

ELIOT REVIEWS ISSUES BEFORE VOTING PUBLIC

(Continued from page one)

partisan commission of experts will be entrusted with the function of suggesting the expedient changes in it. The business men ought to consider carefully which of these two policies is best for the country.

It is customary for the candidate of the party out of power to state in his letter or speech of acceptance his objections to the conduct of the party in power, his remedies for the evil it has done, and his proposals for different action by his party if it should be placed in power; and this speech or essay is supposed to give the inquiring voter reasons for acting at the coming election with the party out of power.

In the long, carefully written essay in which Mr. Hughes accepts the nomination of the republican convention the most thorough search will fail to find a specific recommendation on any controversial matter.

Apart from the denunciations of what Mr. Hughes thinks have been the democratic policies and methods, almost all Americans would agree with the sentiments and opinions expressed by him. It is impossible to derive any exact information as to what measures Mr. Hughes would support if he were elected president.

The most distinct announcement of a policy contained in Mr. Hughes' paper of acceptance relates to woman suffrage. Believing that woman suffrage is inevitable, he declares in favor of it now, but assigns as his reasons the bitterness of the women's struggle for the suffrage and his apprehension that a long-continued feminist agitation will subvert "normal political issues." For a brave man this seems a strange submission to what he thinks destiny and an intemperate agitation.

Comparison Essential

In view of this lack of guidance for voters in the official declarations of the two parties, and in the acceptance essay of the opposition candidate, the intelligent and conscientious voter may most wisely seek guidance for his vote next November in a comparison of the acts or deeds of the democratic congress and the democratic president with the republican acts or deeds in the four preceding administrations—that is, since the close of the second Cleveland administration.

1. The democratic administration accomplished within a few months of its accession a revision of the tariff downward. This revision was moderate and conservative; but it reversed the general tendency of the four preceding republican administrations. It seems to have recommended itself to a great majority of the American people; because they realize that the home market cannot support the vast machinery industries in which American workmen excel, and the livelihood of a considerable fraction of the people is earned. In regard to many industries, employers and employes alike have learned that foreign trade is essential to their support and development.

An Act of Honor

2. The repeal of the act concerning the Panama canal tolls, an act to which all the foreign nations interested in the use of the canal look exception, was an important contribution by the democratic administration to the civilized practice of observing scrupulously all treaty obligations. In congress the decision on the question of repeal was not on party lines. President Wilson therein did his country and all democracies a great service, which the independent voter would now do well to remember.

Banking Legislation

3. When the democrats came into power in 1913 the republican administration and congress had been discussing for several years' measures for reforming the national system of banking and currency, but they had failed to bring any effective legislation to pass. The democratic administration and congress carried the federal reserve law within a few months after coming into power and promptly organized with admirable discretion the first federal reserve board. This board got to work just in time to prevent a financial panic and to preserve the credit of the nation at the outbreak of a worldwide war which suddenly destroyed the existing system of financial and commercial exchanges all over the world. No American administration has ever before accomplished so great a contribution to the stability and efficiency of American business credit and financial enterprise.

4. One of the admirable results of the incoming of the democratic party to power was the prompt enactment of a national income tax law. An income tax, properly laid, is the justest and most expedient of all taxes in a democracy; but the republican party

was wholly unable to get an income tax enacted in times of peace, and, indeed, never seriously advocated except in war times.

Mexican Problem

5. To President Wilson's administration the country owes its thorough commitment to two policies which nearly concern its righteousness and its dignity. The first of these policies is—no war with Mexico. The second is—no intervention by force of arms to protect on foreign soil American commercial and manufacturing adventures who of their own free will have invested their money, or risked their lives, in foreign parts under alien jurisdictions. It is almost inconceivable that an American should approve any assault by the powerful United States on feeble Mexico, and yet armed intervention in Mexico, and, worse than the seizing of northern Mexico by American troops, have been shamelessly advocated since 1912 by some journalists, manufacturers and merchants who live in the United States.

The democratic administration has never yielded at all to these malign suggestions; although it has not pursued with entire consistency the policy of non-intervention, or succeeded as yet in composing the internal troubles of Mexico without armed intervention. It has, however, saved this country from the deep disaster of a war with weak and harnessed Mexico, and it has gone far to establish non-intervention by force of arms for the protection of miners and commercial adventures in foreign parts as the American policy. These are great contributions to the peace of the world, and to the promotion of humane and just dealings between nations.

South America Consulted

6. In support of his policy of non-intervention in Mexico, and with the intention of relieving all apprehension on the part of the South American nations lest the United States assume an aggressive or selfish attitude toward Mexico or any other American republic, President Wilson secured the co-operation of Brazil, Argentina and Chile in endeavoring to compose the constitutional dissensions and factional war in Mexico. This co-operation in friendly endeavors on behalf of Mexico has borne good fruit, and gives much promise of valuable Pan-American action in the future. The two preceding republican administrations made repeatedly sincere attempts to improve the political and commercial relations between the United States and South American countries, but neither had anything like the success which had attended President Wilson's efforts. This success foretells the moral unity of all the American republics.

Preparedness Policy

7. The republican party and the dissolving progressive party each tried to make a campaign issue for

itself out of that indefinable project called "preparedness."

President Wilson, without going to war with Germany, has forced from her a recognition of neutral rights; and he accomplished this result alone, without visible support from any other neutral state.

The democratic administration and congress have made far the largest appropriations for the increase and improvement of the American navy that have ever been made, and have undertaken to provide heavy additional taxation in order that the present generation may pay a reasonable share of the great cost.

Federalizing Militia

The third fact to be mentioned is not so simple as the two preceding, but is equally convincing. The democratic administration proposed to congress a considerable increase in the American regular army, the creation of a large federal force in support of that army, and a doubling of the number of cadets at West Point and of midshipmen at Annapolis. A considerable opposition to the second part of these proposals having developed both inside and outside of congress, the administration and congress adopted, in urgent representations from militia officers, a federalizing of the state militias in place of the creation of a secondary federal army. The present administration has done a great service to the country by demonstrating on the Mexican border that the federalization of the militia is not the right way to procure a competent national force.

Since acts speak much louder than words, those voters who wish to have the United States fully armed and equipped for modern war ought to support President Wilson in the coming election. He has gone further in this direction than any other American president, doubtless because the great war has opened his eyes to the risks which American liberals will encounter, if it ends with European militarism in the ascendancy.

Comparison With T. R.

It is interesting in retrospect to compare what President Roosevelt accomplished with his congress, which contained many members of long service, in regard to the enlargement and improvement of the army and navy with what President Wilson has accomplished with his inexperienced congress in three years and a half. President Roosevelt's partial temperment and emphatic language brought little to pass. President Wilson, favored by extraordinary circumstances which he thoroughly understood, brought much to pass.

8. The democratic administration and congress have adopted a considerable number of measures which directly promote in wise ways American industries. The department of agriculture, in accordance with new enactments by congress, has undertaken to improve rural organization

and the marketing of crops, including the establishment of grain standards and cotton standards, improved methods of handling and packing, better market news service and the development of co-operation among producers, both for production and marketing.

The present administration has made valuable beginnings in all these matters; but much still remains to be accomplished. It is for the interest of the country that the administration which started these valuable improvements should have time to develop them.

Good Roads Law

An important achievement of the democratic congress has been the passage of a good roads law, giving federal aid in the construction of roads, provided that the states invest dollar for dollar in their construction and make satisfactory arrangements for their maintenance. Good roads not only facilitate the marketing of all sorts of products, but promote profitable and pleasant school life in rural districts, and contribute to make comfortable and attractive the wholesome country life which produces a healthy and vigorous population.

The co-operative agricultural extension act, which provided, in co-operation with the land grant colleges, for the demonstration before actual farmers and their families of modern agricultural methods in regard to selecting seed, working the soil and using fertilizers, and of modern household and dietary economies, is another excellent achievement of the present administration. No nation, not even the German, ever educated a more directly productive generation than ours.

Humanitarian Legislation

Other interesting acts of the democratic congress in aid of American business are the mercantile marine insurance act, the cotton futures act, the federal trade commission act, the land mortgage banking act, and the rural credits act. The first two of these acts have already proved their value and the last three are well on their way to do so.

9. The attention paid by the present administration to such humanitarian action as the federal government may properly take has been unprecedented. It has promoted in many ways a just conservation of the nation's material resources for the benefit of posterity, without unduly impeding their utilization by the present generation. It has secured the passage of the child labor act.

National Park Service

It has accepted on proper terms several national monuments for the recreation and delight of future generations; it has created a national park service; through the department of the interior it has tried, for the first time, to tell the American people what treasures of landscape beauty, health and out-of-door delights they

EFFORT TO OUST GERMAN LEADER IN THE REICHSTAG

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The campaign against Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg is daily assuming a more tangible form. A circular demanding retirement of the chancellor which has been sent by a group of his opponents to such members of the reichstag as are considered open to their arguments. Attacks are made on the chancellor's attempt to reach an agreement with England, his first attitude toward Belgian neutrality and his policy in the submarine issue. The only name of international prominence among the signers is that of Ernest Haackel and the circular is regarded as symptomatic rather than serious.

Another factor which is disturbing the political situation is a breach of the political truce proclaimed at the outset of the war which has been made by the Saxon socialists.

Meanwhile the chancellor and the reichstag leaders continue to discuss the points at issue behind closed doors on an even more confidential basis than before.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—The Munich committee formed to agitate in favor of a more ruthless warfare against England, the paper says, attempted to bring southern Germany into a state of agitation against Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg on the ground that he was too sparing of England.

possess in the national parks and monuments; and it has tried to make service in the army or navy contribute to the subsequent industrial value of the enlisted young men on their leaving the service.

On the whole, the independent voters are likely to act next November on two simple, well-grounded convictions: first, that the democratic party has done such an extraordinary amount of good work during the present administration that the period of 1912 to 1916 will be memorable in the history of the United States; and, secondly, that the man chiefly responsible for this consummate service to the American people should be again made their chief servant. (By courtesy of Atlantic Monthly.)

WALLOWA, Ore., Oct. 4.—The first snow of the season fell in the Wallowa valley yesterday. The snow is delaying the threshing. There are a number of grain fields awaiting the thresher.

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RODEO at YREKA

OCTOBER 6, 7 and 8

Program consists of relay, cowgirl, cowboy, running and other races; bulldogging, roping contests, bucking broncos, bulls and calves. Pony express and other thrilling and exciting contests.

A BIG PROGRAM
With something doing every minute of the day

Buffalo Vernon, champion bulldogger of the world; Tracey Lane, cowboy poet and trick rider; George Fletcher, champion rider of the northwest, and other champion performers will take part.

308 X YES IS A VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

ONE NORMAL NOT ENOUGH

Oregon has but one Normal School. This school is located at Monmouth. Excellent as is the work of this school it is utterly unable to supply but a small part of the need for trained teachers for the State.

Of more than 6,000 school teachers in the public schools of Oregon, but 13 per cent have been trained for their profession of teaching in Normal Schools.

It is a well established fact that our one Normal School cannot supply the needs of the entire state. That is why we ask for your work and vote for the proposed Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Pendleton, Oregon.

GIVE EASTERN OREGON SQUARE DEAL

Eight counties in the Willamette Valley have employed during the past five years, 203 teachers who have graduated from the Monmouth Normal as against 39 Monmouth Normal School graduates for the eight leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

During the past five years the attendance of students from nine Willamette Valley counties was 877 students as against 91 students from nine of the leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

Owing to the crowded condition of our one Normal at Monmouth and also the distance and expense of attending, students from Eastern Oregon are compelled to go to neighboring states to secure their training as teachers.

ONLY COSTS 4 CENTS PER \$1,000

The annual maintenance cost of the proposed State Normal School in Eastern Oregon amounts to but one cent of a mill or 4 cents on a thousand dollars of taxable property. Isn't it worth this to have your children trained to become useful and productive citizens?

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS

Among those who strongly endorse the establishment of the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal School are Governor Withycombe, J. H. Ackerman, President of the Monmouth State Normal; W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College; P. L. Campbell, President of the State University; Robert C. French, former President of the Weston Normal, and practically all of the leading educators of the State. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, voices the sentiments of those who are most familiar with the need of more adequate Normal facilities when he says:

"Oregon's greatest need for its rural schools is the teacher who has had full preparation to do her work. Such preparation can best come through Normal School training.

"I trust that the voters of the state will assist in raising the standard of our schools by establishing a State Normal School at Pendleton. The location is central, the interest of the people of Pendleton in education must excel, and the large number of pupils in the public schools will give ample opportunity to students to get the amount of teaching practice required in a standard normal school."

All the above educators insist that a Standard Normal School must be located in a town of 5,000 or more population and having enough grade pupils for teaching practice.

VOTE RIGHT

By voting YES for No. 308 you will help to give to the school children of Oregon the same advantages enjoyed by the school children of our neighboring states. Vote YES for No. 308.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee
By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore.

(Paid advertisement)

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FATIMA may never become the only cigarette smoked by keen, substantial men of this type. But Fatima has already become more popular with such men than almost any other cigarette.

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