



WHICH ONE SHOWS UP THE STRONGER FOR SUFFRAGE? THINK IT OVER!
—From Denver Post.

WILSON'S SERVICE TO AMERICA'S FARMERS

Remarkable Record Set Forth In Letter by the President.

NEW LAWS AND NEW OUTLOOK

Farm Loan Act, Federal Reserve Bank, Provisions For Warehouse and Marketing Facilities Are Only a Part of Large Program Executed by the Democratic Administration.

No administration has ever done so much to advance the agricultural interests of the United States as that of President Wilson. The record is set forth briefly and effectively in a letter written by the president to Congressman A. F. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives, as follows:

The White House, Washington, Aug. 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Lever—It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the services rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth:

First.—Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

Second.—Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

Third.—Greatly increased provision has been made through the enactment of the co-operative agricultural extension act for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the states and the federal government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended, annually under its terms, from federal and state sources alone, a total of over \$8,000,000 in the direct education of the farmer, and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

Fourth.—Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance and rural organization.

Fifth.—Provision was made promptly for the creation of an office of markets and rural organization, and the appropriations for this office, including those for entering new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated, and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

Sixth.—The problem of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

Seventh.—Under the cotton futures act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

Eighth.—The United States grain standards act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

Ninth.—The United States warehouse act will enable the department of agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various states. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts, which will be widely and easily negotiable.

Tenth.—Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the federal aid road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act not only, but will result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by states and localities.

Eleventh.—The federal reserve act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

Twelfth.—It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the federal farm loan act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which, I believe, will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive and therefore insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours,

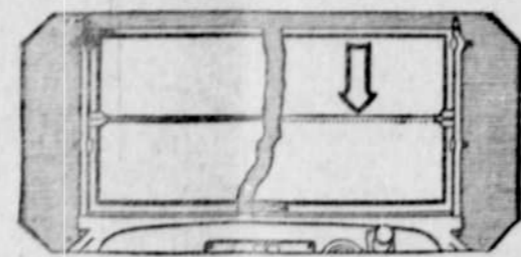
WOODROW WILSON,
Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.

Not the Same.
"What's the difference between admission to a picture show and admission to the penitentiary?"
"I give it up."
"One is 10 cents and the other is sentence."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

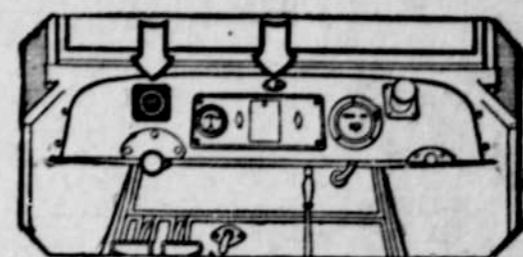
All the Alexandrias.
Alexandretta or Scanderoon, the port in the angle of Syria and Asia Minor, is the successor of the Little Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great.

Next to the great one in Egypt, it is the best known now of his many Alexandrias, which were dotted about wherever he went in Asia. There were among them Alexandria ad Caucasum, apparently northeast of Kabul; an Alexandria close to ancient Troy; Alexandria in Arachosia, probably Alexandria in Arachosia, probably Kandahar, and Alexandria ad Jananem, perhaps near Khodjend. Alexandria in Piedmont has nothing to do with the Macedonian, but was named after Pope Alexander III.

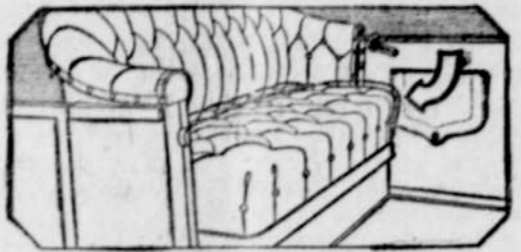
4 New Refinements



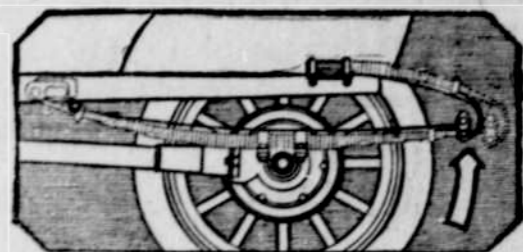
Arrow points to new and improved windshield. Upper half overlaps lower half. Absolutely rain-tight.



Instrument board, showing gasoline gauge, electric dashlight, speedometer, electric starting and lighting plugs and ammeter.



Wider and longer seats and deeper cushions, as indicated by arrow.



Arrow shows old and new spring construction. New springs much longer and more flexible.

MAXWELL Motor Cars are now equipped with a new and improved windshield, still longer and more flexible springs, wider seats, deeper and softer cushions, dashlight, gasoline gauge, and other equally important refinements.

To the generous value heretofore present in the Maxwell product, these extra improvements have now been added.

This is in line with the Maxwell policy—so widely advertised—not to change the Maxwell in any essential detail, but to continue improving it so that it will always be a standard, recognized product, constantly abreast of the best practices of the industry.

Notwithstanding the superlative and sometimes confusing claims that are made in behalf of various automobiles, we restate our sincere conviction that **Maxwell Motor Cars offer more real value**

per dollar than any other car in the world.

This too, is the belief of the thousands and thousands of Maxwell owners. And these beliefs are supported by actual and tangible facts. We actually *know* that within the entire history of the automobile business, no motor car—in any class or at any price—has equalled the Maxwell in honest dollar-for-dollar value.

And if you will examine a Maxwell, ride in it, compare it with other cars, consider its splendid record, reputation and past performances, **you too, will know it.**

Call or phone for a demonstration.

**W. F. Pennington, Agent,
STAYTON, OREGON**

Maxwell \$595

F. O. B. DETROIT

Deferred Payments If Desired

Scientific tests have shown that in occupations employing the larger muscles women tire more rapidly than men, while in work in which smaller muscles are used they are more efficient.

MEXICO IS COMING BACK.

Saved From Conquest, It is Working Out its Own Destiny.

Encouraging news continues to come from Mexico, and the tirades of President Wilson's critics grow tamer all the while. Mexico has seen much misfortune, has borne many trials, has experienced many tragedies, but there is a buoyancy to the present situation that gives cheer to friends of that long suffering republic.

Americans coming from that country bring optimistic assurances. They declare that there is much better government there than for many years, that Carranza money is increasing in value, that business is picking up and that law is being respected.

The New York Evening Sun, a Republican newspaper, which usually criticizes everything President Wilson does, is compelled to recognize the facts telegraphed from San Antonio, Tex., by William G. Shepherd, war correspondent of the United Press, who has been one of the keenest observers of conditions both in Europe and Mexico. Mr. Shepherd, back from a long service abroad, was sent recently to the Mexican border. After a careful survey he reported conclusions which the Sun displays under the heading: "Mexico Coming Back—Business Grows Brisk—Confidence in Carranza Increases, and 'Things Look Up.'" In part Mr. Shepherd says:

Mexico is coming back. It's not a dead rubber nation. It's not a bounce in it.

A summary of the news from the heart of Mexico gathered in the last three weeks along the border from Americans (including some Mexicans) shows beyond doubt that conditions are improving, confidence in Carranza is growing, the situation is gaining buoyancy. Carranza money is gaining in value and business is picking up.

A "saunterer" in the old days was one who had made a pilgrimage to the Sainte Terre, the Holy Land. The connection between the word and place is clear.

THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL BAG.

Such Letters as This Are Coming Daily to White House. July 29, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President:

It is not necessary that I should bother you with a communication, and it does not need a reply. I am not seeking political favors or preferment, but desire to say for your information that some Progressives absolutely refuse to have their acts guided or controlled.

I am a native of Illinois. I established the A. M. Webster company of Peoria, Ill., and it is now owned and controlled by my son, who is engaged in handling farm properties. For twenty-five years I have advocated just such a rural credit bill as you have signed. I am highly pleased and not only pleased with this act, but many more a.s. since you have been our president.

I was born in a Republican home and rocked in a Republican cradle. I did not vote for you; but, being disgusted with many Republican rulers of our state and nation, I joined the Progressive party and still hold to Progressive principles. Owing to the fact, however, that the men who stood loyally by Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party were finally dumped into the scrap basket and as we have since been grossly insulted by having Progressive leaders tell us that we must go back to the G. O. P. in order to save the nation from Democratic misrule and disaster, I balk.

Mr. President, your administration has satisfied me. I could give innumerable reasons why this is so, but to the point. I have appointed myself as a committee of one to vote for you and the Democratic ticket in November and do what little I can toward helping Democratic success.

May God bless you in your every effort and guide your every act. Yours sincerely,
A. M. WEBSTER.

NORMAL REGENTS FAVOR MEASURE

BOARD MEMBERS ASSERT ONE SCHOOL AT MONMOUTH CANNOT SUPPLY NEEDS OF ENTIRE STATE.

Salem, Ore., Sep. 22.—The Board of Regents of the Oregon Normal School filed its final draft of a survey made of the Normal School condition to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on Thursday. That the State of Oregon is sadly in need of an additional Normal School as is provided by the initiative measure creating such a school at Pendleton is recognized by the Board of Regents in their final report made after an exhaustive survey of the condition of the one present school at Monmouth. They recognize too, in their report, that any new Normal School should be located in a town having public schools large enough to provide ample teacher training practice for the (teacher) students of the Normal.

"It is apparent to anyone who has studied the situation that there is need of additional Normal School facilities in Oregon; the Monmouth School alone cannot care for the number of students who desire to be or should be enrolled in Normal School within the next two or three years, and it will be necessary to send Oregon students to Washington and California for their training."

Wanted Her Share.

"It's no use trying to get away from the solemn fact that the woman of today is a most practical and resourceful creature," said the man who has known a few.

"What makes you think so?" a friend asked.
"The sentimental attitude of a girl I know. I told her that she had inspired some of my best poems. She didn't say a word about the poems, but she wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."—New York Times.

everything about a rainy day seems to say to keep dry, to work in comfort wear the FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER \$3.
A. J. Tower Co - Boston

How's This?
"I had a One Hundred Dollars Reward for my case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure."
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
"I, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 25 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm."
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the cause, and cures all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, etc. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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OREGON and WASHINGTON
Business Directory
A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive statistics of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking points; also Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession.
R. L. POLK & CO., SEATTLE