

JOHN K. SHIELDS.
Head of Tennessee Supreme Court
Elected United States Senator.



An Inaugural.

These verses are made up almost entirely of phrases taken from the President's inaugural address.

A nation deeply stirred by solemn passion
At sight of wrong
Calls to heroic work of restoration
The brave and strong.
With heartstrings swept as by an air
from heaven—
From God's white throne—
We listen to the moan of countless
thousands,
Life's undertone.
No day of triumph but of dedication is
this our time;
Men's hearts, men's lives, men's hopes
appoint us
Our task sublime.
O God, here at the hearthstone of the
conscience
We seek Thy light;
Justice and only justice, is our motto—
Show us the right!

Insect Exterminator

(PATENT APPLIED FOR)
An inexpensive and simple little device designed, tested and found most effective in the destruction of the flea beetle and general plant insects. Patented and thoroughly tested by George O. Walker and found most practical in his large tomato field last season.

A TESTIMONIAL
Among many other testimonials Mr. Walker submits the following from Harry K. Metcalf, proprietor of the Sunnyside Greenhouses, Cottage Grove:
"I have seen your insect catcher and I believe it to be a very complete and effective trap for tomato fleas, beetles, etc., and it certainly cannot injure the most tender plant as the spray cure often does."
H. K. METCALF.
If your dealer does not handle them order one by mail, only 50c and lasts a lifetime.

George O. Walker
WALKER, OREGON

Your old shoes made as good as new at less than half the cost of a new pair at Dr. Goff's shoe hospital, next door to the express office.

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With the Freshest Flowers of the Printing Art. It is a Complete, Up to Date Printing Plant, Ready to Do Your Commercial Printing Attractively, Your Law Printing Accurately, Your Social Printing Artistically and All Printing Expeditiously.

\$3,000,000,000 AS GOOD ROADS FUND

Bourne Proposes to Spend It In Next Fifty Years.

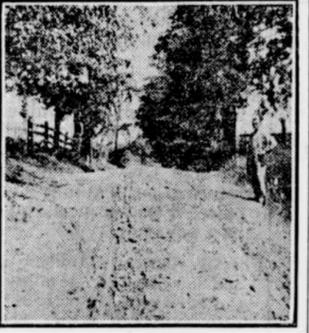
A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Ex-Senator Advocates Expenditure of Vast Sum by Government and States For Construction and Maintenance of Highways—Advantages of Plan.

Former United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., chairman of the joint committee on federal aid in the construction of post roads, in a special report to the committee proposes to spend \$3,000,000,000 for good roads in the United States, \$1,000,000,000 for construction and \$2,000,000,000 for maintenance, both extending over a period of fifty years. Besides this great scheme, all the hundred and odd other good roads measures which have been proposed from time to time in congress pale into insignificance.

The Bourne plan contemplates the creation of a construction fund of \$1,000,000,000, appropriated among the states upon the basis of area, population, assessed valuation and road mileage; that the states shall deposit in the United States treasury fifty year 4 per cent bonds for the amount due them as worked out on this basis, upon which the federal government shall lend the par value for road construction. In its turn the federal government would issue fifty year nontaxable 3 per cent bonds, to be sold in \$20 denominations or multiples of that sum to all buyers.

The bill suggested by Mr. Bourne to carry out the plan he has evolved contains nine sections, the most interesting of which relates to the apportionment and crediting to the several states of "the United States highway fund," as it is called, thus: "The United States highway commission, hereinafter created, shall ascertain in the most practicable manner, from the best information available, the total land area, the population according to the last federal census, the total assessed valuation of all taxable property and the total mileage of public highways in each of the several states, and shall compute the percentage of the total of these four items possessed by each state. They shall then compute the average of the four percentages for



A TYPICAL POST ROAD.

each state, and this average shall be the per cent of the \$1,000,000,000 United States highway fund that shall be apportioned and credited to each state."

The bill also provides, of course, for the establishment of the necessary machinery to carry out the plan—a head office in the District of Columbia; a highway division in each of the states, in charge of a United States highway engineer; a national school of highway and bridge engineering in Washington, for the purpose of training specialists for the work of road building; a United States highway commission, composed of the chairmen of the senate and house committees on postoffices and post roads, and the director of the office of public roads.

There are some obstacles in the way of the adoption of the Bourne plan. It is in no sense compulsory. The states can do as they please about it. They need not go into it if they do not wish. If they do not go into it they would get none of its benefits, but at the same time they would not assume any of its burdens. J. E. Pennypacker, the statistician of the Bourne committee, shows that in twenty-seven of the states their constitutions would permit the borrowing of money for public works and that in twenty-one states constitutional amendments would be required to enable them to issue bonds for public works.

The advantages claimed for the plan as formulated are here noted.

Incentive to the states for activity and expedition in road construction by utilization of the superior credit of the government.

The establishment of practical and desirable co-operation between the federal government and the states.

Tenm work between the federalists on good roads and the state specialists without subservience in the state instrumentality to any federal bureau.

The establishment of a practical concrete plan for a long period with definite knowledge as to the liability of the federal government.

In Mr. Bourne's opinion the measure would give the country what it imperatively needs—a great system of good wagon roads, which would "vastly increase the happiness, prosperity and comfort of our people and double the value of our agricultural lands."

THANKSGIVING ONCE A YEAR.

"There are some folks," says preacher, "I think are awful queer. They never think of thanking God Until November's here."
"They get their mercies right along. Their blessings come to cheer; But, no; it's not Thanksgiving day. Wait till November's here."
"The church bells tell of mercies, And they call to duty clear; But, no; the time to offer thanks Is when November's here."
"God's poor are ever with us. They oft hunger and need cheer, But Thanksgiving day's for charity. Wait till November's here."
"It's right to have Thanksgiving day If thankful all the year, But what a sham to put off thanks Until November's here!"
"Thanksgiving is a hollow shell Unless the heart is in it. We must the Giver imitate, Whose gifts are so infinite."
C. M. BARNITZ.

KURIOS FROM KORRESPONDENTS

Q.—Does a hen always lay at about the same time in the day? A.—While in full lay a hen generally lays about the same hour, and as she nears the end of her clutch of eggs she lays a little later each day until she quits.
Q.—In feeding hens in what proportion should mash stand to solid grain? A.—One pound mash to two pounds grain.
Q.—Is it necessary to put ventilators in the roof of an open front house? Does the Muscovy duck mature as quickly as the Peking? A.—No to both.
Q.—I have an Orpington here that is pure white, the first one I have seen, and I wish you to tell me how to make him stay white. A.—Very few Orpingtons stay white. The sun and rain seem to conspire to turn them brassy. Some claim that protection from these keep them white. Try it.
Q.—I am from the south, and you are from the north, and there is a matter I wish you to explain. I recently visited my aunt in New York state and found the eggs there fresh, sweet and large and 30 cents per dozen, but down here in Florida the eggs are small, mostly stale and as low as 12 cents. Do you suppose any one could be genius enough to make an egg farm pay here? A.—In the far south many farmers consider hens a necessary evil. They keep small sized mongrels and let them scratch for themselves all summer. Their eggs are laid anywhere and lie in the heat all day, and the bad nesting, handling and storing spoils them. Near towns and cities the farmers market a better product, but in out of the way places the eggs wait for a chance customer and often wait long and, being low in quality, the price is low. An egg farm producing a bon ton laid while you wait product ought to flourish in such rotten egg conditions.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

It is wise for the crate fatterer to be on the lookout for sick and dead fowls, especially in the hot season and toward the end of the feeding period. The removal of a fowl that is off its feet to a grass run often restores it quickly. When a dead fowl is left to putrefy in a crate the whole bunch is often knocked out.
There is always wisdom in knowing when to quit. We refer here to exhibitors who start with big wins at the opening of the show season and then lose all and more than they have gained in the end. One way to thus fall down is to send the same birds to too many shows. They start fine, get worn out and then lose.

Musty straw is unhealthy for hens to scratch in, and oats stored in the sheaf, if there is much of it, often sweat and mold. Clean, dry wheat straw is our favorite for scratch floor litter.

Feeding hens grain in the sheaf is not practical. While they get some exercise tearing the sheaves apart, they nearly always get too much grain and much is wasted. It is better to thrash the grain and make the hens dig for all they get in the straw.

State bulletins give us much information about the birds as insect destroyers, but seldom do you read of the destruction done by poultry to the pests. Turkeys and guineas are at the head of the bug killer procession, and their propagation should be encouraged. What is more, they turn these pests into pounds of fancy meat.

That the modern chicken thief is a scientific expert is shown by the manner in which the whole flock of Harry Bodine of Collingdale, Pa., was stolen. The thieves simply threw a rag, saturated with chloroform, under the roost and skipped with the unconscious birds.

In placing leg bands on fowls they should not be sealed to constrict the leg, and allowance should be made for future growth of shank. It is torture for a fowl to wear a band that is too small, and when this is allowed to become imbedded in the leg the owner should be pulled by the S. P. C. A.

A company has been organized in Columbia county, Pa., for the raising of hogs and turkeys on second growth timberland that is good for nothing else. Barren land is considered ideal for poultry by many until they try the trick.
There is a canard going the rounds that hens will double their output if the house is illuminated at night, and market chickens will eat and grow faster. Hens must have a regular amount of sleep, like humans, or they break down, and their egg machinery and digestive apparatus can only do a certain amount of work and must have rest also or a collapse occurs.

C. M. Barnitz

MEXICAN HATRED OF U. S. GROWING

"Boycott American Goods," Is Jingo's Latest Cry.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS ARISE.

Caused by Refusal of Washington Government to Recognize Huerta as President—Ambassador Wilson's Recall Asked For—Smelting Company Sending Employees Away.

Mexico City.—Resentment against the United States and Americans because Washington does not recognize the Huerta government seems to be growing here, although the anti-American movement has not yet assumed a menacing phase and probably will not. Thus far it has been confined principally to newspaper suggestions that a boycott be declared upon American products, coupled with the use of the word "Yankee" in editorials in as offensive a manner as the writers can employ it.

Scores of shops have posted placards in their windows reading, "No American goods sold here." This is not especially significant, because the proprietors of most of the shops where the placards are displayed are either Spaniards or other foreigners, or ordinarily do not vend merchandise made in the United States. Thus far no Mexican, so far as known, has refused to sell goods to Americans or rejected United States money.

One big dry goods store placed in its show window a manikin dressed like Uncle Sam bearing two satchels. One was lettered, "I am going away," and the other, "Goodby, Mexicans." Another figure, that of a Mexican woman, was labeled, "I indorse the boycott."

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the first secretary of the American embassy, when he saw the figures, looked up the proprietor of the store and suggested that probably some 5,955 American customers might not approve such plesantry. The proprietor promptly removed the figures.

Some talk has been heard among the lower classes of an anti-American



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AMBASSADOR HENRY LANE WILSON.

demonstration, but it is doubtful if any attempt at one will be made; besides, the police probably would put an end to it promptly.

The more timid among Americans fear trouble unless something is done quickly either by the United States or Mexico to render the diplomatic situation between the two governments less strained. The Mexicans are greatly pleased at the prospect of the United States and Japan becoming embroiled over the California situation. They look upon the action of President Wilson in forbidding any naval or army movement calculated to arouse Japan's suspicions as a confession of weakness and a fear in Washington that Japan might declare war.

The exodus of Americans continues.

A report reached here that, alarmed at the prospect of a total cessation of rail traffic due to the activity of the rebels, the American Smelting and Refining company is sending its families from Agascalientes to Vera Cruz by a special train and is trying to charter a steamship to transport them from Vera Cruz to New York.

Those Americans here whose opinions are worth while do not hesitate to pronounce the diplomatic situation as between Mexico and the United States impossible. They favor recalling Ambassador Wilson and sending here a commissioner to take up the question of recognition with the government whose communication with Mexican officials would not be hampered by embarrassing personal and official relations in the past. It is not questioned that the continued retaining of Henry Lane Wilson here constitutes a grave impediment to an understanding being reached by the two governments. The sooner Washington appreciates this and acts the sooner will Americans in Mexico see a possible way out of the tangle.

Printer's ink won't make the car go. There's only one reason why 200,000 new Ford's can't possibly satisfy this season's demand. The car itself is right with a rightness that is unmatched anywhere at any reasonable price.

There are more than 220,000 Fords on the world's highways—the best possible testimony to their unexcelled worth. Prices—runabout \$525—touring car \$600—town car \$800 f. o. b. Detroit with complete equipment. Catalogue from Nesmith Auto Co., Cottage Grove, Oregon.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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The Catalogue House

A catalogue lists a double work harness, No. 10 L 2316 at \$46.74. I will supply any farmer or teamster with the same harness at the same price plus \$1.00 for freight.

C. W. BEALS

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When in Need of Family Table Supplies

Select Stock, Fresh and Clean

New Stock of Garden Seed, Country Produce Bacon-Lard-Flour

Jansen & Walker
PHONE NO. 9

The **Marlin** Repeating Rifle

Model 1897

Shoots all .22 short, .22 long and .22 long-rifle cartridges; excellent for rabbits, squirrels, hawks, crows, foxes and all small game and target work up to 200 yards.

Here's the best-made .22 rifle in the world!

It's a take-down, convenient to carry and clean. The tool steel working parts cannot wear out. Its Ivory Bead and Rocky Mountain sights are the best set ever furnished on any .22. Has lever action—like a big game rifle; has solid top and side ejection for safety and rapid accurate firing. Beautiful case-hardened finish and superb build and balance. Price, round barrel, \$14.99; octagon, \$16.00. Model 1897, similar, but not take-down, prices, \$12.15 up.

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The Marlin Firearms Co., 42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

It pays to reload your shells! Your empty fired shells are the expensive part of factory ammunition. They're as strong and good as new, and it's easy to reload. Merely de-cap and re-cap shell, insert powder, crimp shell on to bullet. You reload 100 .32-40 S. R. cartridges (buying bullets) in 35 hour at total expense 77c.; casting bullets yourself, 85c.; new factory cartridges cost \$2.52. Free—Ideal Hand Book tells all about reloading all rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition; 160 pages of valuable information; free for 3 stamps postage. The Marlin Firearms Co., 42 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.