

SPIRIT OF AMERICA DEFINED BY HUGHES

Full Appreciation of Ideals of Democracy Held to Be Necessity.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 5.—What America needs just now above all other things is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy, said Charles E. Hughes in the course of a Fourth of July speech here yesterday. He asserted that the nation needs more than thrills in its patriotism, and said his dream of America was of a country officered by its best men actuated by no thought of self. He devotedly hoped, the nominee declared, for a new birth of the sentiment of unity from the country's present perils.

"We are not a rash people," he said. "We are not filled with a spirit of militarism. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks that the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he does not understand the United States."

"I have been long on silence and very short on talk: It is an odd experience that I am going through, picking up the threads of old relations. I think I have lived at least five years in the last three weeks."

"One of the pleasantest incidents of my return is to be sojourning with you in the shadow of the American flag. Wherever that flag floats there is a shrine. I don't care in what part of this favored land exercises in celebration of the anniversary of independence are held, there is cause of rejoicing because of the opportunities which only institutions like ours can afford."

"It is all very well to talk about the declaration and the strong sentiments which it contains, but that was backed by men—men who couldn't have committed it to memory, men who couldn't have repeated it; but men in whose lives was the incarnation of independence and whose spirit was breathed into that immortal document."

"It is because we had men who were willing to suffer, to die, to venture and to sacrifice that we have the country, and it is only by that spirit that we ever will be able to keep a country. I love to think of those hardy men. Quiet men, not noisy men, sensible men, not foolish men, straight men, honest men, dependable men, real men—that is what we mean by Americanism. There is a vast amount of good judgment in this country, much more than the headlines of our newspapers seem to indicate. There is a vast amount of thoughtfulness in this country. We are not a rash people. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks that the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he doesn't understand the United States."

"I am not going to make a speech, but I do want to say a word to you along these lines: We want patriotism and I don't think we are going to lose it very soon, although I do devoutly hope that out of the perils and differences of this time may come a new birth of the sentiment of unity. I do hope that in the midst of all these troublesome conditions we have a better realization of our national strength and of the import of our democratic institutions."

"The boy is going to thrill at the sight of the flag today just as he did 50 or a hundred years ago. We are all going to thrill when we hear the words of our national hymn and when we think of the long years of struggle and determination that have brought us to this hour. But we want something more than thrills in our patriotism; we want thought; we want intelligence."

"We need no vast extent of territory, nor great population, not simply extraordinary statistics of national wealth, although they speak in eloquent words of energy and managing ability, but what we need more than anything else is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy. Those ideals are that every man shall have a fair and equal chance according to his talent. It is not an ideal of democracy that one alone shall emerge because of conspicuous ability, but that there shall be a great advance of the plain people of the country upon whom the prosperity of the country depends."

"We deplore every condition in which we find man lower than he should be under a free government. We want victories of democracy that the level of success shall be raised."

"My dream of America is America represented in public office by its best men, men working entirely for the good of the republic and according to the laws and ordinances established by the people for the government of their conduct, and not for their personal or political desires and ambitions; America working her institutions as they were intended to be worked, with men whose sole object shall be to secure the end for which their offices were designed."

"If one will throw his personal fortune to the winds; if he will perform in each place, high or low, the manifest obligation of that place, we will soon have those victories of democracy which will make the Fourth of July in its coming years a far finer and nobler day than it has ever been in the fortunate years of the past."

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Washington, D. C., July 7, 1916.—A summary of the July crop report for the state of Oregon and for the United States, as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates (and transmitted through the weather bureau), U. S. department of agriculture, is as follows:

Winter Wheat—State: July 1 forecast, 11,600,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,200,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 489,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate,) 655,045,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat—State: July 1 forecast, 3,900,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 3,525,000 bushels. United States: July 1 forecast, 270,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 356,460,000 bushels.

Oats—State: July 1 forecast, 13,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,060,000 bushels. United States: July 1 forecast, 1,320,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 16,060,000 bushels (final estimate,) 1,540,362,000 bushels.

Barley—State: July 1 forecast, 4,250,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 4,680,000 bushels. United States: July 1 forecast, 206,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 237,000,000 bushels.

Potatoes—State: July 1 forecast, 6,140,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 5,520,000 bushels. United States: July 1 forecast, 369,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 359,103,000 bushels.

Hay—State: July 1 condition 87, compared with the eight year average of 91. United States: July 1 condition 93.4, compared with the eight year average of 82.2.

Pasture—State: July 1 condition 92, compared with the ten year average of 95. United States: July 1 condition 97.7, compared with the ten year average of 85.7.

Apples—State: July 1 forecast 1,070,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,045,000 barrels. United States: July 1 forecast, 72,500,000 barrels; production last year (final estimate), 76,670,000 barrels.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on July 1 of this year, and the second, the average on July 1 last year.

State: Wheat, \$2 and 89 cents per bushel. Corn, 85 and 85. Oats, 42 and 43. Potatoes, 82 and 102. Hay, \$11.40 and \$8.30 per ton. Eggs, 23 and 20 cents per dozen.

United States: Wheat 92.9 and 102.8 cents per bushel. Corn, 75.4 and 77.7 cents. Oats, 40.5 and 46.7 cents. Potatoes, 102 and 52.1 cents. Hay, \$12.10 and \$11.70 per ton. Eggs, 19.7 and 14.5 cents per dozen. Cotton, 12.5 and 8.6 cents per pound.

O. S. L. PUTS NEW PLAN IN FORCE ON ALL LINES

Hereafter There Will Be Special Rates for Over Sunday Excursion Trips.

The tired business men and workmen and for that matter most everybody else will greatly appreciate a new scheme the Oregon Short Line has decided to put into effect.

It has put into effect Sunday rates at just one-half the regular rates and a trifle higher for tickets good from Saturday until Monday.

With prices cut in two it is certain that a large number of people will plan some little visit or trip over Sunday which they otherwise could hardly afford. In this part of the state it will mean for the next two months a large number of people at Payette Lakes. A change from the heat and dust of the lower altitudes to the always cool and clear air of Payette Lakes will afford a day of rest and recreation that will be highly appreciated. While the Short Line is not likely to lose money by this change, yet it is entitled to much credit for its enterprise and evident desire to serve the public.

AMONG THE NATIONAL LEADERS

Washington, July 12.—There will be no democrats making any talks about "economy" on the stump this fall, judging from the way gossip is going in the democratic cloak room of both the house and senate. Since it has been discovered that the total appropriations for the present session will amount to more than \$1,500,000,000, even the members of that party are appalled. It will be recalled that only a few years back the democrats were yelling their heads off about a "republican billion dollar congress." Here in the first session of the 64th congress they have broken all records for public expenditures and have appropriated in one year far more than was appropriated in two years by the republican administration they condemned. This is the way democracy has "economized."

The attempt of the democrats in congress to criticize Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for president, is as ludicrous as it is pitiful. The few men who attempted it in speeches on the floor of the house have made a most lamentable spectacle of themselves. The recent effort of Congressman "Tom" Heflin of Alabama, an uncompromising democrat, was such a fizzle that many of the republican members of the house are circulating his remarks as a republican document and it is proving effective. A few more speeches of the Heflin and Borland type will greatly help to make the election of the republican national ticket nearer unanimous next November.

"There is one phase of the Mexican question that the American people will not overlook and which they will never forget," said Representative Edward H. Wason of New Hampshire. "It is this: When President Taft was grappling with this unfortunate situation, one of the great national safeguards he rigidly enforced, was an embargo on munitions to that revolution ridden country. On the other hand, when Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party came into power, one of the first acts was the lifting of this embargo and the allowing of the free and unlimited shipments of arms and munitions to the warring bandits of Mexico, Villa and Carranza, both of whom have proven false and traitorous to the American people. Wilson, though warned and urged by men long familiar with the Mexican situation from both parties at both ends of the capital, refused to listen. The attitude of the president on the matter of allowing the free entry of guns and munitions of war to Mexico, was a reprehensible and un-American act that will never receive the approval of the American people. It was the biggest and most unfortunate blunder in the history of American diplomacy."

The Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, of Indiana, formerly American ambassador to Mexico, was a recent visitor at the capitol, and he was most optimistic in regard to republican success in his state in the coming elections. Speaking of the situation to a group of republicans he said: "There had not been much doubt about the outcome in Indiana for some time, but the result of the Chicago convention and the placing of Fairbanks on the ticket simply clinched the victory. Not only will the republicans elect their state ticket, and two republican United States senators, but I thoroughly believe there will be a gain of six seats in the lower branch of congress, giving the republicans eight members of that body instead of two."

"I have not heard of a single republican who is going to vote for Wilson; on the other hand, I hear of many democrats who say they will vote for Hughes," said an Indiana member of congress to a group of colleagues. This shows how the political wind is blowing," he continued.

When the president spoke to the advertising men at Philadelphia he began with an audience of ten thousand. When he finished he was speaking to about half that number. The experience is typical. When he entered the presidency he could count his supporters and well-wishers in the terms of millions. That number has now suffered a large shrinkage—not proportionately so large as that of his Philadelphia audience, yet sufficient in volume to indicate clearly what is in store. No wonder the president finds himself "in a fighting mood."

From the democratic headquarters comes the announcement that Mr. Wilson will himself take the stump in aid of his campaign for re-election. If so, he will be the first president who has ever followed such a course

—and the sight will not be an agreeable one for the country. Most people have an old-fashioned and wholesome notion that there is a dignity attaching to the presidency and that the chief magistrate should remain in the white house and not go round on the stump. The rough-and-tumble debate between Taft and Roosevelt during the bitter primary contest of four years ago was not palatable to the people, and they will not relish the thought of Wilson on the stump this year. As for the republicans, they should welcome the news, from a political standpoint. Wilson has never yet made a speech in which he did not make some break—and if he gets out on the hustings he is sure to let his fatal facility for words get away with him; and we shall have additions to "watchful waiting," "too proud to fight," etc.

The United States government is to purchase 2,000 motor trucks at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 for use in Mexico. This is a war order prosperity for which the democratic party can properly take credit because their administration is responsible for the war with Mexico. Because they lacked sand the country gets war.

The United States Geological survey finds that the production of bauxite in 1915 was 41 per cent greater than in 1914. This is one more evidence of prosperity due to the European war. Bauxite is used in the manufacture of aluminum. During the calendar year 1914, our imports of aluminum, crude and scrap, amounted to \$4,000,000. In 1915, it fell to \$1,800,000. The war was serving the purpose of a protective tariff. For the calendar year 1914, our exports of aluminum amounted to \$1,546,000; in 1915, to \$3,650,000. It was a munition of war used in making war balloons, etc. Ninety per cent of the bauxite used in this country last year was produced in Arkansas, and of the 300,000 long tons consumed in manufacture, but one per cent was imported. This is prosperity of the democratic brand.

It is announced that President Wilson proposes to conduct a "passive warfare" with Mexico. That means that the Mexicans will plug our soldiers with bullets "made in America" while Woodrow bombards Carranza with literary shrapnel and machine-gun tut, tut. Now make the American eagle fletcherize.

A German chemist is reported to have discovered a method for making crow edible. The recipe should find its way here before November in order to be of benefit to the democrats.

It took ten thousand words for Lansing's note to Carranza. It took a few rifle shots for Carranza's reply.

BLACK ALKALI SOIL RECLAIMED BY AGENT

In one Oregon county the presence of black alkali rendered a tract of land practically worthless, and one of the owners called upon the county agent to suggest a method of treatment. Drainage was recommended with the suggestion that the trial be made on a small but representative plot. Because of high freight rates on small shipments of tile, four acres were drained at a rather high total labor and material cost of \$135.00. The owner gives the following figures on the operations:

Crop 1914, four acres—20 bushels barley, or five bushels per acre.

Crop 1915, four acres—275 bushels of wheat and barley, or 69 1/2 bushels per acre.

Placing a value of 80 cents per bushels on this crop, the result is \$222.40—\$135.00 or \$87.40 net gain this year from the above operation.

In our minds and from these results we firmly believe that tile drainage is an unqualified success. There are few investments that pay so well on alkali land. We intend to drain 40 acres more as quickly as possible.

This is but one of many demonstrations as they are made by the county agricultural agents now employed in fourteen Oregon counties. In this instance the co-operating farmer makes his own report as to results.

Miss Lesie McDonald
MATERNITY NURSE
Ontario, Oregon

Do You Need Dishes

Come and see ours. Very fine dishes—many popular designs—very modest in price.

In odd pieces or in any sized sets.

A 60 pieces set for only—

\$4.00

Can you equal it anywhere else?

CASH
Variety Store

"My Druggist"

"My Druggist" is what we want you to call us and if you give us an opportunity we will live right up to your expectations in every respect.

—We will sell you drugs of absolute purity and freshness.

—Your prescriptions will be filled with faithful attention to the minutest detail.

—The toilet articles you buy will be the best money can obtain for the price, and the price will always be low.

—The rubber goods we sell are of the best make and will prove eminently satisfactory to you.

—We will give you our best in everything, including service.

Everhart Drug Store

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, without a

regret! You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!

**PRINCE
ALBERT**

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This is the reverse side of the tily red tin.

THE Prince Albert tily red tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message to you on its reverse side. You'll read—"Process Patented July 20th, 1907." That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out! Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in tippy red bags, in tily red tins, in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever crystal-glass humidor, with sponge moisture top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!