ton; today it is bringing \$600 per ton in the English market. The island's inhabitants are experiencing great difficulty in getting adequate supplies, and it is only through the action of the food controller that 8 per cent of the output is kept for home consumption. The prosperity of sugar planters has led to large sums being invested in the purchase of the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of sugar.

**ENGLAND BLAMES HIGH GASOLINE PRICES ON U. S.**

Press and pulp in Great Britain are described in a cablegram as sending up a heartrending roar over the drastic increase in gasoline prices, and they say the American oil trust is chiefly to blame. Some newspapers are using the increase to urge the government to break 'the oil ring.' Others demand the development of independent oil resources as soon as possible. The Daily Express declares that the "petrol sup-

ply is in the hands of a gigantic trust which originated in America and which gradually spread its tentacles over the whole world." All the newspapers declare that the price on all oil is fixed in New York—Oregon Journal.

Pendleton, Ore., Sept.—No price boosting or profiteering at the expense of visitors to the Pendleton Round-Up is to be countenanced by the Pendleton Commercial Association. This body, comprising virtually all businessmen in the city, at its last meeting drafted resolutions ensuring any persons who take advantage of the forthcoming event Sept. 23, 24 and 25, to boost prices. In the past the few complaints heard from visitors have been against out-of-town fly-by-night vendors who make all state fairs and carnivals.

**HOLDERS OF LIBERTY BONDS, ATTENTION!**

**Temporary Bonds Should Be Exchanged For Permanent.**

Holders of Temporary Liberty Bonds of the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans are falling to take advantage of the opportunity to exchange their holdings for Permanent Bonds bearing coupons to maturity, according to John U. Calkins, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, in a letter sent to all banks, bankers and trust companies of the wealth Federal Reserve District. Interest on these Temporary Bonds cannot be collected beyond the number of coupons attached to them and it is of vital importance to those who bought First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Bonds to turn them in for permanent securities.

The relatively small amount of Temporary Coupon Bonds of the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans presented for exchange, indicates that a large number of bond holders are not aware that Temporary Bonds of the above issues may, at this time, be exchanged for Permanent Coupon Bonds bearing coupons to maturity. Governor Calkins said in his letter: "This bank as Fiscal Agent of the United States, is now prepared to make prompt and full delivery of the First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Permanent Coupon Bonds for Temporary Coupon Bonds surrendered."

The banks of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District were also advised that owing to unavoidable delays in preparing Permanent Bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, these Fourth Loan Permanent Bonds will not be available, as planned, on October 15. It is probable that the exchange of Temporary Fourth Loan Bonds for permanent securities of that issue will not be begun prior to February 1, 1921. However, as soon as the date commencing such exchange can be definitely determined, announcement will be made. The banks are cautioned not to forward Temporary Fourth Loan Bonds to the Federal Reserve Bank until advised that the Federal Reserve Bank is in a position to make the exchange.

Individual Temporary Bond holders of the First, Second and Third Liberty Loan Bonds are requested to turn their securities in to any local bank, which will handle the exchange operations through the Federal Reserve Bank, rather than to mail their bonds directly to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Following is data on the conversion operations published by the Federal Reserve Bank:

First Liberty Loan 4%, December 15, 1919, will now be converted and exchanged for Permanent 4 3/4% Coupon or Registered Bonds.

First Liberty Loan, 4 1/4%, June 15, 1920, now exchangeable for Permanent 4 3/4% Coupon or Registered Bonds.

Second Liberty Loan, 4%, Nov. 15, 1919, will now be converted and exchanged for Permanent 4 3/4% Coupon or Registered Bonds.

Second Liberty Loan, 4 1/4%, May 15, 1920, now exchangeable for Permanent 4 3/4% Coupon or Registered Bonds.

Third Liberty Loan, 4 1/4%, March 15, 1920, now exchangeable for Permanent 4 3/4% Coupon or Registered Bonds.

**Sheep Make Waste Pasture Into Meat**

The keeping of a reasonable number of sheep on the average farm does not necessitate the keeping of fewer dairy cows or other grazing stock. This fact was determined by the United States Department of Agriculture in its recent investigation of sheep-raising possibilities in New England. It was found that farms where sheep are kept successfully have practically the same number and kinds of other live stock as other farms of like area where no sheep are kept, and that the acreage in crops on the two classes of farms is substantially the same. The inference is that the farmer who keeps no sheep is simply throwing away pasture that cows and other live stock do not utilize to net him a profit.

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