

**T**HE President has expressed what is in every American heart. As a nation we are united in the winning of this war. As a nation we stand behind our fighters eager and prepared to do for them whatever will hasten victory and make the fighter's task a little lighter.

As individuals there is little we can do. As a nation we can work wonders through the seven organizations authorized and recognized by the Government.

They come to you not as Catholics, nor as Jews nor as Protestants, not as the representatives of any creed or enterprise, but as Americans to ask that you join in this great united undertaking for God, and country and our fighters.

The President has voiced his belief that this spirit of unity will be "crowned with abundant success."

He believes it because he knows this campaign is "of vital military value" and he knows that you will leave nothing undone to win this war.

It rests with you. Think of this campaign as your sole responsibility. What you give will mean its success. You cannot leave this undertaking to others. It is YOUR campaign. In France, Americans are fighting this war as if the result depended on the way each individual fights. At home, this campaign rests with you. What will you give—decide to night—and make your share the biggest thing you ever did!

**Why you should give twice as much as you ever gave before!**

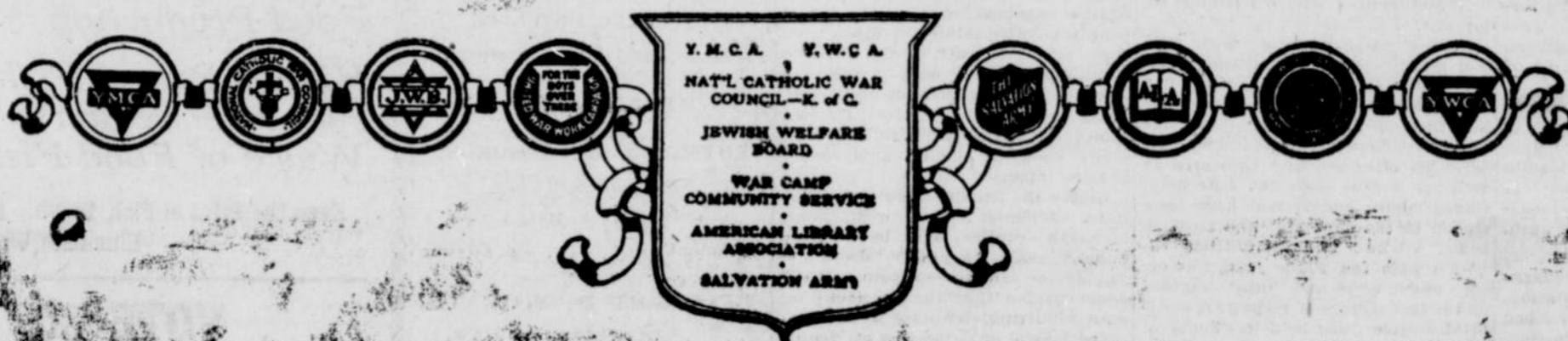
The need is for a sum 70% greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. The Government has fixed this sum at \$170,500,000. By giving to these seven organizations all at once, the cost and effort of six additional campaigns is saved. Unless Americans do give twice as much as ever before, our soldiers and sailors may not enjoy during 1919 their

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|---------------------------|--|
| 3600 Recreation Buildings | 2500 Libraries supplying 5,000,000 books |
| 1000 Miles of Movie Film  | 85 Hostess Houses                        |
| 100 Leading Stage Stars   | 15,000 Big-brother "secretaries"         |
| 2000 Athletic Directors   | Millions of dollars of home comforts.    |

When you give double, you make sure that every fighter has the cheer and comforts of these seven organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theatre, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club and an athletic field—and a knowledge that the folks back home are with him, heart and soul!

You have loaned your money to supply their physical needs. Now give to maintain the Morale that is winning the war!

# UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



**UNPATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS**

**Who Did Not Support President Wilson and Voted Against His War Measures.**

On interesting letter appeared in the Oregonian, written by Isaac Peart, which goes to prove that President Wilson did not obtain the support of the Democratic party that he was entitled to for some of the leading members of that party opposed his war measures. The letter follows:

Mr. Wilson has sent out a call to the people of the United States to return only Democrats to Congress. This is based on the ground that he wants "unity of command," or unanimous support of his measures.

Some persons who are more pro-Wilson than pro-just will heed the call. Personally, I hope that the call will be positively ignored for it is a rank injustice to those whom he wishes turned out who have beyond the shadow of doubt proved themselves to be 10 per cent loyal. He wishes a Democratic Congress. He has a Democratic Congress, but the Republicans have furnished, seemingly so, the "unity of command."

When a Wilson measure was introduced in the Senate calling for armed neutrality, the Right Honorable Bill Stone, a star in the Democratic firmament, was chairman of the military committee for foreign affairs, and it fell upon him to steer this measure through the Senate, but he said that he could not support the measure, and, therefore, handed his job over to Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Democratic support of the President No. 1.

A little later Mr. Wilson appeared before the joint session of Congress and asked it to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. The Right Honorable Claude Kitchen, Democrat, who was and is, chairman of the "ways and means committee" in the House opposed the resolution and voted against it. Democratic support of the President No. 2.

A little further down another Wilson measure went to Congress, asking for conscription. Champ Clark, another star in the Democratic firmament and Speaker of the House of Representatives, took the floor in opposition to the measure, and among other things said: "I see but little difference between a conscript and a convict," and voted against the measure. Democratic support of the President No. 3.

Mr. Dent was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the House and to him fell the duty to guide the draft measure through, but he balked, and Mr. Kahn, a Republican, took his place and carried

the bill through. Democratic support of the President No. 4.

About two weeks ago Mr. Wilson made a plea to Congress to pass the bill for woman's suffrage on the ground that it was a war measure, taking the stand, in substance, that we could not talk about democracy abroad and not have it at home. The measure was defeated, though he had a Democratic Congress behind him, 17 Democrats voting against it. Democratic support of the President No. 5.

Seven great war measures have been carried through Congress. These have been supported by 75 per cent of the Republicans and 67 per cent of the Democrats. Democratic support of the President No. 6.

In closing let me say that if Mr. Wilson and the Democrats can furnish alone all the soldiers and sailors and officers and money to conduct the war; if they can furnish alone the munitions and guns and all the various war boards, stenographers, clerks, Red Cross workers, Y. M. C. A. workers, the metal workers, steel workers and coal miners and chemists, then, of course, the Republicans might sit back and watch the big show. If they cannot do this, why deny them a seat and a place in the councils of the Nation?

**Price Interpretation Schedule For Week Beginning November 4**

Commodity	Consumer Pays
Fresh Eggs	70c.
Butter, Fresh Cr.	70c.
Potatoes, New	2 1/2-3c.
Cheese, Tillamook	45c.
Corn Meal, Yellow 10 lb Bgs	85c.
Corn Meal, Wh. 10-bag	90c.
Rolled Oats, 9-lb Bgs.	95c.
Rice flour in bulk	11 1/2c.
Barley Flour 8-10 lb Bgs.	85c.
Dry Granulated Sugar per lb.	11c.
Corn flour, Wh. blk.	8c.
Corn Flour, white, 10 lb pkgs	90c.
Rye Flour, 49 lb. pkgs	\$3.65
Rye Flour, 10 lb pkgs	80c.
Hominy, 10 lb. Pkgs	90c.
Corn Starch, lb.	12 1/2c.
Beans, Small White	15c.-16c.
Beans, Large White	15c.
Beans, Colored	12c.-13c.
Cond. Milk, 16 oz cans	19c.
Cond. Milk, 6 oz. cans	9 1/2c.
Can Corn, Standard per can	25c.
Tomatoes, Standard, per can	23c.
Canned pears, standard, per can	23c.
Dried fruit, Rais. lb. pkgs	15c.
Corn Syrup 5 lb. can	55c.
White Flour, 49 lb. Bags	\$3.30
Wheat Flour, 24 1/2 lb. Bags	\$1.65
Wheat Flour, 10 lb. Bags	75c.
Lard Leaf No. 5 pall	\$1.80
Lard, Leaf, No. 10 pall	\$3.69
Lard, leaf, No. 5 pall	\$1.70
Lard, leaf, No. 10 pall	\$3.40
Hams, Standard	45c
Breakfast Bacon standard	57c.

Retailers under the food law must sell flour and butter at a price based on the cost to them.

**ELECT REPUBLICANS, SAYS T. R. TO VOTERS.**

**Wilson's Appeal for Democratic Majority Answered.**

New York, Oct. 28—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, answering President Wilson's appeal for return of a Democratic majority in Congress, urged voters of the nation, in an address here tonight, to transfer control to Republican leadership.

Such an outcome of the election, he declared, would assure "our allies that American is determined to speed up the war and insist on unconditional surrender." of the enemy and would serve notice on Germany "and her vassal states" that they would have to deal henceforth "with the resolute and straightforward soul of the American people and not merely with the obscure purposes and wavering will of Mr. Wilson."

Declaring that "half the leaders of the President's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures," Mr. Roosevelt asserted that heads of the Republican organization in Congress supported the Administration when a declaration of war was needed, when there was a demand for the draft, when the army was sent overseas and when money was required by taxation or by loans.

**Bitter Jest Quoted.**

The former president spoke at a meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club at Carnegie Hall to advocate the election of "the Republican state ticket in New York and of the Republican Congressional ticket throughout the Union."

Rebuking what he termed the "servility" of Democratic leadership, the Colonel said it was "small wonder that in the cloakrooms of the house the bitter jest circulated: 'Here's to our czar, last in war, first toward peace, long may he waver!'"

Mr. Roosevelt criticized the general course of the Administration throughout the war, contrasting the President's appeal with Lincoln's outright refusal even in the darkest days of the Civil War to apply any party test to fitness of office.

The Colonel said that Lincoln "appealed to all loyal men of all parties and asked that candidates for congress be judged, not by the standard of adherence to his personal administration, but by their unconditional support of the war."

**Rhetoricians Would Be Displaced.**

Election of a Republican Congress, the Colonel continued, would be understood abroad as meaning that the pro-Germans and pacifists and Bolshevik and Germanized Socialists could not longer be counted on as efficient and tortuous tools, that the fighting men and not the rhetoricians were uppermost.

Mr. Roosevelt interpreted the President's reference to the anti-Administration attitude of the Republican members of Congress as based on their "demand that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied" in the war conduct working department.

"We Republicans pledge ourselves to stand by the President so long as he stands by the American people and to part company with him at any point where in our judgment he does not stand by the people," he said. "This is the people's government; this is the people's war and the peace that follows shall be the people's peace."

**Truth Declared Resented.**

Quoting a press dispatch to the effect that Republican Senators, such as McCumber, Nelson and Lodge "are as highly thought of in France today as are the American generals" Colonel Roosevelt declared that "nine times out of ten this Administration has never led the people;" "has been reluctantly been forced forward into action by criticism against which it has violently protested" and "has sullenly and sometimes maliciously sought to punish the men who by their truth telling have forced it into action."

"In a word," the Colonel said, "the Democratic party, under the leadership of the Administration, has carried partisan politics during the last 18 months to an extreme never before known in this country in a time of war. As among loyal upholders of the war, it has come dangerously near creating a condition of one partyism."

"The test insisted on has been not loyalty to our allies and hostility to Germany, but adherence to the Administration," he declared, adding that President Wilson's request of October 14 that citizens should subscribe to the loan, but "leave to the Government of the United States and of the allies the momentous decision initiated by Germany" could be interpreted as meaning that they "should both put up and shut up."

Colonel Roosevelt asserted that if the Administration had used with moderate efficiency the results of lavish generosity of Congress our Army and the allied armies would have been doing last March what they are actually doing now in October.

After asserting that the war must be put through "to our last man and our last dollar," the Colonel declared "we should accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of Germany and her vassal states."

He asserted that the President's latest note had placed him in such a position that he had either to "sacrifice America and humanity" or to "respond in such a manner as to stultify his own diplomacy."

Replying to a statement issued by President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt

said in part: "This meeting is held under peculiar circumstances. If the President is right in the appeal he has just made to the voters, then you and I, my hearers, have no right to vote at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts. If his appeal is justified, only that faction of the Democratic party which exhibits toward the present rubber stamp attitude of complete servility is entitled to enter Congress and no man, who, whether a Republican or not puts loyalty to the people ahead of loyalty to the service of the people is to have a voice in determining the greatest question ever brought before this Nation.

**Politics Put Aside.**

"When the war broke out I and all those who believed as I did cast all thought of politics aside and put ourselves unreservedly at the side of the President.

"Of course if Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics he would have constructed a coalition, non-partisan Cabinet, calling the best men of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him without regard to politics.

"He did nothing of the kind. In the positions most vital to the conduct of the war and in the positions now most important in connection with negotiating peace he retained or appointed men without the slightest fitness for the performance of tasks, whose sole recommendation was a supple eagerness to serve Mr. Wilson's party insofar as such service benefited Mr. Wilson.

"I am glad that Mr. Wilson has now cast off the mask. His appeal is now pure partisanship.

"I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the President says that the present Congress 'the leaders of the minority although unquestionably pro-war have been anti-Administration.'

**Unfailing Support Given.**

"These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money, whether by taxation or by loan.

"They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these lines when the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the Democrats who opposed the war measures and against the Republicans, who supported them.

"Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as

being, although 'pro-war,' yet 'anti-administration?'

"He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$600,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front, they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid.

**Save all Nut Shells and Fruit Pits.**

The Government is in great and immediate need of all possible nut shells and fruit pits for the purpose of making carbon to be used in the manufacture of gas masks for our soldiers.

The notice was issued some time ago that these pits would be collected November 1st. All persons having them on hand please call the office of the County School Superintendent and arrangements will be made for the collection on them immediately. Where these pits have been left at a grocery store call us up and we will provide for the transportation. Or better ship them to us at once, charges collect.

You can help save a soldier's life by saving these pits. Mark plainly on the package from whom they come.

G. B. Lamb,  
County School Supt.

**Schiffman Mill in New Hands.**

G. R. Comstock and the Wisconsin and Oregon Lumber Associates have taken over the Solon Schiffman saw mill at Wheeler, Oregon, together with all timber, logging equipment, together with other lumber interests, and will start at once to make the necessary improvements to the logging camps and mill with a view of increasing the mill and logging output, all of which it is estimated will require 25 to 30 men in the woods operation and 35 to 40 men for the mill, and the principal production of same will be carried out to produce the maximum of ship and aeroplane material for the United States Government.

Mr. Comstock, who has a broad experience in the mill and lumber business, will have general charge of all the work and Mr. Samuels will be the superintendent of all woods operations. Local labor will be given first choice and a full crew for the woods and mill will be required at once as full operation of same is expected to be started on or about November 5, 1918.