

# CAMP COMFORT

A few conveniences taken along when you go to the coast or mountains camping, help to make the trip more enjoyable.

- Let us fit you out with such items as an
- Folding Gasoline Stove
- Folding Chairs or Stools
- Old Fashioned Dutch Oven
- Table Kits
- Auto Tents, Axes,
- Canteen, Thermos Bottles.

Churchill Hardware Company  
The Iron Mongers

## Life of William Jennings Bryan

(Continued from page 1.)

making more than 15,000 miles and making about 600 speeches in 27 states. He polled 6,502,925 votes to McKinley's 7,104,779 and received in the electoral college 176 votes to his opponent's 271. Although defeated, Mr. Bryan remained the leader of his party and, after the Spanish-American war in 1898, in which he commanded the 3rd Nebraska Volunteer Infantry as its colonel, he opposed the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

In 1896, when again nominated for the presidency, he made "anti-imperialism" the paramount issue but refused to omit an explicit party declaration in favor of free coinage of silver in the party platform. This time he was defeated with a popular vote of 6,358,133 as against 7,207,923 for his opponent. He received 155 electoral votes to McKinley's 292.

Mr. Bryan returned to Lincoln, and started the publication of a weekly political journal called "The Commoner." Four years later, 1904, although not actively a candidate for the nomination, which eventually went to Woodrow Wilson, he vigorously opposed democracy's "conservative" attitude.

The interim between this period and the next presidential election of 1908 was occupied by Mr. Bryan now known by many of his followers as "The Peerless Leader," in several enterprises that kept him in the public eye. Notable among these was his trip around the world on which he started September 21, 1905. Accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, Mr. Bryan first went to Japan, and China where he was hospitably entertained and made numerous addresses, one of which, entitled "The White man's Burden" was commended by the Japanese-American Society. The Bryans were presented to the Emperor of Japan and were everywhere accorded the honor of foremost Americans. Later the party went to the Philippines where Mr. Bryan's views on Philippine independence were welcomed. During this visit the savage Murus of Mindanao Island created the Nebraska a "nation" or chief of one of their tribes.

Leaving the Philippines the party went to India, the Holy Land, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Italy, Norway, Sweden and other European countries, finally arriving in London on July 3, 1906. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan had "interviewed" King Edward VII, the Emperor of Russia, and other potentates, and Count Leo Tolstoy and had made numerous speeches all of which were reported in the American press and which inspired a desire on the part of democrats at home to give him a great reception which was done upon his return to American the following September.

About this time Mr. Bryan came out for world disarmament, an ideal which he said to have prompted his drifting in 1915, when he became secretary of state, of the particular form of peace treaty between the United States and foreign nations "by which all disputes were to be submitted to an impartial investigating commission for a year before hostilities could begin." This has been regarded as Mr. Bryan's greatest achievement for thirty foreign nations, and representing three-fourths of the population of the earth, became signatories to the document. About a year later the World War broke out in all its fury.

In 1908 Mr. Bryan was again named as the democratic standard bearer. The campaign was waged on the principal issue of opposition to "trusts" and for a third time the democratic nominee suffered defeat, polling 6,469,104 votes to Taft's 7,678,869 and receiving 152 electoral votes to his opponent's 321.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's reverses in politics, it is said, he was "a good loser." Of Presbyterian (Bryan) optimistic and of a religious nature, his setbacks failed to make him lose faith in his future. He refused to become discouraged. For the next four years, or until the campaign of 1912 which resulted in the election of President Wilson, Mr. Bryan continued to edit his newspaper and to attend the councils of his party.

In his first campaign his home in Lincoln was a mecca for prominent democrats, where Mrs. Bryan, a scholarly woman, formerly Miss Mary E. Harist of Perry, Mo., had been greatly loved by her husband in his political career, was a charming hostess. The Bryans had three children, one son and two daughters.

Always so regarded as a lecturer, especially at chautauques, Mr. Bryan's income was augmented by his

Germany would be like challenging a madhouse.

Sometime before this he was reported as being opposed to permitting the United States to make any loans to the belligerents. When the United States picked up the gauntlet of battle thrown down by Germany, however, Mr. Bryan promptly declared "she must be defeated at all costs" and offered his services to President Wilson as a private soldier.

While secretary of state, Mr. Bryan was often absent from Washington as a lecturer and this subjected him to no little amount of railery in the press. In a public statement he said the \$12,000 salary he received as a cabinet officer was insufficient to meet the ordinary household demands upon his purse and he felt obliged to supplement his income in other ways. One of his most popular lectures was "The Prince of Peace." When he entered the cabinet, Mr. Bryan astonished Washington by announcing that grape juice would be substituted for alcohol beverages when over the secretary of state and Mrs. Bryan entertained the members of the diplomatic corps. Indeed, Mr. Bryan in his long advocacy of teetotalism was credited by many with having done more than any other American outside of the prohibition party, to force the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution making the United States a "dry" nation. From March 1918 he was president of the national dry federation.

Mr. Bryan's leadership of the democratic party definitely was broken at the national convention at San Francisco in 1920, when he was defeated in his efforts to have a dry plank included in the platform. Throughout the campaign he remained silent and afterward said it was the first time in 40 years that he had made no speeches for a democratic presidential candidate. The reason for his action, he said, was that he did not agree with James M. Cox, the party's candidate who was defeated by Warren G. Harding, and that he did not want to debate with the candidate of his own party.

After his defeat on the convention floor relative to the proposed dry plank, Mr. Bryan said "My heart is in the grave with our cause. I must pause until it comes back to me."

Soon after the election of President Harding, Mr. Bryan suggested that President Wilson resign because the people had voted against the league of nations, one of the dominant issues of the campaign, and in favor of an association of nations as proposed by Mr. Harding. The former secretary of state proposed that President Wilson immediately turn over the office to Vice-President Marshall with the understanding that the latter appoint Mr. Harding as secretary of state at the beginning of the new congress and then resign so that Mr. Harding immediately could become president and put into effect his association of nations.

Having become a permanent resident of Miami, Fla., Mr. Bryan was elected from that state a delegate to the democratic national convention at New York in 1924. He took a prominent part in the proceedings, but his influence was greatly curtailed as compared with that which he exerted at previous national conventions of the party.

His advocacy of the nomination of William G. McAdoo had no effect in breaking the deadlock which continued for nearly two weeks between Mr. McAdoo and Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, the contest eventually being ended when the delegates switched to John W. Davis, who was nominated.

Mr. Bryan was a member of the resolutions committee and at one of the sessions when the K. K. issue was being discussed he dropped to his knees and urged the other members of the committee to join with him in prayer that they might be guided in the right light. The former secretary took part in the campaign, but was not as active as he had been in some previous ones. His brother, Charles W. Bryan, then governor of Nebraska, was the democratic nominee for vice-president.

Building up on his political activities with the 1920 national campaign, Mr. Bryan took a grater interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian church and devoted more of his time to lecturing. In 1923 he was defeated for moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church after an exciting contest. He was elected vice moderator at the general assembly of 1924.

An avowed opponent of the Darwin theory of evolution, Mr. Bryan made many addresses on the subject. Speaking in 1923 before the legislature of West Virginia, which was considering a bill to prohibit the teaching of the Darwin theory in the schools of that state, Mr. Bryan said:

"School teachers paid by taxation turbs religion. What we object to is for any scientist to put forth his guess and demand that we subscribe to it for the word of God. Evolution is an enemy of the Bible and furnishes a respectable excuse for men to deny the Bible." Among his writings on the subject were "The Menace of Darwinism," and "The Bible and Its Enemies."

**BULGARIA MOVES TO PREVENT PROFITEERING IN FOODSTUFFS**

SOFIA, July 27.—Minister of Interior Rusoff has directed the chief commissioner of provisions to begin proceedings against fruit and vegetable merchants in half a dozen cities to compel them to sell their produce at reasonable prices. Complaints had been made that prices three times as large as they should be were being charged. Some milkmen, who were said to be charging excessive prices, also were included.

The provision authorities were instructed by the minister not only to fine those found guilty of profiteering but to impose prison sentences of one year as well.

Students cost less per pound than butter.

**BILIOUSNESS**  
Bilious liver, sour stomach, sick headache, constipation, destroy both mental and physical efficiency.  
These disorders easily yield to **CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS**  
Pleasant and effective—only 25 cents

# OPEN!

## Associated Oil Company Wholesale Distributing Plant

Following weeks of careful planning and preparation, now comes the placing in operation of our wholesale distributing plant in this city.

In this opening is inaugurated a superior service in the marketing of the **MOTORMATES** (Associated Gasoline and Cylol Motor Oil). Ample and complete supplies of Associated products are close at hand, ready for quick delivery to our dealers. A depot of information, and sales and advertising assistance, has been placed, figuratively speaking, at the dealer's elbow.

In fact, everything possible has been done and will be done to better our service to our re-sellers and hence make easier for them a larger and more profitable business.

It has been the loyal support of our many dealers that has made possible the vastly increased demand and sale of Associated products, and our distributing plant a necessity.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

### MOTORMATES



### AUTOMOBILE AND CONSTRUCTION OF STATE HIGHWAYS

From 1907 to July 1, 1925, the state has collected the immense sum of \$26,805,350.66 from the licensing of motor vehicles. Of this total, \$141,246 was turned into the general fund of the state treasury and including the year 1912, and the balance, or \$26,664,104.16 has been expended in the construction, improvement and repair of state and county highways, according to a statement prepared by Secretary of State Ram A. Koser.

From 1913 to 1916, inclusive, \$174,012.50 of the funds collected from motor vehicle license was turned back to the counties for use in building and upkeep of the public roads, but this amount is included in the greater

amount above quoted. Of the \$26,664,104.16 expended on all roads throughout the state, \$12,851,216.69 has been expended through the medium of the state highway commission and \$2,146,815.56 has been expended by the counties, directly and indirectly.

The total amount expended in the construction, improvement and upkeep of the state highway in 1924 was \$1,231,231.23. This amount was expended through the medium of the state highway commission and \$1,231,231.23 was realized and expended from the sale of state bonds; \$2,251,262.12 from the motor vehicle gas tax; \$7,892,522.31 representing cooperative aid from the federal government; \$5,543,921.33 cooperative aid from the counties; \$5,602,428.91 funds derived from the one-cent road tax, and \$2,227,320.34 raised by the quarter mill road tax.

In 1924 the total amount of highway expenditures in the United

States was \$90,682,770. An aggregate of \$622,457,440.53 has been expended on federal road projects of which amount the government contributed \$276,365,497.66. The total mileage in the federal aid approved system in the United States was 174,350 miles. In Oregon the approved highway system covers a total of 49,789 miles of public highway, of which 818 miles have been treated with hard surfaced pavement; 1,243 miles have been gravelled or standard macadam and 218 miles have been graded and ready for surfacing.

The federal aid projects in Oregon aggregate a system of approximately 2,369 miles, for the most part being roads of an interstate character or connecting roads which have been designated a part of the national federal aid system, and the federal funds allotted to Oregon from 1916 to 1925 amount to \$14,236,489, of which \$1,552,462 was allotted for forest road work.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE**

Monkey Better Than Man.  
Editor News-Review: I am very much enthused over the recent evolution excitement.  
If man originate from a monkey?  
If so he is reverting back as plants and animals do. Soon our evolution friends will develop tails and walk on all fours as the monkeys do. These men will organize and stick together as monkeys do. Monkeys defend one another, they do not say more. Monkeys live and die natural. Men destroy their lives by bad habits. I do not claim that we descended from the monkey, but if so we have made slow development. We should try to be an honor to the monkey instead of trying to disgrace him.  
CLARENCE WHITE

**BARRETTES**  
Big new line of barrettes just in at Carr's. Big value 10c, 15c, 25c, and 30c styles. Also fancy combs.

**ICE TEA SIPPERS** 5c  
Get ice tea sippers at Carr's, 5c. Come in different color glass.