

That Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.-Abraham Lincoln

VOTE FOR

LA FOLLETTE and WHEELER

To sustain the principles of the Great Emancipator

Farmers, Laborers, Rally to the Cause.

This is Your Fight

Why I Shall Vote For La Follette - Written by Zona Gale

An enormous respect for facts as compared with protestations is the foundation of my support for Senator La Follette for president.

My home town is in Wisconsin, and thus for years I have been accumulating facts about the Senator. "It was not always so." At first I collected the protestations of those interested in the special interests and in the political bosses whom he was opposing. In those days the political bible of the people was its newspapers. One did not ask who owned the press or dictated its policy or wrote its editorials. One believed. I believed. And I even believed the well-worn catch comments of those who also believed. Governor La Follette was a disturbing influence, insurgent, dangerous. I said so when, after living for three years in New York, I came back to Wisconsin to stay. And my father uttered a sentence which I have had cause to remember. "You are wrong about him. He is a great statesman and he can neither be bought nor hypnotized."

It was then that I began assembling facts about Governor La Follette. It was not easy. The mass of misinformation about him equals that concerning the motions of the earth in the days of Ptolemy. The chief wrongs of the age of any great statesman are first, the wrongs which he himself is combating, and second, the misinformation which is circulated concerning him. And one set of evils does almost as much harm as the other. I wish I could believe that the principal facts of Senator La Follette's political life are known to the voters of the nation. Not protestations. Not promises. Not political philosophy alone. Not denunciation of anybody else, but facts, facts, facts, concerning his record. He has never built on anything else. It is with facts above all that he comes to the voters now,

asking them to analyze and interpret and ten judge for themselves.

It is not enough for those who believe in him to declare that he is not a destroyer of business stability, or dangerous, and that he does not wish to "undermine the Constitution"—nor even to "leave the country to the mercy of Congress." It is no good answering these questions by opinions or loyalties. Facts alone can be the spokesmen. And if there are those who ask whether he lacks judgment, they must be those who do not know the facts which answer and so eloquently explain—facts like these Wisconsin facts:

That it was La Follette who first said that the railroads should not pay merely a license on gross earnings, but should have a physical valuation—even though this did force them to pay \$600,000 annually in additional taxes.

That when this railroad tax legislation was passed, it was La Follette and his progressives who then brought about railroad rate legislation in Wisconsin, lest that \$600,000 of additional taxes should come out of the pockets of the public. And that the whole matter of railroad rebates to large shippers underwent a transformation at the same time.

That it was La Follette who attacked the political convention system in Wisconsin, an abolished it, and brought about direct nomination of candidates at preferential primaries.

That it was La Follette who forced campaign expenditures both to be limited and made public in the state.

Thus railways, political bosses, some employers and a proportion of political candidates in Wisconsin were the ones who first called La Follette dangerous. He was dangerous. But the danger was to them and not to the people.

Then La Follette went to Wash-

ington as senator, where he had been twenty years before as congressman. And here are some facts about him after he went to the capitol:

That he and his progressives believed that if such legislation was good for Wisconsin, it was good for the nation. That they formulated platforms expressing these principles and presented them to four national Republican conventions, saw them rejected by the platform committees, presented them to the convention as minority reports and heard them hissed by the National Republican party in convention assembled. Hissed because the planks were dangerous to business stability, because La Follette was a radical, because he was a "Red."

Were these platforms so dangerous? Because some of us must have forgotten what they were, or else they would not now be called into question, here are the facts concerning their chief planks:

One provided for the physical valuation of the railroads of the whole country; and is now a law.

One provided for the exemption of labor organizations from the anti-trust laws; and is now a law.

One provided for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures; and is now a law.

One provided for the creation of a Department of Labor; and is a law.

One provided for the extension of the eight-hour law to all government employes; and is a law.

One called for the creation of a tariff commission; and is a law.

One called for the creation of a federal trade commission; and is a law.

One pledged to build, own and operate a railroad in Alaska, and is a law.

One pledged to extend the postal service to include the parcel post—that familiar daily visitor.

One plank favored the impending income tax law.

One favored the extension of suffrage to women—eight years before the regular republican convention endorsed equal suffrage.

One could go on through the list of twenty-seven planks presented by the La Follette minority groups at these four conventions, and now enacted into law. Here are facts which are campaign material whether for or against him, but nevertheless facts.

And here is another fact which surely cannot be remembered by those who fear his judgment, namely: That from 1903 to 1911 he fought to have 40,000,000 acres of Alaska mineral land placed under an Alaskan board of public works so that minerals, fuel, oil, gas or asphalt lands, should be reserved from entry or sale. He had already been instrumental in doing this for the coal lands in Alaska. But not until three years after the Ballenger scandal of 1911 was the Alaska Coal Land Act passed.

Also, our neighbor Dakota, knows a fact or two concerning La Follette's handling of a matter when 11,000,000 acres of the Dakota Reservation were opened, and the railroads were to be given "terminal facilities"—160 acres, every ten miles. And when he got through an amendment giving the railroad, 20 acres every ten miles instead, and prohibiting the sale of the land for town sites or for any other purpose, there was new fuel for his reputation as a menace to stability.

And there is that picturesque fact of his exposure and defeat of the "foreign trader" joker in the revenue bill of 1921 which carried a rider providing that any citizen of the U. S. 80 per cent of what income should be derived from foreign investments, should enjoy that 80 per cent free from federal taxation.

Under this provision it was necessary only for wealth to withdraw from industries here and be invested abroad in order to escape federal taxation. The only voice originally raised against this provision was Senator La Follette's voice, but when he asked for and obtained a record vote, his amendment to strike that provision from the bill was sustained 35 to 30. Government tax experts estimate that the exemption of the "foreign trader" from taxation would have meant a loss of revenue to the government of \$300,000,000.

Facts about his stand on the Aldrich currency bill, on the federal reserve bank's deflation policy, on the sales tax, on militarism, on soldier's bonus, on financial imperialism with which the South American republics have been menaced; and facts on the doctrine that the flag—and the boys—should follow investments into foreign countries; innumerable facts all pointing in the same direction, are facts which everybody alarmed about stability should be asked to discuss. And one threat—a shaming menace surely to stability,

—And I say that when you get the truth of all this before the American people (the \$5,000,000,000 appropriated for war in 1920) they will sweep from power and place representatives who dare to oppose prompt and effective disarmament.

I cannot support any candidate about whom statements or promises or prophecies or visions are made which cannot be borne out by his record—fact after fact after fact, written into his legislative or congressional or ambassadorial or presidential life. Nothing counts but facts. I shall vote for La Follette because his record marks him a man who is awake to the eternal motion of the world away from the control of the few to the expression of the many; a man whose acts bear witness to his words.

La Follette Writes Special Message

I appeal to the men and women of America to enlist in the Progressive movement that is now forming to drive monopoly and special privilege out of control of government and restore it to the people. It is your fight. The rights, the liberties and the happiness of your children and your children's children will be determined by the outcome of the struggle in which we are now engaged. The enemies of freedom have assumed control of both the Democratic and Republican parties. They have entrenched themselves in defense of vested rights and predatory interests. We have raised high the standard of human rights and propose to fight aggressively to maintain them. We shall not be content to hold the ground we have already gained but shall ever strive to advance the cause of freedom and democracy. We set no limit to the onward march of humanity. The issue is clear. No man can be in doubt where he should stand. His brain and his heart alike declare: "Make common cause with your proven friends. Distrust and despise those who seek your favor only to deceive and betray you. Enlist with those who are fighting your battle. For the sake of your wives and your children be counted as a man."

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT LA FOLLETTE.

(Paid Advertisement.)
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Crossing the Ocean in Colonial Times

A journal written by a tourist who crossed the Atlantic to New York before the year 1700 has recently been discovered. It gives a vivid picture of early shipboard accommodation. The passenger was traveling for pleasure, not emigrating. He was accustomed to the best treatment the traveler of that period could procure.

His journal records that the diminutive sailing vessel set out on its long voyage from Holland bound for New Amsterdam. He begins early in the voyage to complain of the cabin. There was no palatial lounge and writing room in those days. Although he was a first-class passenger, he could not enjoy the luxury of a private stateroom, but shared the little cabin with men, women and children. He notes that the deck above his head was so low that though seated on his trunk writing his journal, he could not sit erect. The space between decks was little more than three feet.

He complains of the rough weather and of the fact that most of the cabin passengers were seamen. There is, besides, frequent comment upon the quality of the drinking water, which did not improve in the two months required for the crossing. The bathing facilities were primitive, consisting of a few buckets of salt water enjoyed in a more or less secluded corner of the deck.

The traveler grinds at the customs regulations. It is recorded that the sea chests and rolls of clothing were turned inside out with no consideration for the feelings of the owners. The writer noticed that the passengers who enjoyed political positions were not molested.

"Cheshire Cat" Grin Various Explanations

The expression, "to grin like a Cheshire cat," has never been satisfactorily accounted for. It was popularized by Lewis Carroll in his "Adventures of Alice in Wonderland." In this pretty story the Cheshire cat is a grinning cat which makes its appearance to give Alice advice. The first time the cat suddenly disappears. But after considerable persuasion by Alice the cat returns and then disappears gradually and almost imperceptibly. The last thing to vanish was the grin, says the Detroit News.

It is said that cheese originally made in Cheshire, England, was molded into forms like a grinning cat. The word "Cheshire," is pronounced "Chesh-ir," with the accent on the first syllable and the "i" short as in "irritate." There is also a humorous explanation of this phrase. Cheshire is one of those counties in England known as counties palatine—that is, the count or earl has certain royal privileges. This idea, it is said, is so funny to the cats in that region that they are perpetually amused at it. A person who shows his teeth when he laughs is said "to grin like a Cheshire cat." The expression is especially applied to a forced or sneering smile.

"Healing" Powers of Flowers

Some quaint superstitions still linger around many of the common flowers in rural parts of England.

Groundsel is said to be a certain cure for toothache, but the root must be dug up with an implement having no iron in it, and the aching tooth is then touched five times with the root.

The juice of the red flower of valerian is a cure for splinters in the flesh, while fennel flowers will heal broken bones, or, if they need to be glued together, the roots of Solomon's seal, ground up and drunk in ale, will do the trick.

Eyebright is believed to be infallible for treating all eye troubles, especially falling eyesight, the ruralists pointing out that birds and animals never suffered from bad eyes because they peck at the eyebright.

Quite Capable

There is nothing sinful about having a reasonable pride in one's belongings and estate, but when a man has not the sense to keep his mouth shut about them he becomes a general nuisance.

A farmer of this order had met a few of his acquaintances on the market day, and, as usual, soon monopolized the whole of the conversation, talking about his steam thrasher, his reaping machine, his barns, his this and his that, until they were all heartily tired of listening to him. He was the first to go, however.

"Aye," says one of them, "and has ye a windmill?"

"Na, that's what ah hae nae."
"Well, man, it's a pity ye had nae, for ye could blaw it yerse!"—London Weekly Telegraph.

Home of Little Spirits

"Little Devil's Hill," which is to be found in Clay county, South Dakota, is a strange looking flat topped hill in the midst of level prairie. It is 30 yards long, 60 or 70 yards wide, and about 70 feet high. The top is a smooth level plain. The Indians made this hill a great article of their superstition. They called it the Mountain of Little People, or Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, about 18 inches high, with remarkably large heads, and armed with sharp arrows, with which they were very skilful. They were always on the watch to kill those who approached their residence. The tradition was that many had suffered from these little evil spirits.

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(Paid Advertisement)

\$41,252,350

Recorded Damage Due to State Income Tax

8 Timber purchases cancelled or suspended.....	\$18,000,000
11 Construction of lumber mills, towns, logging camps logging railways abandoned or suspended....	7,875,000
32 Other industrial investments cancelled or suspended.....	4,578,000
One ear's operating payroll on foregoing items.....	5,680,000
8 Disincorporations, \$4,606,000 capital. Damage listed 1-10 only	460,600
10 Actual removals from the state, including loss of one year's pay roll.....	2,440,250
22 Threatened removals, including loss of only one year's pay roll.....	2,218,500
31 Cases as to which definite amounts are not available but which would amount to many millions; damage listed as	0
34 Cases still under investigation; would amount to many millions; damage listed as	0
21 Cases in which reported removal or investment elsewhere was stated to have been caused by the income tax, but which cannot be verified in writing; damage listed as	0

Total recorded damage.....\$41,252,350
We have examined to signed statements and exhibits upon which the foregoing tabulation is based and find that the total of \$41,252,350 is a conservative estimate of damage properly attributed to the state income tax as a determining factor in influencing decision against Oregon investment in the cases listed. We also find that many additional amounts could have been included justifiably in the total, so that, making every allowance for possible overstatement in individual items listed, the actual loss of investment attributable to the state income tax is materially in excess of \$40,000,000.

(Signed) Frank E. Andrews, Pres. Portland Chamber of Commerce.
(Signed) Charles H. Stewart, V.-P. Northwestern Natl. Bank.
(Signed) Ben Selling, Merchant and Philanthropist.
(Signed) Chris A. Bell, Attorney and Member of Board of Directors of Portland Chamber of Commerce.
(Signed) J. K. Gill, Pioneer Portland Merchant.

Repeal the State Income Tax

Vote 312 X Yes

More than 1,500 contributors to expense of getting facts before voters; signers and contributors live in all parts of Oregon; this advertisement issued by C. C. Capman, Editor of Oregon Voter, initiator of repeal measure; residence, 169 Lowndale St., Portland, Oregon.

VOTE 306 YES—And save the Dairy Industry.