

## PRESIDENTY FIGHT IS LIKE 1824 STRUGGLE

### Five Candidates Fought For Place and Choice Made By Congress.

## WEST WAS FACTOR

### One Hundred Years Between Elections Which Show Great Similarity; New York Vote Desired.

Written for The Gazette-Times  
By Edward Percy Howard.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams and William H. Crawford, men whose names are on the tongue of tip of every American schoolboy, formed the quintette that one hundred years ago started in the race for the Presidency of the United States, a fight which ended in four of the five going to the people with the result that the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, the result many persons fear will ensue from the coming voting in November.

It is a significant fact that the century has rounded out only to put the country face to face with a political situation analogous in many ways with that of 1824—just one hundred years ago. The only fundamental difference is that one hundred years ago the candidate mentioned at least to be of one political faith. The great battle was for the vote of the State of New York, then as now, and the territory about which nervousness was felt was that of the Middle West. Also one of the candidates was from New England.

Each of the candidates had a remarkable record of public service, the life of each being filled with achievement which made the contest one of dramatic interest—perhaps the bitterest fight in the history of the nation.

**Crawford a Great Man.**  
The man whose name is least known today entered the list with the advantage over all the others—William H. Crawford. Maligned and brought down to the present generation as a political trickster, Crawford stood in life as a man of integrity and of more than usual ability. Crucified on the cross of unscrupulous politics, the victim of outrageous slanders at the hands of Adams, Crawford is seen today in a light so false that it will take generations to place him where he properly belongs.

**The Other Candidates.**  
Then there was Adams, who had distinguished himself in foreign lands, in the Senate and as Secretary of State—the man of courage, conviction and dominating personality. And Andrew Jackson, popular hero following his great victory at New Orleans. They were powerful contenders. Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House, magnetic, popular, dignified, broad-minded, a master at political manipulation with a host of youth behind him because of his efforts to lead the nation to war with England. The record of John C. Calhoun made him also a dangerous contender. Secretary of War in the Cabinet with Adams and Crawford he had proved himself a statesman of outstanding ability.

**No Election.**  
Such was the caliber of those who entered the race. They were without party. Politics was judged to be personal. In the House, if Adams fought for an appropriation for the State Department, Crawford and Calhoun would lead their followers against the proposition. If Calhoun asked for an appropriation, Adams and Crawford would struggle it. When Crawford wanted to put his hand in the till, Calhoun and Adams were pitted against him to the death.

## PENDLETON BUYER CONSIDERS WHEAT POSITION STRONG

### Tri-State Belt Yields But Half of 1923 Crop, According to Surveys Conducted Recently.

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Henry W. Collins, wheat buyer and warehouseman of Pendleton, states through the columns of the East Oregonian that the same wheat country in Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho, that produced 106,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1923 will produce only 51,000,000 bushels for its 1924 crop, according to estimates he has prepared.

He based his estimate on careful surveys made in all three states. The wheat crop is being harvested in several counties in Oregon where wheat production is heaviest, including Umatilla, Sherman and Morrow counties, and the estimate as to effects these counties has been made after more than one-half of the wheat was actually threshed.

**FARM POINTERS.**  
Oregon potato fields so weedy or so damaged by insects as to make inspection exceptionally difficult will not be inspected for certification by representatives of the extension service. Extremely poor soil and uneven and weak stands are other conditions that may disqualify.

**Crown borers in Oregon berry patches may be found and destroyed by the grower by using a spray which removes the girdled or wilted canes that are infested. This can be done at the time of removing the old canes of loganberry, blackberry and raspberry. If the borer has gone into the crown, too deeply, some away with the canes, the berries and the workers remove it with a short, heavy wire carried looped over the belt.**

**Crop residues turned under will add organic matter to worn Oregon soils. Legume straw especially is recommended by the experiment station as worth several dollars a ton for its nitrogen fertilizer content.**

**Field peas in Oregon.**  
If some day eastern Oregon wheat lands will need to grow leguminous crops to aid in restoring soil fertility, field peas will likely be the crop grown. Data on the production of field peas presented in Bulletin No. 204 of the Oregon Experiment Station show that this crop has given very satisfactory results at the three Branch Experiment Stations in eastern Oregon located at Moro, Union and Burns. At Moro where the average rainfall is less than 12 inches the crop is grown in cultivated rows. At Union under more favorable conditions the peas are sown in drills like wheat. At Burns on dry land the field pea crop has not proved very successful because of injury by red spiders. Under irrigation at Burns, however, field peas produce profitable yields.

## SEVEN MEASURES ON BALLOT IN NOVEMBER

### Income Tax and Oleo Bill Repeals Among Those to be Voted For.

## AND HE WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT

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On Tuesday, November 4th, the voters of the state will be called upon to accept or reject four amendments to the constitution of the state, and three new laws, one of them referred by the last legislature and two put on the ballot under the initiative. All of the seven are of more or less importance, and it is none too early for our readers to be giving them some consideration. Full text arguments will be found in the voters' pamphlets to be sent out between now and November.

The measures will appear on the ballot under the following titles: **Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly—VOTERS' LITERACY AMENDMENT—Purpose:** To amend section 2 of Article II of the constitution by adding to the qualifications of voters the requirement that they shall be able to read and write the English language and authorizing the means of testing the ability of such citizens to read and write the English language to be provided by law; also ratifying any act passed pursuant to and in accordance with this Amendment.

**Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly—PUBLIC USE AND WELFARE AMENDMENT—Purpose:** To amend section 18 of article I of the Constitution to provide that the use of all the roads, ways and waterways, necessary to permit the transportation of the raw products of mine, or farm, or forest, or water for beneficial use or drainage, is necessary to the development and welfare of the state and is declared a public use.

**Constitutional Amendment—Referred to the People by the Legislative Assembly—BONUS AMENDMENT—Purpose:** To amend article XI of the constitution which provides a cash bonus or loan for World War soldiers, sailors and marines, to include as eligible therefore female employees of the war department who served in the United States army signal corps or marine corps, or the army of any ally of the United States, and in the American expeditionary forces; also veterans of the Spanish American war who served ninety days therein; and extending loan privilege to unmarried widow or dependent father or mother of any person who died in the service and who would have been entitled to loan.

**REFERRED BILL—Referendum Order by Petition of the People—Referred by Associated Industries of Oregon, 702 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon; Geo. G. Guild, President; C. M. Ebert, First Vice-President; W. F. Frier, Second Vice-President; E. C. Pape, Secretary, all of Portland, Oregon.—OLEOMARGARINE AND CONDENSED MILK BILL—Purpose:** To make unlawful the manufacture, sale, exchange, etc., of milk which is not pure, clean, fresh, healthful and unadulterated.

**Initiative Bill—Proposed by Initiative Petition—Initiated by Oregon State Association of Naturopaths; Dr. J. W. Sargent, President, 940 E. Yamhill Street, Portland, Oregon; Dr. Donald W. McRae, Secretary, Inland Station, Milwaukie, Oregon.—NATUROPATH BILL—Purpose:** To authorize and regulate the practice of naturopathy in the state of Oregon, create a state board of naturopathic examiners and provide for their appointment and compensation, and define their powers and duties; to define naturopathy, and provide for the licensing and examination of naturopaths in the state of Oregon, and fix fees therefor; to provide for violations of said act, and for appeals from decisions of the state board of naturopathic examiners.

**Constitutional Amendment—Proposed by Initiative Petition—Initiated by Oregon Workmen's Compensation League; O. R. Hartwig, President or Chairman, 4412 4th St., S. E., Portland, Oregon; C. U. Taylor, Vice-President of Vice-Chairman, 675 Rex Avenue, Portland, Oregon; E. J. Stack, Secretary-Treasurer, Route No. 6, Portland, Oregon.—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—PURPOSE:** To secure all citizens the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Law; making all employers and employees, public or private, in hazardous occupations subject to said law, except those within jurisdiction of United States laws; providing for graduated scale of contributions to accident fund according to hazard, and for defining hazardous occupations; providing for limiting and regulating workmen's contributions for medical and hospital services; providing for inquiry and decision whether injury, disease or death is caused by failure to provide safety appliances, and for payment for such failure; requiring referendum of all acts changing or repealing Workmen's Compensation Law or regulations.

## CARE FOR HUMAN MACHINE DURING HARVEST

### From State Board of Health.

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

### Local news items from various communities.

**Hiring help is easier than keeping it to the end of harvest.** Breaking in a new worker takes the time of the foreman and usually involves expense for transportation from the railway. It slows down the output and often costs the loss of a part of the acreage.

**It pays to keep the workers well contented.** The discontented are usually inefficient. The State Board of Health sends the following suggestions with the hope that Oregon's farmers may keep their harvesters at 100 per cent efficiency, and that they may save the state the expense of stamping out epidemics which frequently arise in temporary camps. The Board will issue a bulletin soon with suggestions to the Director of Laboratory.

**LOCATION OF CAMPS—**should be on well-drained ground, and should be chosen after consultation with the county health officer.

**PURE WATER SUPPLY:** Before a water is to be used for drinking purposes it should be analyzed to determine its freedom from disease producing germs. Upon request the laboratory of the State Board of Health will send a sterile bottle and full directions for the collection and shipment of the water sample. There is no charge attached to this service; the only requirement being that the bottle must be obtained from the State Laboratory. Address all inquiries regarding the examination of water to the Director of Laboratory, State Board of Health, 301 Fitzpatrick Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

**Spitting in, or in any other way contaminating the plunger, and spitting on floors, runways, aisles or dressing rooms shall be prohibited.**

**Public combs or brushes shall not be furnished and such articles left by bathers shall be permanently removed.**

**Eating within the plunger enclosure shall be prohibited.**

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MAKES RULES FOR TANK

### Following rules were posted at the Legion swimming tank which were prepared by the Oregon State Board of Health.

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## HIGH LIGHTS FROM MR. DAVIS' SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

### Democratic Presidential Nominee Tells What He and His Party Would Try to Accomplish.

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The following "high lights" were taken from Mr. Davis' speech of acceptance of the nomination for President by the Democratic party, as published in Tuesday's Oregonian: The supreme need of the hour is to bring back to the people confidence in their government. The Republican party "in its organized capacity has shaken public confidence to its very foundations." Specific charges laid against the Republican party were: "Having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that generation of Americans has been called upon to witness. "Complacency in the face of that corruption and with ill will towards the efforts of honest men to expose it. "Gross favoritism to the privileged and utter disregard of the unprivileged. "Indifference to world peace and timidity in the conduct of foreign affairs. "Disorganization, division and incoherence."

Mr. Davis said the Democratic party was prepared to offer in exchange a "programme based on democratic principles and guaranteed by a record of Democratic performance." The chief things to which he pledged himself were: "An honest, impartial, and so far as human wisdom will permit, a just government. "Opposition to any challenge—"organizational or unorganized, under whatever name or in whatever character it may appear"—of the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom. "Enforcement of all laws, including the prohibition amendment and statutes enacted under it. "Agricultural aid through revision of the tariff; governmental assistance in extending the cooperative marketing principle and by other means. "Reduction in taxation and revision of the tariff. "Economy in government, but not of the kind that deprives governmental employees of pay equal to that they would receive from private employers for similar work. "Approval of the world court. "Co-operation officially with all legitimate endeavors, whether from the league of nations or from any other source, to lessen the prospect of war; to aid in repairing the ravages of past wars; to promote disarmament and to advance the well-being of mankind. "To make the means of adequate national defense available in a manner that will take the place of force. "Opposition to the impairment, "either by injunction or by any other device" of the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively for adequate wages, earned under healthful conditions. "The protection of women and children from human greed and unequal laws. "Prevention of child labor and suppression of illicit traffic in soul-destroying drugs. "Conservation of all of the natural resources of the country. "Grateful care" to the "veterans of our war, especially to those who were stricken and wounded in the country's service and whose confidence has been so cruelly and corruptly abused."

Mr. Davis said he entered the campaign free from pledge or promise to any man and would "hold it so to the end." Also he declared that when it became necessary to raise funds for the conduct of the campaign, they would be contributed "with this understanding and this only: that neither the Democratic party nor I as its leader have any favors for sale."

Expressing in general terms his approval of the proposals contained in the platform adopted by the convention which nominated him, the candidate said he could not be expected at this moment to discuss them in detail or to outline the methods by which they are to be carried into effect.

**THE OREGON OAT CROP.**  
Oats is an important crop in Oregon. According to figures presented in Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin No. 204 the average area devoted to this crop is more than 280,000 acres annually, or more than three times the area devoted to barley. The yield of oats obtained from farmers and from experiments conducted at the Experiment Stations indicate that oats is not as productive as barley. Most of the oats in the state is grown in western Oregon. In Oregon counties east of the Cascades considerably more barley is raised than oats. In this section of the state barley largely takes the place of oats as stock feed.

Oats is a favorite crop on irrigated land and results at the Burns Experiment Station show that oats are less injured by summer frosts than are crops obtained from farmers and from experiments conducted at the Experiment Stations indicate that oats is not as productive as barley. Most of the oats in the state is grown in western Oregon. In Oregon counties east of the Cascades considerably more barley is raised than oats. In this section of the state barley largely takes the place of oats as stock feed.

## WOMAN PRESIDENT? NOT YET.

### World Getting Smaller. Three Ages of Barbarism. Stone, Bronze, Iron.

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This is the political stage of "rosy reports." They pour in on La Follette, Davis and Coolidge. Coolidge is told that Ohio, Iowa and Kansas are already his. Davis is told that with the South of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, etc., he is ELECTED NOW. La Follette's followers say they have "twenty-five states sure." The "rosy" days are pleasant, only some one is sure to be disappointed.

The Government has ordered a group of flying machines that can travel through the air, on the water and on land. Only one has remained, the amphibian and submersible flying machine pulling in its wings and becoming a submarine. That will come also.

John R. Voorhis, oldest office-holder, aged ninety-five, predicts a woman President. She will come, but not for fifty years. Many women in the United States would make Presidents better than any, with two exceptions, since Thomas Jefferson. But man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority, will take a long time to get over his SUPERBITY COMPLEX.

Men of low intelligence sincerely believe that they are in some mysterious way woman's superior, and such men decide Presidential elections. If a woman becomes President before 1980, it will be through promotion of a Vice-President that might happen within a generation.

The world really is becoming a small place. American fliers, coming home by the shortest route, put on Arctic clothing as they left England. Their hop was from England to Greenland, and then they will be getting Summer things ready for their joyous, triumphant landing in warm America. "Around the world in eighty days" was a fairy story. Around the world in six days or less will be a REALITY, before 2000 A. D.

The scientific world notes the discovery in France of a new anaesthetic called "sommifaire." With no bad after effects this anaesthetic makes possible the longest operations. It is injected into the blood, causes the patient to remain half conscious for thirty hours, which is excellent for major operations. It is hard to believe as you read of scientific methods for avoiding pain that when anaesthetics were first used they were savagely denounced as works of the devil. Earnest preachers declared that God WANTED us to suffer and it was a sin to thwart His divine will.

## This Week

### By Arthur Brisbane

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