

W. H. TAFT AS HIS OPPONENTS SEE HIM

Democrats and Progressives Give Praise to President.

The most severe test that the record and character of any man can undergo is the criticism of his opponents. The following tributes to our great President speak for themselves:

Democratic—
John Sharp Williams, Democratic Senator from Mississippi and one time floor leader for his party in the House of Representatives, in a recent speech declared: "I never knew a man so bitterly attacked for so little cause as William Howard Taft."
Harper's Weekly, a Democratic newspaper, now supporting Woodrow Wilson, has said: "If there is a squarer man in these United States than William Howard Taft, we do not know his name or where he lives."
Senator Stone, of Mississippi, in a speech in the Senate, August 12, said: "The President is a high class man, his ideas and impulses are naturally good. I believe him to be a patriotic American, devoted to the interests of his country and his people."

William Jennings Bryan, the great Democrat, in a speech made September 5, at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, declared that "more reforms have taken place during Taft's administration than during any other in recent years," although of course he declined to give the President credit for these reforms. In this same speech he spoke of Taft as a "high minded man of great integrity."
Woodrow Wilson in a recent speech at Minneapolis said: "I want to pay my tribute of respect to the President of the United States. I do not believe that any man in the United States who knows his facts can question the patriotism, or the integrity, or the public purpose of the man who now presides at the executive office in Washington."

Progressive—
Senator Robert LaFollette, leader of the Progressives, recently declared on the floor of the Senate that President Taft had been far more active and aggressive than President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present bitterly attacking President Taft, said of him, June 18, 1908: "I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse, to appeal to class hatred of any kind." Mr. Roosevelt also, in a speech before the New York State Republican Convention on September 27, 1910, after Mr. Taft had been President for nearly two years, and after reviewing the acts done by the present administration, said: "These and similar laws, backed up by executive action, reflect high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape upon the statute books; they represent an earnest of the achievement which is yet to come; and the beneficence and far-reaching importance of this work done for the whole people measure the credit for which is rightly due to the congress and to our able, upright and distinguished President, William Howard Taft."

LaFollette No. 4.

THE ROOSEVELT WAY.

"HOW DO YOU STAND ON MET?" is Roosevelt's sole test of qualification for a Progressive. Imagine a Congress elected on this basis. Of course, it would be reactionary. Roosevelt is not concerned about a Progressive Congress. An Aldrich Senate and a Cannon House are satisfactory to him, if he can win more easily with that kind of a combination. What would become of the progressive movement under such leadership? And yet, it is exactly the plan Roosevelt pursued when President. It is the Roosevelt way. He supported Lodge for United States Senator two years ago, and Penrose for United States Senator four years ago. He has always played this kind of a political game.—Senator LaFollette in LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, August 10, 1912.

Gov. Johnson Not Hopeful.

When Governor Johnson left California to begin a stump tour for a third term candidate, he practically acknowledged that he was engaged upon a hopeless task. "I am not going to resign," he said, "and after the November election it is quite possible that I shall return to the office I now occupy."
Like a great majority of the Bull Moose, Governor Johnson is disgraced.

KEEP THE WHISTLE BLOWING



HAPPY FARMERS

They Have Every Cause for Joy on the Next Thanksgiving Day.

From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 12, 1912:

A marvelously fortunate year is this of 1912 for this land of ours. The government crop report yesterday renews once more the proof that all things are uniting for the welfare of Americans. It is an amazing showing. 300,000,000 bushels of spring wheat being reported as in sight, where last year the yield was only 190,000,000 bushels, and the year before 200,000,000. Added to the winter wheat, which in spite of the soft wheat losses in our own section of the country, will still pass the 1911 mark, the total yield of this grain will run well above 700,000,000 bushels, and if private advices are reliable, even above 800,000,000 bushels.

We have had but two years in the past when the 700,000,000 mark was passed, 1906 and 1901, and the outlook is that the return per bushel for the harvest now available will exceed that of either of these.

Nor is wheat the only crop that is practically assured of reaching record figures. Corn, potatoes, barley, rye and some others are already in the class of bumper yields. The indications amount to assurance that they will all exceed any previous aggregate.

While the American fields are teeming with their produce across the ocean is heard the cry of distress. Cold weather and prolonged rainfall have played havoc there. The land is sodden and unfruitful. What crops have grown are drowning in flood. The American farmer, with his barns bulging with the yield of his acres will get big prices for his big stock of food supplies.

A bountiful harvest and a strong demand should make the farmer of this country a happy man on Thanksgiving day.

BRIGHTENING WEEKS.

From the New York Commercial, Sept. 11, 1912:

"Each week is more auspicious than its predecessor in the auspicious promise of a great business year. This implies according to the laws of trade chances several to succeed it. With immense uniform crops as a foundation, accompanied by conditions in the Old World much less favorable, it gives this country a place of vantage which it has rarely if ever experienced, so concurrently do the general facts at home and abroad run in our favor.

A significant fact is that New York for the last week has been put to its trumps to accommodate adequately the immense throngs of business visitors. No city is better supplied with such resources of hospitality, but they have been strained to the uttermost since the middle of August. There is nothing in the capacity of our transportation lines which does not fully conjoin with the sanguine outlook that prevades the whole country.

While all the activities of trade are notable now they will be vastly more so in a few weeks.

Should Not Imperil Prosperity.

From the Buffalo, N. Y., News:
The current number of Dun's Review remarks upon the steady advance in trade activity, according to reports from various business centers in all parts of the country. The advance, it says, is both in actual volume of business and in that confidence which is the basis of health in business.

It is well to remember these things when one is considering the outlook. The situation together with the magnificent crops of the year explain why business men are less and less inclined to imperial prosperity by overturning the government.

Era of Greatest Prosperity.

From the New York Telegraph:
It is pleasant to note that the opinions of leading business men and watchers of the country's financial pulse are that an era of the greatest prosperity is on its way.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD

Dun's Trade Report Gives Encouragement for All Lines of Business.

From the Freeport, Ill., Standard, Sept. 12, 1912:

Dun's trade report for the past week gives encouragement for all lines of business, crops and manufacturing enterprises. In part the report says:

Continuous advance in trade activity is the tenor of the reports from the principal manufacturing and distributing centers last week. The advance is both in actual volume of transactions and in that confidence which is the basis of healthy business.

The big August bank earnings are a development of present activity and buoyancy. Clearings in August gained 4.6 per cent over last year, while during this week they increased 10.5 per cent over 1911 and 17.6 per cent over 1910. The evidence of these clearings is confirmed by the current railroad gross earnings, which show a gain of 6.8 per cent over 1911.

Rates of money are hardening in all parts of the world, a plain response to the greater movements of trade and commerce and the bigger demands of new enterprises. The increased confidence in the financial markets is illustrated by the fact that the August output of new securities and shorter term notes in this country was \$32,000,000 greater than a year ago. The remarkable consumption of iron and copper products continues to the point of actual capacity, and all the principal industries show satisfactory activity.

PROSPERITY LESSENS CRIME

Secret Service Chief Says That with Good Times There is Less Law-Breaking.

From the Buffalo, N. Y., Inquirer:

The department of agriculture in its latest announcement reports bumper crops of corn, white potatoes, spring wheat, oats, rye and buckwheat.

Business agencies report booming iron and steel trade, strong demand for cash and decrease in the number of commercial failures.

The most novel sign of prosperity, however, is recorded by Chief John E. Wilkie of the United States secret service. "Whenever work is plentiful, and employment easily obtainable," says Chief Wilkie, "crime is less and this rule, which has been demonstrated by years of experience, applies as much to counterfeiting as to other offenses against the law."

As a general proposition easy times are the times freest of crime, indicating that distress is the cause of much law breaking.

BANKS SHOW PROSPERITY.

From the Beloit, Wis., Free Press, September 11, 1912:

Bank deposits are a sure indicator of prosperity in a city, and on this point Beloit banks show a steady increase and this city on this score compares most favorably with the outside world. Total deposits in the four banks according to the current statements aggregate \$4,348,478.46, of which \$2,569,371.14 represents the savings of the people. Rockford, with three times the population, has little more than double the amount of money on deposit in her seven banks. Figuring Beloit's population at 118,000, which is probably conservative, the per capita deposits in the banks amount to \$38.41, which is a pretty good showing.

Can Be Affected by Politics.

Henry Clows, the New York financial expert, says in his weekly letter that business conditions are good, especially in the west, but he points out that they may become unsettled by political developments.

There were good times before the last Democratic administration, but they soon became bad times. The country does not want history to repeat itself.

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LAMAR'S DRUG STORE.

Congress of Hygiene.

Scientific and medical experts of thirty-three countries have been in attendance at the daily session of the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington during the past week, and many important announcements have been made and discussed. Doctors Anderson and Goldberger of the Public Health Service have found that measles is spread among children by sneezing. Dr. C. C. Bass of Tulane University exhibited the first malaria producing parasites grown outside the human body, and of which he was the discoverer. To do this the parasites had to be fed on living blood cells, in which the parasites have their being. Sir Thomas Oliver of the University of Durham, [Newcastle England, announced the discovery of a chemical fluid which by reducing the absorbent quality of coal dust in mines to a minimum may prevent the disastrous explosions which have been so frequent. The Federation of Sex Hygiene had on exhibition a display of the conditions, causes and effects of sexual abuses, but its appeal to fear as a deterrent was attacked vigorously by Dr. W. R. W. of New York, who said that only right ethical and better economic conditions would prove effective. Dr. M. J. Rosenau of Harvard made known his discovery that the dread disease, infant paralysis, is spread by the stable fly. This was proved by experiments on twelve monkeys. Dr. Baginsky of the University of Berlin spoke of the ignorance among American mothers, and urged the creation of maternity schools under government supervision. Dr. Yahn of Munich urged workmen's insurance as the basis of better health among working people.

Suffragists Are Nonpartisan.

Most of the real leaders in the equal suffrage movement are telling their sisters to beware of linking their cause with the fortunes of any party. It is well enough, they say, for individual women to show their preference for a party, even to the extent of working for it in the campaign, but the woman suffrage movement ought to be kept out of politics. Many women are taking an active part in campaign work as Republicans or Democrats, but the more prominent leaders of the cause are telling their associates that it should be kept free from all partisan entanglements.

This looks like sane counsel. All the minor parties have declared for equal suffrage. The Prohibitionists and the Socialists have favored it from the beginning. Votes for women is one of the planks of the Progressive platform. Neither of the great parties, however, has taken up the cause. Since the campaign of 1908 Washington and California have adopted equal suffrage, and the poll in those states will be swelled largely this year. Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arizona and Oregon will, on November 5, vote on the proposition. There is a fair probability, therefore, that the half a dozen states

which have equal suffrage in 1912 will be enforced by three or four by 1916.

Suffrage is a state matter, and there is a disposition among many of the more prominent women to minimize the effect of national platform declarations on the subject. The fact, however, that several times as many women are engaged actively in this campaign on the side of Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt as ever were in politics before has a tendency to nationalize the suffrage cause. More men are thinking and talking about it now than ever did before. The indifference of women, which hampered the cause in the earlier days, is, to a large extent, disappearing. Thus men are compelled to take more notice of it than they did formerly, and interest in it steadily increases.

An international conference is proposed on the cost of living. The condition is world-wide and the search for remedies must correspond to be of any value.

The Professor's Slogan.

There is something more than the mere defeat of a boss in the defeat of ex-Senator Smith in New Jersey. Bosses have been so often defeated in the last half dozen years, since the people discovered their existence, and they can be so easily defeated at any time when the people are aroused against them, that the defeat of nothing more than a Boss in New Jersey would not, in itself, be worth much comment, even though a candidate for the presidency held leadership in the anti-boss campaign.

What gives the Smith defeat its chief significance is the chief ground of opposition to his senatorial nomination stated by Woodrow Wilson. Prof. Wilson made it plain that Smith should be defeated mainly, if not solely, because he was one of the Democratic senators who, in 1896, forced a number of amendments to the Wilson tariff bill as it came to the Senate from the House. The Prof. Wilson who was leading the Democratic tariff slashers of that day had cut to the bone in nearly all schedules. Immediately upon the reporting out of his bill from the House Ways and Means Committee, doubt and fear had seized upon the manufacturing industries and the affiliated and interdependent business activities of the country. Efforts were made in the Senate to check the extent of the downward revision, but these were only partially successful. Even after the Senate's amendments had restored a part of the protection, in some lines, which the bill prepared by the Prof. Wilson of the '90s had cut out, the bill which became a law was still a heavy blow to industry.

Remembering the country's experience under that law, as amended, recalling the millions of idle men, the falling off in demand for food products, and the resultant losses to producers the webs spun across the tops of smokestacks and the rust accumulating on silent machinery, in consequence of the amended law, we may well wonder what would have happened if the law had not been amended. We got soup houses and the prevention of

smoke out of it as amended. If it had been left unamended we might not have had even the soup houses, and the smoke abatement problem might have been banished several years longer than it was. There were no annoying smoke clouds then, and it may be the opinion of this Prof. Wilson that if the other Prof. Wilson could have had his way they never would have come back to plague us. At any rate, this Prof. Wilson, in denouncing and defeating Smith for not letting the other one do his worst, has practically declared the slogan of his tariff campaign to be "Cheer up! The worst is yet to come."

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

Food speculators are said to have \$140,000,000 in dairy products stored in New York City. If the bumper crops hit these extortionists the country will be glad.

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