

University of Oregon Wilsonian

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

FEARLESS DEMOCRACY

VOL. 1

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, OCT. 31, 1916

NO. 3

KEATING-OWEN BILL VALID, SAYS REEDER

Loop-Hole Exists Only in the
Politician's Mind

Effectiveness is Demonstrated by Opposition of Cotton States to Bill When it Was Being Considered in Congress.

"Persons who are repeating the statement contained in a republican campaign tract to the effect that the Keating-Owen child labor bill has a loop-hole in it, would do well to remember that Senator Cummings of Iowa, and Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, both eminent lawyers, have said that this is a good law." This was the statement made yesterday by R. P. Reeder, professor of law in the University. "While I have not investigated the whole matter carefully, I feel satisfied that the law is correctly drawn," he said.

That the law will be effective is manifest from the opposition which it met at the hands of the senators from the great cotton-manufacturing states of the South. Senators Overman of North Carolina, Hardwick and Hoke Smith of Georgia, Ellison Smith and Tillman of South Carolina, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, all voted against it.

Among the magazines the discussion of the bill is centered on the constitutionality of the measure, not its effectiveness. The "Survey" for August 26 has the following statement: "The new law closes a long chapter in the struggle for the working children.—For all working children it holds out a new hope."

The New York Globe explains the bill as follows: "Under the bill it is to become illegal, one year after its approval, for the products of any mine or quarry that employ children under sixteen years of age to enter interstate commerce, or for the products of any mill, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment that employ children under fourteen years of age to enter interstate commerce. Products of industrial establishments that employ children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years more than eight hours a day, six days a week, or earlier than six o'clock in the morning or later than seven o'clock in the evening, are also excluded.

(Continued on page three)

◆◆◆◆◆ CONCERNING SILENCE. ◆◆◆◆◆
Still the Hughes supporters remain silent.
◆◆◆◆◆ Two weeks ago a challenge of debate on the issues of the Presidential campaign, signed by the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of the University of Oregon, was issued to the Hughes club on the campus. No answer was forthcoming and last week the challenge was reprinted in the Wilsonian.
◆◆◆◆◆ Yet there is a great silence from the bewickled element.

HANLEY SPEAKS TO CHEERING CROWD

Rural Credits Bill is Lauded by Progressive Leader Who Praises President's Constructive Policies. Burke Also Addresses Wednesday Meeting

"Why am I for Woodrow Wilson? Why are you for Woodrow Wilson? Why is the whole country for Woodrow Wilson?"

"Because this election is in reality only a recall instituted in the middle of a program of wonderful constructive legislation and wise diplomacy." This is how "Bill" Hanley of Burns, one of the leaders of the progressive party in Oregon and candidate for United States senator at the last election, explained the prevailing sentiment in favor of Wilson to the enthusiastic students and townspeople who gathered in Villard hall Wednesday night, to hear the cattle king of eastern Oregon. The rural credits bill was the main topic of his talk.

"The rural credits bill as framed under the Wilson administration is the greatest law ever put on the statute books by congress, said Mr. Hanley. "It has provided a credit for the farmer, the lack of which in the past has kept a large part of the land uncultivated. While the banks have had plenty of money to loan for the development of city property, people have been driven from the country because they could not get money with which to work their land except at high rates of interest. Today the farmers of the United States are mortgaged for three and a half billion dollars and the average interest rate is eight and a half per cent. Under the rural credits law more money will be at the disposal of the farmer and the rate

of interest will be cut in half."

Mr. Hanley closed Hughes as a "hand picked judge who sat on the bench and waited, knowing that he would be ripe for plucking when the politicians had secured his nomination."

Time and again during the course of Mr. Hanley's talk and that of Thomas C. Burke, collector of customs at Portland, the other speaker of the evening, the speakers had to pause to let the applause die down before they could make themselves heard. Mr. Burke spoke upon the characteristics of the opposing candidates.

"We have things far more vital than the mere history of the democratic and republican parties to consider at this time, he said. "The character of the issues which we will be called upon to decide at this election are to be determined by the character of the candidate we elect."

"On one hand we have Mr. Hughes, who started his career as a lawyer in New York. Soon after he began practicing he joined John D. Rockefeller's church and a short time later took charge of a Bible class in that church. I have nothing against John D. Rockefeller's church, that is not the point. I mention this only to show how close is the relation between Mr. Hughes and the powers of Wall street. Mr. Hughes' first successes at law were as a corporation

(Continued on page three.)

WILSON IS FAVORITE IN STUDENT ELECTION

Is Given 20 Vote Lead Over Mr. Hughes

Prediction of Wilsonian is Verified by Returns of Friday's Balloting—Freshmen Give Largest Majority—Juniors for Hughes.

Two weeks ago the Wilsonian took a straw ballot of the men and women in the different houses which showed Wilson to have a majority of 10 out of 210 votes cast. At that time it was predicted that a poll of the entire University would show a proportionate lead for the President. Friday a straw election embracing all of the students, faculty and employees was taken, in which about twice as many votes were cast as in the Wilsonian poll, and Wilson was given a majority of 20 votes.

While Friday's election was staged principally with the idea of acquainting the students with the methods of election procedure, it is considered as giving a good line on the presidential preference of the state, with the students, especially the freshmen, coming as they do direct from the homes of all parts of the state. A similar ballot taken in the University just before the presidential election of 1912 gave Wilson a plurality over Taft and Roosevelt which was proportionately the same as the plurality given him in the November election throughout Oregon.

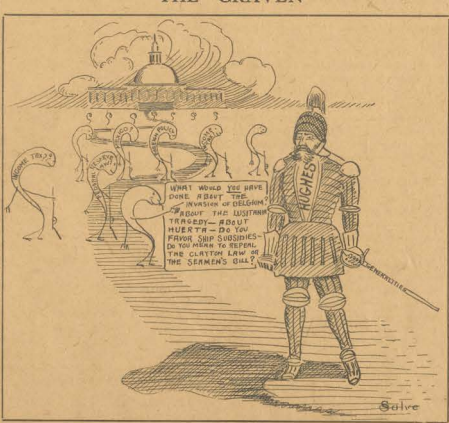
In last week's election it was the Freshmen who gave Wilson the majority by which he won out. The vote of the sophomores was evenly divided between the two candidates, the juniors gave Hughes a majority of 9 and the seniors went 9 for the President. By classes the vote was:

Freshmen—Wilson 93, Hughes 73.
Sophomores—Wilson 65, Hughes 65.
Juniors—Wilson 50, Hughes 50.
Seniors—Wilson 84, Hughes 75.

Members of the faculty and employees of the University on the campus voted in the senior precinct. That many of the students did not understand how to mark their ballots was demonstrated by the fact that several whole ballots and parts of others were thrown out in the count because they were not prepared as law prescribes they should be. Some put a cross after the name of the

(Continued on page three)

THE CRAVEN



"Had I a Sword of Keener Steel—But This Blunt Thing—"

◆◆◆◆◆ MODIFICATIONS. ◆◆◆◆◆
A part of the long expected supply of Wilson campaign buttons has arrived and those who have not yet secured campaign insignia may get one of the pins by applying to President Stanley Eaton, or the members of the Wilsonian staff. Copies of the Wilsonian and several different kinds of campaign literature may be had by applying at room 5, Friendly hall.

U. of O.
Collector
378.795
094W

University Wilsonian

Edited and published by the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of the University of Oregon.

FOR PRESIDENT—he, who through conscientious thought and consistent action, has demonstrated his fitness to manage the destinies of the nation.—WOODROW WILSON.

HANDY MISCONSTRUCTION

Appearing in last Friday's issue of one of the Portland papers is the following editorial, printed under the heading "Secure A Bad Precedent."

"Is it one of the functions of a state university, supported wholly by public funds, to lend the prestige of its name and a part of its publishing plant to partisan political propaganda?"

"This inquiry is made antecedent a four-page paper named 'University Wilsonian,' printed on the University of Oregon press, and obviously under the sanction of the governing body, labeled as a university publication. It is filled with the stock arguments and the conventional stuff which emanate at every general election from the publicity department of campaign headquarters of both major parties—purely partisan stuff of the sort sent out to cheap party organs for campaign use.

"No rational citizen will deny to the student body of the University of Oregon full freedom of thought and full freedom of voicing thought. It is well that every governmental principle should be subject to full and free discussion by the young men and women who attend the university. To make good citizenship a more important work for any American university than turning out great scholars. But to make the University of Oregon a feeble adjunct to the campaign machine of any political party is an outrageous misuse of a university's educational function.

"In permitting a partisan publication to be issued from the university's press under the implied sponsorship of the university, and under the editorship of one of its professors, a very bad precedent has been set. It offends a majority of the people of Oregon who support the university, for, in this case, the University of Oregon is made to appear as a tail to the Democratic kite."

Now that you have perused the weighty discourse, need it be said that the foregoing was clipped from the Telegram? What other newspaper in the northwest could have displayed such rare ability to construe and misconstrue facts to suit its purpose? Yet, granting the Telegram its wonderful interpretive genius, one must give them credit for having spread themselves upon this occasion.

Truly, the Wilsonians grieve to think that it has trod upon the sacred toes of "The Paper That Does Things (2)." Such enlightening information as the article contains, as for example:

1—"That the Wilsonian is 'labeled as a university publication.'"

2—"That the Wilsonian is published 'under the implied sponsorship of the university.'"

3—"That the Wilsonian is published 'under the editorship of one of its (the University's) professors.'"

What the Telegram did not say, for reasons best known to the Telegram, is that the Wilsonian says at the top of its editorial page that the paper is edited and published by the Woodrow Wilson Independent League of the University of Oregon, an organization of the students in their capacity as citizens of the United States. Further, the Telegram states the fact that no member of the

University faculty has ever seen a line of the material that has gone into the three issues of the Wilsonian before it was published, nor had any idea of the contents of the paper before the printed sheet was laid before them.

Were it not for the source of the compliment, the editorial staff of the Wilsonian would feel highly flattered to have its work mistaken for that of one of the instructors in the school of journalism.

NEUTRALITY OF WASHINGTON AND WILSON.

It is not difficult to find an analogy existing between conditions accompanying the policy of neutrality adopted by George Washington in 1793 and that policy as followed by Woodrow Wilson at the present time.

In 1793 England and France were at war. A concert of powers with England at its head were determined to crush the new republic of France and restore the old monarchial form of government.

France was our friend; England our recent enemy. Naturally the sympathies of the great majority of American people were bestowed passionately upon the French cause and the French people. We had just been born a republic from the crucible of an eight years war, the happy conclusion of which, was undoubtedly determined by the timely assistance of French in money, ships and land troops. It seemed to many our bounden duty that we, in turn, should assist in maintaining in France those principles for which we had sacrificed so much.

But Washington, in his famous proclamation of April 22, 1793, declared for absolutely neutrality.

It was not an easy thing to do. The policy was decidedly unpopular. A storm of criticism and protest arose that seemed to endanger the life of the young republic ere it had scarcely drawn its first full breath. But Washington had measured the costs. He had decided that it was not for his country to be drawn into war. He determined to stand by his decision.

Genet, minister of the French republic, endeavored by all sorts of methods to make America the base of supplies for French navy operations. His manipulations were endured for a long time. Washington's patience was great even as Wilson's has been great. But at last when the matter had gone so far that "force majeure" ceased to be a virtue Washington demanded that Genet be recalled. He was recalled.

But we did not go to war. All the vituperation that was heaped upon Washington's head could not drive him from his determined course.

A weaker man would have lost his vision of the true path to follow. His conception would have been twisted and turned and broken under the heated, clamorous cries of the multitude.

As with Washington so with Wilson. By infinite patience, by steadfastly refusing to heed the demands for war on the part of biased and financially interested ones, and by maintaining at all times a clear vision of the duty before him, he has steered our nation safely through the crisis thus far.

We feel confident when a strong hand is at the helm.

"One senator who reviled President Wilson on the floor of the senate for non-intervention in Mexico, declared that he owned 2,000,000 acres of land in that country that needed protection.—Senator Lane.

THAT OREGON SPIRIT.

This week-end is to be the greatest in the history of the University of Oregon. Hundreds of old grads, ex-students and friends will be here from all parts of the Pacific coast, primarily to take part in the Homecoming Day festivities and attend the Oregon-Washington game, which promises to be the most fiercely fought football battle ever staged in the west.

The visitors are coming to see Oregon Spirit conquer over Doble's machine, but they are not going to look for the old Oregon Spirit on the football field alone—in all of the activities and interests of the students they are going to look for that same spirit, and they are going to accept or reject the accusation, that the Oregon Spirit is dying, according to the "pep" the students display upon this occasion.

Throughout the state people have heard of the interest the University students are taking in the presidential election, an interest far surpassing that ever taken in a previous campaign, and some of the old students will recall some political contests in which the rivalry was more than warm on the campus. They will be looking for "hot stuff," so don't disappoint them. When you talk politics do it with all the vim and punch you've got in your system. Wear your Wilson button in a prominent place and wear it all the time. When you see a good friend of the President who is not wearing a button remind him of it. Put your whole heart into everything you do—that's the Oregon Spirit.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS GIVE WILSON MAJORITY

A poll of the department of Journalism, economics, history, English, science, foreign languages, education, architecture, commerce, and music gives Wilson a majority of 10 votes over the republican candidate. The instructors in only three of those departments lined up for Hughes. Wilson received 32 votes and Hughes 20.

The vote in the different departments was: Journalism, Wilson 2; Hughes 0; economics, Wilson 3; Hughes 0; English, Wilson 5; Hughes 0; history, Wilson 2; Hughes 0; science, Wilson 8; Hughes 2; architecture, Wilson 3; Hughes 1; music, Wilson 6; Hughes 4.

The commerce department was the only one that give Wilson no votes. Here Hughes received 4.

WILSON LEADS IN EUGENE HIGH SCHOOL STRAW VOTE

A landslide for President Wilson resulted when the instructors of Eugene high school took a vote of their presidential preferences the early part of last week. The President receiving 20 votes to Mr. Hughes' 7. The student body of the school gave largely in the same side of Portland and their vote gave the President 239 while Mr. Hughes had 170. Hunsley scraped together 3 and Benson 2.

It is noticeable that the economic department of the high school is as strongly in favor of President Wilson as were the economics professors of the University. These men, who have devoted their time to specialization in the study of governmental problems, all favor President Wilson's re-election.

Senator Harry Lane declares the Hearst family owns 300 square miles of land in Mexico. Why is it the Hearst papers demand war with Mexico?

MEN WHO UNDERSTAND SHOULD SET TARIFFS

Congressman Kent Says "Theory of Bald Protection Leads Toward Physical Combat."

At a recent meeting of the women's Hughes club on the campus one of the speakers mounted that frayed and time worn republican campaign horse, the tariff. This is what Congressman Wm. Kent, the only independent elected to the house of representatives, has to say of that dead issue:

"At constantly recurring intervals harking back to our old friend, the protective tariff, as though that were a throughout this campaign there is a paramount issue. By the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission, to report not only to the president, but to the house and senate, and to keep constantly in communication with the proper committees of the two houses, there will be furnished a basis for a treatment of situations as they may appear.

"We have departed from indiscriminate high protective tariffs that have resulted in the creation of trusts and special privileges, but neither the president nor the liberal and thoughtful portions of either party for a moment believe that there is anything sacred or fixed in the theory of protection any more than there is in the theory of a tariff for revenue.

"Certainly the retention of the duty on sugar to the end of making our country more self-sustaining in the event of commerce being disturbed, points to the need of and determination of treating the symptoms as they arise. The granting of added duties on dyestuffs points to a reversion to the idea of giving such infant industries as may fit our country an opportunity to develop.

"It is a matter of deep regret to any one who studies economics and believes in peace, to realize that the madness of the world compels some reversions to protectionism. For the bald theory of protection means commercial war, and commercial war leads neither toward physical combat, and thus there is danger of traveling in a vicious circle. For this reason, if peace and good will are to rule between nations, tariff adjustments should be entrusted to those who realize the axiom of economics that both parties may gain by trade, rather than to those who believe that the purchase of commodities from another nation spells out injury to the nation purchasing."

"It is certainly fair that the party which put the income tax on the statute book should be entrusted with the conspicuous improvement of the act"—Dr. Charles W. Elliot.

◆ WILSON GAINING VOTES ◆
◆ That Wilson is gaining strength ◆
◆ among the women of the University ◆
◆ is well demonstrated by reference ◆
◆ to the members of the Yutanian ◆
◆ club, who are devoting their last ◆
◆ three meetings before election to ◆
◆ the discussion of the presidential ◆
◆ candidates and their policies. Two ◆
◆ weeks ago a straw ballot taken at ◆
◆ the close of the meeting gave Wil- ◆
◆ son 15 votes and Hughes 12. Last ◆
◆ week another poll was taken fol- ◆
◆ lowing a discussion of the stands ◆
◆ taken by the two candidates on the ◆
◆ woman suffrage question. The re- ◆
◆ sult of the vote was Wilson 19, ◆
◆ Hughes 10. ◆

WOMEN TWICE REFUSE TO FORM HUGHES CLUB

CLASS ORGAN ZEPHRA
Shows Organizers' Efforts as Narrow and Partisan—Detrimental to Suffrage Cause.

Two distinct and deliberate attempts have been made within the past month and a half to lead the women of Eugene into the organization of a woman's party for the sole and only purpose of fighting Woodrow Wilson for President. In both instances the would-be organizers left town after a week's parading without having secured a single signer.

On September 18, Miss Margaret Whittenor from Detroit, Michigan, and Miss Mary Fendall from Maryland, met with a large number of local women, whose political preferences were for Hughes, and made a desperate attempt to stampede them into forming a Hughes club in Eugene.

"The women organizers met with a cold and discouraging party here," said a prominent local woman. "Although most of those who attended the meeting were Hughes supporters none fell for the scheme, which was simply a narrow, political method of defeating or opposing another candidate. The women seemed to be able to give no reason for fighting Wilson except that he is Wilson and a democrat. If they had been able to point out any flaw in his support of suffrage, we would have listened to them, but this they did not do."

Mrs. William Ken made another attempt to organize a Hughes party on October 10. She spent two weeks in Eugene and departed with the disfavor of her predecessors.

"For women to resort to such methods is obnoxious to the cause of Oregon suffrage," is the statement of the local Hughes women.

Hanley Speaks to Cheering Crowd

(Continued from page one)

lawyer and his subsequent practice has been always on the side of the corporations. Throughout his career he has been in close touch with the "big interests" and it is only natural that he should favor them.

"His sympathy with the money interests, of course, might be uncondemned. Yet the fact remains that he has such a sympathy—he demonstrated that as governor of New York when he vetoed the two-cent railroad fare bill and also the bill, drafted as a relief measure for the heat stricken tenement districts of New York city, providing a five cent fare on all street railways to the close suburban districts. He advised the legislature against the direct election of senators when that amendment was put up to the states; he opposed the income tax law and vetoed the bill providing equal wages for men and women teachers in the public schools.

"On the other hand we have Mr. Wilson, with an expert knowledge of economics and political science, a man who is democratic through and through—one who spats democracy with both a "big I" and a little "i". Mr. Wilson started his fight against big interests and class discrimination as president of Princeton university, where he broke up the exclusive clubs of rich men's sons though he was opposed by some of the most powerful capitalists in the country. His program in the interests of the masses, as opposed to the corporations, he continued as governor of New Jersey. Not in 50 years have all the Presidents

Would Suggest Wilson Regardless of Politics

(By C. E. S. Wood for the Wilsonian)

If Mr. Wilson were a republican I should earnestly work for his re-election. I cannot conceive of partisan politics. I have nothing to do with it. He has stood for progress and the progressive element of the republican party, such as Mr. LaFollette, gave him their support because he was a true leader and a true progressive. With the help of democrats, progressives and progressive republicans he has enacted into laws the best of the progressive party's platform.

Today we have a financial system which gives an elastic currency and makes hand-made plans no longer possible. We have a non-partisan tariff commission which takes the tariff out of politics and gives protection where it is merited.

We have the rural credit act, not yet in operation, which gives the farmer mortgage loans at five per cent for thirty years, relieving the greatest of all American industries and giving capital and credit.

We have the Adamson act, which prevented a union strike and opens an avenue to make such paralyzing conflicts impossible. The partisan press is crying that it is a gold brick—that it goes too far—that it does not go far enough but favors the railway brotherhoods. That is exactly the point. It goes no further than to declare an eight hour day and authorizes a full investigation of all else. It stopped the strike: republicans almost to a man united in passing it.

We have the child labor bill, certainly setting a good example, which could not have been passed without splendid republican help in congress. Yet partisan newspapers are saying that it is a very much overrated law and Mr. Hughes hinted it was unconstitutional.

So it goes—fault finding everywhere. The Germans say that President Wilson has been partial to England and pro-loyal papers and sympathizers that he has been partial to Germany. The great interests exploiting Mexico complain that he has not intervened and conspired that country struggling toward freedom for the poor peons, and the Catholic clergy, at least an influential group of them,

are complaining that he did not intervene to stop outrages on priests and nuns and confiscation of church property. They are waiting to do with it. He did not push through the suffrage amendment, though he has declared for equal suffrage and says he does not intend to quarrel with the method. If defeated, he will be defeated by the union of little hands of fault finders who are blind to the big constructive program only just begun, none of them powerful enough alone but taken together make a powerful onslaught. Defeat! Wilson—Punish him, is the cry.

Meanwhile, it is perfectly clear that Mr. Hughes is the candidate of those not in sympathy with progress, that progress which Wilson had defined as "Preferring People to Progress." Mr. Hughes is a good man but the big interests, the Mexican exploiters, the munition makers, the money masters, are certainly not for Wilson. And I presume they know who is their best man.

The war goes on; Latin America jealously watches our treatment of Mexico; Beveridge and Hearst plainly say we ought to own and conquer to the Isthmus. Putting aside the brutal medieval bandit morals of such an idea, do you realize what this would mean in the sacrifice of young men, the waste of billions of property, our loss of trade and the hatred of all South America?

For whom would this sacrifice be? For whom would these young men die? Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hearst would say for honor. The words honor and patriotism have been used to cover up the designs of rulers 'ere now. To me honor would only mean the mines of the Guggenheims the enormous tracts of land of the Hearst estate, the oil and asphalt holdings of the Standard Oil, etc.

I repeat, were Wilson a republican I would not be willing at this time to recall him and put in his place an untried man supported by the interests and their agents, Penrose, Weeks, Barnes, Smoot, Crane—whom Roosevelt once denounced as "burglars" and "porch climbers", agents for the malefactors of great wealth.

Keating-Owen Bill Valid, Says Reader

(Continued from page one)

"The bill further provides that products sold within a state within thirty days of their manufacture shall also be delivered."

"While certain republican campaigners say the last sentence quoted above leaves the manufacturer free to sell his child labor product within the state at the expiration of the thirty days, and that they may then sell out of the state, the St. Louis Republic thinks "it (the bill) will stand the acid test of the courts."

As to its constitutionality the Philadelphia Record points out that it is "a regulation of commerce, nothing else, and has regard to such regulations the powers of congress are exclusive and practically unlimited."

The New Orleans Times-Picayune says that "even if the courts should throw out the whole bill as transcending the powers of congress the campaign will not have been a waste. In a year or two the bill goes into effect, and we may reasonably look for a very great improve-

STUDENT POLITICAL CLUBS COMMENDED

Dr. Jordan Sees Big Benefits to Be Derived From Such Organizations.

In a letter to the University Wilsonian, congratulating the students of the University of Oregon upon the active part they are taking in the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson upon a non-partisan basis, Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, says:

"I am much interested in the growth of political clubs in the universities, not as partisan organizations, but as associations of men and women competent to weigh the issues of the day and of the future of democracy, while they themselves are becoming increasingly fitted for wise counsel and action.

"With regards to party differences and previous affiliations, I believe with you that the highest interest of the republic is served by the re-election of President Wilson. I recognize that in the large elements of his policy, domestic and foreign, President Wilson has striven to gain the final favorable verdict of history.

"There can be no nobler aim than this in national administration and this favorable verdict Mr. Wilson will secure and will deserve."

(Signed)

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Wilson Is Favorite in Student Election

(Continued from page one)

presidential candidate instead of before the names of the electors, while others violated the polling booth rules by taking their ballots away from the polling places with the intention of marking it and bringing it back later. All of the election officials were chosen from the different political clubs on the campus and every effort was made to have it conform in every respect to regular election procedure.

Dean E. W. Allen, of the Journalism department, acted as county clerk and the election was conducted under his supervision.

ment during that interval. We can count confidently on the delinquent states which have hitherto failed to put on their statute books any adequate law on this subject, or take any action to improve the situation. At the worst, therefore, there will be some improvement as a result of the new law, and we look in time for the fight to be finally won."

The New York Tribune (Republican) says, "If President Wilson was seeking political credit when he insisted on the passage of the measure, he is entitled to it now—He took his stand regardless of offending wealthy Southerners."

The interest of the Child Labor bulletin is centered in the constitutionality of the bill. Some idea of its chance to get by the Supreme court is obtained by a review of many decisions on interstate commerce cases. Chief Justice McKeen is quoted, "Congress is given power to regulate commerce. The power is direct, there is no word of limitation in it."

The New York Times notes that when President Wilson "named Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke for the Supreme bench he named men of the type likely to sustain the constitutionality of the child labor law."

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS DO HOMAGE TO PRESIDENT

Wilson Day Widely Observed
Throughout Nation

3000 Portlanders Parade Streets—
Gather at Armory to Cheer Nations
Head—C. E. S. Wood, Speaker—
12,000 People at Shadow Lawn.

Rallies were held throughout the United States Saturday by patriotic men and women who paused in their business to express their appreciation for the service which the President has rendered to the country in the last four troubled years.

In Portland more than 3000 people paraded through the streets while many times that number looked on and cheered. The crowd gathered at the Armory, where the President's Wilson Day address was read by Colonel Robert A. Miller. At every mention of the President's name the reader's words were drowned by renewed outbursts of cheering.

In his address Colonel C. E. S. Wood, speaker of the day, said in part:

"We hear much talk of Americanism. The assaults upon Wilson by those who did not have to meet the great problems as they arose are not my idea of loyal Americanism. The refusal by those seeking his high office to give him the smallest credit whatever for the broad, constructive economic policy he has begun is not my idea of loyal American citizenship.

"It is true on much of this vital reconstruction our President has had the noble support of those true progressives, both in and out of congress, who cared not so much out of what party came progress and liberty, as that progress and liberty came."

The President, himself, spoke to more than 12,000 people at Shadow Lawn. His speech was punctuated by wild cheering from his listeners. This was the largest crowd that has ever listened to the President at his summer home. The applause did not subside for several minutes when the President declared, "Our opponents want peace, not as gentlemen, but as braggarts obtain it."

**BEAT
H
U
G
H
E
S**

HUGHES SUPPORTERS FEW AT WILLAMETTE

Only Eight Answer call to Organize Club
Ballots Favor
Wilson.

Charles Evans Hughes does not appear to be in the circle of preference for President among the students and faculty at Willamette University. Recently a call was issued to Republicans on the campus to meet and organize a Hughes club; eight people reported. Following the chapel hour Tuesday morning, a straw vote was taken in which both the faculty and students participated. Wilson's plurality of the 270 votes cast was 36, the count showing 147 for Wilson and 114 for Hughes. The vote included all of the departments of the school except music and law and this week a poll of these two departments will be taken.

At Reed college also Wilson is the choice of a majority of the students. Following a debate on the relative merits of the two candidates and their policies, in which Wilson was supported by Colonel C. E. S. Wood and Hughes by Congressman C. N. McArthur, at the college assembly, Friday morning, a poll of the presidential sentiment was taken in the afternoon. The result gave Wilson 234 votes and Hughes 89.

"PEPPY" PILFERINGS

Did you ever notice that the gentleman who cries loudest for intervention doesn't belong to the national guard.

I am for the laboring man. Justice must be done him or there can be no justice in this country.—President Wilson.

What Colonel Roosevelt will not say on the stump: Mr. Hughes would make the best President in this country ever had.—Columbia State.

Observe that the man who raises the saddest wail over the Adamson bill is more likely to be driving a six cylinder car than a locomotive.

President William J. Foster, of Reed College says he is going to vote for Wilson because he believes more in human rights than property rights.

"If Hughes is elected and somebody doesn't put a clammer on Teddy's mouth, he'll have us hop-kipping and jumping into Mexico within three days."—Senator Lane.

I am willing to get anything for an American that money can buy except the rights of other men. I will not help my man buy a power he should not exercise over his fellowmen.—President Wilson.

WILSONIAN QUINTET SINGS AT BIG RALLY

Are Given Big Ovation at Cottage Grove
Last Night—Senator Lane
Speaker.

Senator Harry Lane spoke last night to 300 people in the armory at Cottage Grove, at which meeting the Wilsonian quintet, composed of Algie Weinheimer, John Huston, Stanley Eaton, Melvin Apple and Curtis Beach furnished the music. They made the trip in automobiles, leaving the University late yesterday afternoon and returning after the rally.

Sentiment at the meeting was strong for Wilson. Senator Lane was competing with another speaker and a dance in the same town, and yet there were not enough seats in the hall to accommodate the crowd. Benches were improvised from boxes and planks, one of which broke down under its weighty load. "That's the way the opposition to the President is going to break down," said the senator.

The quintette sang both before and after the speech. The songs were medleys of popular airs, to which words dealing with campaign issues had been cleverly set.

While the request that they take part in the meeting came rather late for the men to prepare, they had at least a dozen original campaign songs to offer their many hearers. However, more songs are needed and the members of the quintette have requested the Wilsonian to announce that they would like to have any ideas for songs turned in to the Wilsonian by Wednesday night. Words of two of the songs already received are:

Tune—"That Old Girl of Mine"
In your eyes the light of truth is stoat-ly bleaming
Mr. Wilson, so fair and fearless,
In your mind the great affairs of nations—

Great problems of the time.
Wilson we still love thee, for the sake of auld lang syne,
And it's safe to say when Hughes is done with shouting
Our votes will be thine.

Tune—"Pretty Baby."
Oh, we're looking for a Prexy for the great Red, White and Blue—
Woodrow Wilson! Woodrow Wilson!
And we've got to have a sincere man with judgment sound and true—
Woodrow Wilson! Woodrow Wilson!
Oh, you kept us out of trouble when we thought we must fight;
With honor all the time;
Oh, we've got to have a Prexy and the job was made for you,
Woodrow Wilson for mine!

"SUFFRAGE PROMISE IS WORTHLESS"—PARSONS

Hughes' Influence Would be Null in Getting Amendment, Says English Instructor.

"That those women who are going to vote for Mr. Hughes in the coming election, because of his stand on the suffrage question, have a mistaken conception of what he could do towards helping them secure national suffrage, is the opinion of Mrs. Mabel Holmes Parsons, of the English department of the University. Here, in part, is what Mrs. Parsons has to say:

"I do not believe that the suffragettes who are going to vote for Mr. Hughes have any grounds for the belief that his advocacy of national suffrage will be worth anything to them, for Mr. Hughes would have only a small influence in securing for suffrage that constitutional amendment by which universal suffrage can only be secured. Mr. Wilson by casting his vote for suffrage has gone as far as Mr. Hughes could go. We know Mr. Wilson is sincere because he has demonstrated his sincerity.

"I am for President Wilson first, because I am a citizen before I am an advocate of any kind of class legislation and as a citizen I consider it my duty to support by my vote, at least the constructive policies of the Wilson administration before considering the one-sex legislation of suffrage."

Mrs. Parsons thinks that there are reasons far stronger than woman suffrage which will aid the cause of women and children and these reasons are among the policies of Wilson. At a democratic banquet last Friday in the Portland hotel Mrs. Parsons said, "Never has there been a piece of legislation accomplished of greater or more vital significance to the cause of women and children than the rural credits measure. This coupled with the federal reserve bank act and child labor law have done more for the cause of women and children than has been accomplished in all the states in the past decade, securing to them in their homes actual happiness and prosperity."

**BEAT
W
A
S
H
I
N
G
T
O
N**

Please enroll my name as a
"FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT"
and a member of the
WOODROW WILSON LEAGUE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Name.....

Address.....

If you have not joined the League, fill out this blank and turn it in to the secretary, Cleve Simkins.