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that Wins."

Official paper of the Town of
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Official paper of the Town of
Fairview, Oregon.

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For President,
CHAS. E. HUGHES.
For Vice President,
CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

THE GUARD GOING HOME.

The Oregon National Guard was mustered out of service on Monday and there are indications that all of the guardsmen who were sent to the border will soon be home again. This removal of protection against further disorders in Mexico is not the result of improved conditions down there, because conditions in Mexico could scarcely be worse. Starvation and grim want are on every hand. Civil government is totally absent in northern Mexico, banditry flourishes, and the latest reports of Villa declare him to be at the head of a force of men attempting an attack upon one of the outlying units of the Pershing expedition.

Bringing the guard home is due to the same impulse which sent it down there—politics. The administration is finding out that to hold the guardsmen in idleness under a blazing tropical sun, doing perfunctory police duty, without the slightest effort to employ them for the purpose of pacifying Mexico, the purpose for which they were supposed to enlist, is growing decidedly unpopular, both among the men in the border and, more important than this, among their numerous relatives and friends at home.

So the "federalized national guard," having marched up the hill is now being marched down again, and the only definite accomplishment of the entire maneuver has been the complete demonstration thus offered of the injustice, absurdity and futility of relying upon a few patriotic young men who volunteer for guardsmen service to do the work which ought to fall impartially upon the entire young manhood of the nation.

The country could hardly ask for a better exemplification of the imperative need of universal military training for young men and universal obligatory service in case of need than has been supplied by the effort to utilize the national guard in this Mexican crisis. The system in operation worked badly. It exposed its logical injustice. It revealed its inherent weakness. Fortunately, these revelations did not come in an hour of grave national peril. What would have happened had the country been required to face a prepared and equipped adversary, the imagination readily suggests.

One of the first tasks of the republican congress and executive to be elected this fall will be the repeal of the inequitable federalized militia law and the substitution of some such system of training and service as has been developed in Switzerland and Australia, where all young men are held ready for obligatory service between certain ages.

There are according to the most authentic records of idiotology about 19,297 varieties of fool, but none are so hopeless as the auto speeder who has been fined two or three times for hittin' 'er up on the paved roads. Besides, there are lots of 'em who haven't been caught yet who are classily drifting into the hopeless class.

One reason why it is best not to expect immaculate intelligence in a whole generation is that the world went fifty-six centuries without discovering the glorious possibilities of pumpkin pie; and the phonetic spelling reformers have never had the courage to change its spelling to match the pronunciation.

Wrist watches "the kind they use in the trenches," are now on sale. Wonder why the metal wasn't put to the better purpose of being made into shrapnel?

The tusks of an African elephant sometimes weigh as much as 100 pounds, and reach nine feet in length.

WILSON'S "MISTAKES."

With a modesty quite becoming the man who has set his own judgment against that of government experts and both branches of congress, President Wilson claims for his administration, both in its foreign and domestic policies, something closely akin to omniscience; admitting that "mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business," but in almost the same breath defending the entire policy and implying a disposition to make the same mistakes again should occasion arise.

Authority for these assertions is the Indianapolis News, an independent paper, which says: Mr. Wilson declares that under republican administration we had no national system of road construction and development; that little attention was paid to the army, and not enough to the navy, and that the other republics of America distrusted us. He fails to add that a definite and adequate national system of road construction and development was under contemplation at the very time when a nation-wide schism in the republican party put him in the White house, as a minority president; that it was a republican congressman, Gardner of Massachusetts, who blazed the way to the present greater attention to army and navy, in the face first of derision and ridicule from the Wilson administration, and then of assurances from administration sources—notably Wilson himself and his secretary of the navy—that there was no need of preparedness, since our army and navy were already nearer to perfection than any other army and navy on earth; that other republicans, seeing the wisdom of Gardner's efforts, came to his aid; that a goodly number of thoughtful democrats came to a realization of the said condition of our national defenses; that so strong a man as Secretary Garrison resigned the war portfolio because of the stubborn do-nothing attitude of Wilson, Bryan and Daniels in this respect; and, finally, that the administration was at length forced by sheer weight of public opinion to forsake its position of anti-preparedness and espouse the preparedness propaganda advanced by Gardner, a republican. He does not enter into a description of the attitude of "the other republics of America" toward us today. Certainly one of them, and that the nearest, has come, under his administration, to hold us in contempt.

Mr. Wilson boasts of the creation of a tariff board, but has studiously avoided any reference to the fact that the restrictions imposed on that board are at the mercy of congress for the continuance of its very life. He boasts of a tariff revision which, but for the war in Europe, would have caused panic and poverty in this country long ere now, and which, unless something is done to offset it, will lead to serious trouble after the war is over.

In one of his speeches he says that "effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine," but omits to add that the "effectiveness" of those measures—which consist in a ship purchase bill designed to put the federal government into the shipping business and calculated to drive private enterprise out of it—has yet to be demonstrated and is, to say the least, open to serious doubt. He says his administration has provided "suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes"—and this in the very midst of a serious industrial dispute in which "machinery" developed several very hot boxes and tossed both him and his congress into the most abject surrender of the very principle of arbitration! We are referring to the recent threatened railroad strike.

"In foreign affairs," says Mr. Wilson, "we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to." This has been a distinct shock to many who were disposed to draw the mantle of charity over Mr. Wilson's weak and vacillating foreign "policy," on the ground that it was not premiated, but, like Topsy, "jes' growed." If his frequent changes of mind relative to the Mexican situation and problems presented in Europe have typified his idea of "principles clearly conceived and clearly lived up to," it is time not for another change of mind, but for a change of presidents.

Mr. Wilson is a master of words, but, unfortunately, as Colonel Roosevelt remarked the other day, "his words contradict one another, and his acts contradict all his words."

The inquisitive subscriber at Rockwood wants to know what we consider the most peculiar thing on earth. Well, its grandfatherdom. On the first day it causes the gink to imagine his belt is getting too small for him; but in a few years he is wondering if there isn't an opening for him to supply the belting for a sawmill.

If you don't like everything the president has done, just consider the fires he is subject to, vote the Hughes and Fairbanks ticket and be prompt about making your collection of democratic hats.

Now that the British have occupied the greater part of East Africa, the last remaining German colonial possession, their only excuse for not crossing the Rhine is German obstinacy.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Town fairs, county fairs and state fairs have been under full sway throughout the northwest. They were in evidence during the past few weeks and some of them will be held in October. Wherever and whenever they may take place they are worth while. The community or school fair, and especially the county fair, is an institution which had its birth and development in the United States. Some sort of fair is maintained in every county, as an exhibition of the agricultural wealth and thrift of the community, but in no other country are these fairs maintained according to the association methods which are so common here.

The fairs of Spain have long been noted. Read Don Quixote and note that more reference is made to fairs than to any other form of assembly or amusement. Granting all this, however, sight must not be lost of the fact that fairs in old Spain were on the carnival order, and combined the exhibition of agricultural products with shows, sports, games and other forms of amusement—and it must be admitted that there is a strong tendency in that direction at the later-day fairs in our own country.

But the crops in olden times were not so numerous nor so diversified as they are now. Agriculture was not carried to the extent of development, which is common today, and which is a logical outcome of these organizations where neighbors vie with one another in the quality of products. While the quality of production in ancient times cannot be questioned, there is every reason for believing that individuals in those times did not enter so much into competition, in proportion to the population, as is the case under present conditions of independent farming.

Even though the county or state fair may have departed considerably from the original plan, and may have drifted toward the carnival idea, there is every evidence of a sustained and increasing interest in the strictly agricultural phases of the institution. There is no complaint that the quality of exhibits has deteriorated. On the contrary, there is a general sentiment that each successive fair brings rather better exhibits—and that is precisely what is desired. Anything that is conducive to progress and improvement in agriculture is to be commended and encouraged. The fall fair is a blessing.

If you haven't started yet you might as well oil up the bearings of your old splitting ax and go to it.

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GRESHAM, OREGON

MR. CHAPMAN'S LETTER.

Dr. C. H. Chapman's letter in this issue, concerning the single tax, is published in the interests of fair play and not because it contains any convincing arguments. He fails to make clear what would become of a man's improvements if his land should be taken away from him.

Houses, barns, fences, orchards and all other improvements could not be moved, except that a person might get permission to store what could be moved upon his neighbor's premises. Money spent for clearing and cultivation would be entirely lost.

Reference to the Washington school lands, which are being leased, is not a parallel case. Washington originally owned the school land and can either rent or sell or refuse to do either. Oregon might yet do the same with its own property and no one could object. But with vested ownership it is different. There can be no contention that rentals would be less than present taxes, and unless that can be guaranteed there is no valid reason for any change.

The Outlook would again suggest a debate on the single tax subject. It is the most vital of all the proposed amendments, and two good debaters like Dr. Chapman and Mr. Veazie could hold an audience half a night with interesting arguments. An effort should be made to get them here.

There is an increasing demand for civil engineers. Get that, boys? You are not hearing of any demand for politicians.

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1c word for first insertion; one-half cent a word each subsequent insertion.
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LOANS WANTED—On first-class first mortgage, clear title property, \$3900 in one locality and \$4500 in another. Address P. O. Box 213, Gresham, Oregon. Phone 513. 61

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Farm for Rent. Suitable for truck or cows. See owner at 1065 E. 13th St. North, Portland, Oregon. 61

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308 X YES IS A VOTE FOR YOUR CHILDREN

ONE NORMAL NOT ENOUGH

Oregon has but one Normal School. This school is located at Monmouth. Excellent as is the work of this school it is utterly unable to supply but a small part of the need for trained teachers for the State.

Of more than 6,000 school teachers in the public schools of Oregon, but 13 per cent have been trained for their profession in Normal Schools. It is a well established fact that our one Normal School cannot supply the needs of the entire state. That is why we ask for your work and vote for the proposed Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Pendleton, Oregon.

GIVE EASTERN OREGON SQUARE DEAL

Eight counties in the Willamette Valley have employed during the past five years, 201 teachers who graduated from the Monmouth Normal as against 39 Monmouth Normal School graduates for the eight leading counties of Eastern Oregon.

During the past five years the attendance of students from nine Willamette Valley counties was 877 students as against 9 students from nine of the leading counties of Eastern Oregon. Owing to the crowded condition of our one Normal at Monmouth and also the distance and expense of attending, students from Eastern Oregon are compelled to go to neighboring states to secure their training as teachers.

ONLY COSTS 4 CENTS PER \$1,000

The annual maintenance cost of the proposed State Normal School in Eastern Oregon amounts to but one 20th of a mill or 4 cents on a thousand dollars of taxable property. Isn't it worth this to have your children trained to become useful and productive citizens?

STRONG ENDORSEMENTS

Among those who strongly endorse the establishment of the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal School are Governor Withycombe, J. H. Ackerman, President of the Monmouth State Normal; W. J. Kerr, President of the Oregon Agricultural College; P. L. Campbell, President of the State University; Robert C. French, former President of the Weston Normal, and practically all of the leading educators of the State. J. A. Churchill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, voices the sentiments of those who are most familiar with the need of more adequate Normal facilities when he says:

"Oregon's greatest need for its rural schools is the teacher who has had full preparation to do her work. Such preparation can best come through Normal School training."

"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. The location is central, the interest of the people of Pendleton in education most excellent, and the large number of pupils in the public schools will give ample opportunity to students to get the amount of teaching practice required in a standard normal school." All the above educators insist that a Standard Normal School must be located in a town of 5000 or more population and having enough grade pupils for teaching practice.

VOTE RIGHT

By voting YES for No. 308 you will help to give to the school children of Oregon the same advantages enjoyed by the school children of our neighboring states. Vote YES for No. 308.

Eastern Oregon State Normal School Committee
By J. H. Gwinn, Secy., Pendleton, Ore.

(Paid advertisement)