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NOTICE We have cheap Eastern money to loan on improved farms at low rates, interest payable annually and pre-payment privileges. Why not improve your farm with some new buildings, or a new barn or buy that adjoining 40 acres? We furnish the money. HECKER & BEAM, Albany, Ore.

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Pendleton Normal School Proven Necessity

(Copied from Portland Oregonian.)

MONMOUTH, Ore., June 26.—The Oregon Normal school opened this week . . . students enrolled 133, largest on record for state Normal in Oregon . . . how to care for large student body a problem . . . 500 being crowded into auditorium with seating capacity of 550. Galleries filled with extra chairs in aisles. More than 150 students seated on platform. New boarding houses completed, additions to rooming houses built and tents used. One hundred girls sleep on upper floor of school. The official school report gives 150 grade pupils in Monmouth, for teacher practice.

Read what these you have elected to handle the affairs of your state and who are thoroughly informed regarding school conditions in Oregon have to say concerning measure 308 on the ballot at the coming election:

By James Withycombe, Governor of Oregon: "Oregon is unquestionably in need of more normal school work and Pendleton is the logical place for a school of this class in Eastern Oregon." By J. A. Churchill, State Superintendent of Public Instruction: "I trust that the voters of the State will assist in raising the standard of our schools by establishing a State Normal School at Pendleton." By P. L. Campbell, President of the University of Oregon: "At least one additional Normal School is urgently needed in Oregon." By W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College: "Since the people of Pendleton are initiating a measure for the establishment of a Normal School at that place, it will give me pleasure to support this measure." By J. H. Ackerman, President Oregon Normal School, at Monmouth: "A careful analysis of the situation will convince any one that Oregon needs a Normal School in Eastern Oregon and Pendleton fills all the government requirements." By the County School Superintendents of Oregon: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the County School Superintendents of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, that the best interests of the schools of the State demand increased facilities for the training of teachers, and that we, therefore, endorse the initiative measure to establish a Normal School at Pendleton." By Mrs. Charles H. Castner, President of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs: "I most heartily endorse the location of said Normal School at Pendleton." Prof. Robert C. French, Former President of the Normal School Located at Weston: "An immediate establishment of such a school at some central point such as Pendleton would prove a great asset to the State of Oregon." B. F. Mulkey, Ex-President Southern Oregon Normal School: "I shall support the location of an Eastern Oregon Normal School at Pendleton."

State Board of Regents of Oregon Normal School declares that "the necessity for additional Normal school facilities in Oregon is apparent." Portland Chamber of Commerce endorses measure 308 and says Pendleton most logical location for Normal school in Eastern Oregon.

308 X YES IS A VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee. By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore. (Paid Adv.)

DEMOCRATIC LAWS THAT HELP FARMERS

Federal Employment Bureau One of Many Wilson Achievements.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING.

Rural Credits, Federal Reserve Act, Good Roads, Warehouse Law, New Grain Standards and Improved Marketing System.

By FRANK G. ODELL, Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine. Do you know that your postoffice is now an employment bureau? That is one of the new things Uncle Sam has started during the present administration. Secretary Wilson of the department of labor has tackled the task of bringing the jobless man and the manless job together, and now every postoffice is an agency of the United States employment service. The postmaster is equipped with blanks for listing applications for labor or for employment and is instructed to help get the worker and the job in contact.

While this may appear to be principally in the interest of the worker, it is really one of the numerous far-reaching things started for the benefit of the farmer by the administration of President Wilson. The increasing scarcity of farm labor has become a problem to the farmer, especially in the wheat growing and fruit growing sections. This labor, which is of a seasonal character, necessarily must be performed largely by itinerant workers. Some agency which will meet this demand and relieve the laborer of the graft of employment agencies is necessary. Uncle Sam has started it.

A single illustration will show how the system works: In the Willamette valley of Oregon thousands of temporary workers are needed in hop picking time. On Aug. 20 the Oregon Journal of Portland printed a news article about the new government employment agency, stating that 900 families could obtain immediate employment in the hop fields

by applying at the Portland division of the federal employment service.

This is another item added to the mass of accumulating evidence which shows that the Wilson administration has tried to give both labor and the farmer a square deal. For the first time in history this administration has placed the needs of rural districts squarely before congress as of equal importance with the interests of the financial centers.

And why not? Financial centers would not amount to much without the nine billion dollar crop of the American farmer. But the interests of the farmer have not always been so prominently and favorably considered by congress as they have during the last three years. The record of Democratic claims for farmer support is a record of accomplishment. It reads like this in the passage of laws and administrative acts: WE HAVE BEEN DONE FOR THE FARMER. CURRENCY REFORM.—The federal reserve act, under which the farmer's paper is given equal consideration, including permission to national banks to loan on the security of farm lands. RURAL CREDITS.—An epoch making legislative measure which will relieve the farmer of the incubus of the short time loan at extortionate interest. This measure alone, when in full force, will save the farmers of the United States one hundred and fifty million dollars annually in interest charges. GOOD ROADS.—Seventy-five million dollars made available for the development of roads from the farm to the market, under conditions which will prevent wasteful use of the money. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.—The passage of the Smith-Lever act brings to every American farm through the joint co-operation of the federal government and the states, the help of these agencies in solving the business problems of the farmer. COTTON FUTURES ACT.—Deals a death blow to gambling in this great staple. UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.—Enables owners of stored products to obtain loans on warehouse receipts more nearly approximating the full value of the product. GRAIN STANDARDS.—A law enacted last August authorizes the secretary of agriculture to establish official grain standards. This law is working. The farmer who has been robbed

through lapped grain grades for years will appreciate its value.

CROP MOVING.—The surplus funds of the treasury department have been placed directly in the hands of the south and west to aid in moving crops during the customary season of money shortage.

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—Banks holding government deposits are now required to pay 2 per cent interest. This cuts off a big graft which formerly came from the free use of huge sums of the people's money. More than a million dollars revenue annually is now derived from this source alone.

IMPROVED MARKETING SYSTEM.—The farmer has for years felt the power of the market combine, with its waste, inefficiency and dishonesty. The office of markets and the rural organization service, established in the department of agriculture during this administration are working on scientific lines to promote better marketing and co-operative business organization among farmers.

These beneficent measures, with many others, show why the farmer is satisfied with the Wilson administration.

BURBANK OUT FOR WILSON, "THE GREATEST STATESMAN"

Announcing his support of President Wilson, Luther Burbank, the horticulturist wizard of California, said:

"I believe him to be the greatest statesman we have ever had."

Mr. Burbank, the Edison of scientific horticulture, declared that without reserve he endorsed the position announced a week earlier by Thomas A. Edison. Both Burbank and Edison have



by Underwood & Underwood LUTHER BURBANK.

been lifelong Republicans. Edison put it this way:

"Times are too serious to talk in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. When it's America that is at stake men have got to vote as Americans. A fool or a coward would have had the United States in all sorts of trouble. As it is, we are at peace, the country was never more prosperous, and we have the strength that comes with honor and integrity of purpose."

Greatest Benefit to Farmers.—When congress passed the rural credit bill a few weeks ago it placed upon the statute books a measure of greater direct benefit to the farmers of the United States than any legislation enacted since the creation of the department of agriculture, now nearly a generation ago.—The National Monthly.

MILITARY MARCHING.

The Pace Varies With the Quality and Size of the Command.

The "Army Drill Book" tells that trained and hardened infantry can cover from twenty to twenty-five miles a day when in small bodies. As the size of the command increases the distance covered becomes less, as the rate is lowered and time is needed to get all the units into and out of camp.

With a regiment or less of average troops—regulars marching over average roads the rate should be from two and three-quarters to three miles an hour. Large bodies will travel from two to two and a half miles an hour, while a division cannot be expected to accomplish more than twelve and one-half miles a day.

Of course all these figures will vary with different conditions of roads and weather. Untrained troops could not approach them until hardened. Though they might do better for a day or two, they could not keep up the steady pace of the seasoned regulars for a long distance.

Marching with full equipment is hard physical work and, like every other form of labor, requires a proper period of training. The seasoned force will keep up a steady pace with ten minute halts every hour, a fifteen minute stop being made at the end of the first half or three-quarters of an hour. Green troops are apt to straggle badly.—Outing.

Political Announcements



MARK V. WEATHERFORD of Albany Candidate for Congress



IRVIN R. SCHULTZ Albany, Ore.

Democratic Candidate for the Legislature for Linn County

WHAT I STAND FOR

If elected to the legislature, I will not only uphold all laws that have been enacted by the votes of the people, but also all laws that are voted upon favorably at the coming election.

If elected to the legislature, I will endorse a bill to prohibit the sale of alcohol in drug stores.

My slogan is and shall be "do away with graft in the legislature or do away with the legislature."

I favor a business legislature. If you want a political mixup, don't vote for me.

(Paid adv.)



VELMA G. DAVIS of Albany

Democratic Candidate for County Recorder



PERCY R. KELLY

Republican Nominee for Re-election for

Circuit Judge

Two to elect

Address: 117 W. 6th Street Albany, Oregon

Federated Church

SCIO, OREGON

Sunday School 10 a. m.

Preaching 11 a. m.

Christian Endeavor 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Song Service 7:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Prayer Meeting, Thursday 7:30 p.m.

Brother Meikeljohn, Leader.

H. B. Her, Pastor.