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M'ARTHUR DEFINES CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Oregon Congressman Says Public Welfare Superior to Selfish Interests.

GOMPERS AND PLUMB SCORED.



C. N. McARTHUR

Representative in Congress from Third Oregon District and Candidate for re-nomination at Republican primaries, May 21.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1920.

To the People of Multnomah County:—

Inasmuch as official business requires my presence here in Washington, I shall have little or no opportunity to meet the voters of the Third Congressional District before the primary election on May 21 and discuss with them the issues involved in that election. I, therefore, take this opportunity of addressing you through the public prints, on what I consider the principal issue of the campaign.

I have been your Representative in Congress since March 4, 1915, although my active services at the Capitol did not begin until December 6 of that year. As your Representative, I have devoted myself exclusively to the public business and have endeavored to discharge my duties without playing petty politics. During the time of my service here, our country has passed through the crisis of a great war, during which I put aside all partisanship and gave wholehearted support to the government's program.

I voted for better naval and military preparedness more than a year before our declaration of war on Germany and voted and worked for every measure necessary to the conduct of the war and for the welfare of our fighting men and their dependents. I was one of the 38 representatives who were given a 100 per cent war record by the National Security League—a non-political organization. Since the armistice, I have supported all necessary reconstruction measures. I mention these matters because one of my opponents is attempting to make a cam-

aign on the issue of Americanism. There can be no issue with me on this question for my record will permit none.

PRINCIPAL ISSUE DEFINED.

The principal issue involved in my campaign for re-nomination is whether this country is to be governed by well-organized minorities or whether we are to have government for all the people. I raised this issue on the floor of the House on January 17, 1920, when I spoke in favor of an anti-strike provision in the then pending railroad bill. I contended and still contend that the interests of over a hundred million people are superior to the interests of any group or faction. I believe that the government has the right to set up tribunals for the adjustment of industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce and that these tribunals should be clothed with authority to enforce their decrees.

I am not opposed to any reasonable demand of labor, nor do I favor the enactment of any law requiring men to work against their will. Such a law would not only be unconstitutional, but would be a farce. I am, however, in favor of the enactment of legislation forbidding two or more persons to conspire for the purpose of tying up transportation in interstate commerce. In other words, I am against strikes and lockouts. Industrial differences should be settled by the rule of reason, not the rule of force. The strike is nothing less than a "strong arm" method of enforcing demand and although it is aimed at the railroad treasury, the poor people of the country—particularly in cities—are the real victims. During the recent outflow strike, the price of perishable food increased 50 per cent in New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. I hold to the belief that men engaged in interstate commerce are performing services indispensable to the general welfare and, therefore, have no right to strike—no more right than a policeman or a soldier. In fact, no person has the right to strike, anywhere or at any time, against the public peace, health or safety.

CHALLENGES LABOR COUNCIL.

Following my speech of January 17, and the action of the American Federation of Labor, in blacklisting me, I openly challenged the Central Labor Council of Portland to produce or endorse a candidate, in opposition to me at the coming primaries, on the anti-strike question. The politicians of the above organization are working hard to defeat me, but neither of my opponents has raised his voice in defense of strikes.

The American Federation of Labor and its local representatives are reinforced by the Plumb Plan League—a nation-wide organization which is undertaking to elect a congress that will vote for its scheme to purchase and operate the railroads of the country for the benefit of the railroad employees and at the expense of the shippers and taxpayers. These organizations have unlimited funds and they are out to win. My name is not only on their blacklist, but has a preferred place at the head of the list. Orders have been sent out from Washington that I must be defeated—must be punished and held up as a "terrible example." I have been fair to labor, but the American Federation of Labor and the Plumb Plan League desire more than fair treatment. They de-

sire "rubber stamp" legislators who will dance when Mr. Gompers and Mr. Plumb crack their whips.

If you approve of my attitude on the important question which I have discussed, please give me your vote on May 21 and, in the meantime, don't allow yourself to be confused or deceived by the camouflage or dust clouds of the opposition. Efforts will be made to inject spurious issues, but the fact remains that the one great issue is the one that I have raised and discussed herein.

Respectfully Submitted,

C. N. McARTHUR.

Portland address—1125-29 Yeon Bldg.
Washington address—486 House Office Bldg.

((Paid adv.))

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE WEEK MAY 1 TO MAY 10

Following the meeting of the advisory board representatives in convention in Portland March 17, John L. Etheridge, appointed to the post of state president of the financial phase of the Home Service program of 1920, started to form his committees under county presidents throughout the state.

The dates of May 1 to May 10 were picked for the financial campaign to meet the budget of \$284,000 approved by the convention, at which were representatives of nearly every county. The period was designed as Rescue Week because all of the funds raised during the period will be devoted to the work of rescuing the poor from their poverty, the unfortunate and downfallen from their slough of despond and the girl mothers from their betrayal.

The work is carried on among people in all walks of life, among children, among young men and young women who have fallen behind in the race of life, among old men and old women whose years are drawing to a close.

The work of the army is always constructive. Throughout forty years of work in the slums of larger cities the organization has developed lines of service that no other organization would or could enter upon.

On May 5 there will be on display at the library, exhibits of a model layette and baskets, etc., which will be of interest.



VOTE X 143

RE-ELECT

Thos. M. Hurlburt

REPUBLICAN

FOR SHERIFF

Sheriff Hurlburt has given the County during the past eight years the most businesslike administration it has ever had.

—Paid Adv.

CHUMS OF BOYHOOD RALLY TO LOWDEN

Sunrise, Minn., Birthplace of Illinois Governor, Backs Him for President.

THE LOWDEN SWIMMING HOLE

Early Friends of Governor See Village Famous as Cradle of President —"Born in Sunrise and Been Awake Ever Since."

Sunrise, Minn., a sleepy little village with a population of 200, has found a place in the political sun. Politics has put the village on the map and it expects to stay there. For Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, one of the leading candidates for the Republican presidential nomination, was born in Sunrise fifty-nine years ago. His boyhood chums and neighbors are conscious of the fame thrust upon them. Perhaps the most enthusiastic Lowden-for-president club in the country is the one that meets in Sunrise, now in the village hall, now in Andrew Lind's general store.

It is many years since the Lowdens made their home in Sunrise—more than half a century, in fact—but the village has never forgotten the family, least of all "Little Frank." The old shed where Lorenzo Lowden, the governor's father, had his blacksmith shop, still stands. It is the property of the Lowden children, used only for storage purposes—and for the ghost games which, the folk say, were started by Frank Lowden. The Lowden home still stands, too. It is an old-fashioned dwelling that occupies a rise of ground two miles from the village. There is a third building in Sunrise that figured in the governor's boyhood. That is the schoolhouse. Lorenzo Lowden helped to build it so his boy could have a schooling. The one-room structure is but a stone's throw from the blacksmith shop. It is no longer a school, having been succeeded by a more modern building, but is now the village hall. A picture of the Illinois governor hangs on the wall, and under its roof the Lowden club holds meetings.

The Sunrise folk are full of stories about Frank Lowden.

"He was a studious child," said Henry Voss, one of the governor's schoolmates. "After he had learned to read he used to walk back and forth between the school and home, a distance of two miles, carrying a book before his face. The boys would speak to him and he wouldn't answer. If we annoyed him when he was interested he would stop and trounce us. Or," Voss added, with a twinkle, "at least he'd try to."

In a bend of the river near town is the swimming hole where Frank's career was almost cut short. The boy was passionately fond of the water and in the spring could scarcely wait for the ice to go out.

"See right over there in the center?" asked Voss. "That's where Frank

nearly drowned. Trying to do what the older and stronger boys did he got up on the springboard and plunged off in ten feet of water. Theo. Voss saw his head bob up, go down, come up a second time and again disappear. Theo. Voss, a few feet down the current, caught him by the hair and dragged him ashore. We poured the water out of him and in a few minutes he was as right as ever."

"Lowden's swimming hole" is still popular with the boys of the neighborhood.

Many of the governor's old friends are now at North Branch, ten miles from Sunrise. Among them is S. W. Runyan, who had something to do with Frank's education.

"I taught Frank to hunt squirrels," said Runyan. "We covered many a mile of this country with our gun and dogs."

The Lowdens left Sunrise in the late sixties. The last picture of Frank's boyhood that remains with the old residents is that of a sturdy little chap, dressed for travel, marching off down the road behind the "prairie schooner" that bore all the Lowden effects to their new home in Iowa. There was nothing forlorn about the picture. The boy was cheerful, wideawake and on the lookout for something to do. Alertness was characteristic of him.

Said Henry Voss, the village philosopher, speaking of his old friend: "Frank was born here in Sunrise, and it kind of appears that he has been awake ever since."

FARMERS TO PUSH LOWDEN

Harvey J. Sconce Quits Agricultural Post to Work for Governor.

Harvey J. Sconce, a former baseball star of the University of Illinois, has resigned as president of the Illinois Agricultural association to devote his entire time to organization work among the farmers of the middle West in the interest of Gov. Frank O. Lowden's candidacy for president. He will make a tour of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and other states, talking to the farmers.

Coast Altitude Record Smashed.

The former altitude record of 19,300 feet, held by Olaf ("Swede") Meyerhoffer, made in San Diego in 1917 with an old type Curtiss plane equipped with an 80 H. P. motor, has been shattered. An altitude of 21,800 feet was made by Walter T. Varney flying a Lincoln-Standard airplane equipped with a 238-horse-power Hispano-Suiza motor. This new Pacific Coast altitude record was made over the city of San Francisco.

Varney "took off" at 10:01 o'clock attaining an altitude of 10,000 feet on his first circle of the field. The further series of circles took him out of sight of the spectators on the ground. His attempted altitude of 25,000 feet failed on account of the intense cold and the rarity of the air. At 14,000 feet he began to feel the cold and the thermometer on the "ship" registered six degrees below zero at the maximum height attained on this flight. Varney's face and even his hands although incased in fur gloves were blue with cold upon landing.

While Varney reported he had difficulty breathing at this great altitude he had no engine difficulty whatever. Varney used Red Crown gasoline and Zeroline lubrication oil. Under the normal conditions of the first stage of his flight he climbed at the rate of

1,000 feet a minute, but at an altitude of 18,000 feet the air was so "thin" that at times the plane dropped 50 to 75 feet before catching hold and the speed was cut to 600 feet a minute. Varney did not attempt to break the record set by Major Schroeder who, flying a Le Pere, attained a height of 39,000 feet. Major Schroeder on this great climb was equipped with oxygen tanks and apparatus and electric heated clothes. Varney plans other flights over San Francisco and expects to establish a new altitude record for the Pacific Coast.

Meyerhoffer, Chief Test Pilot for the Varney forces, also made a test flight and attained a height of 19,500 feet which is 300 feet better than the record he established three years ago.

The Basis of Prosperity.

"If prosperity is to be passed around there must first be the prosperity to pass around," declares President Silas Evans of Occidental College. "Shallow and puerile thinkers are tempting wage earners and salaried men with vain imaginations to the effect that civilization can have its pie and eat it at the same time." He said further: "Whatever may be the future basis of distribution of the awards of labor, the stars in their courses determining big economic principles will see to it that there must be vigorous production and thrift creating capital which is the instrument of production."

"High salaried men and monied men of leisure need this lesson also. It is hard for the average man to maintain sanity in his thinking and his working when he has flaunted before him constantly evidences of brutal extravagance and vulgar ostentation. "Thrift is fundamental to moral character and national prosperity. Any government will serve one of the fundamentals of life and national prosperity if that government can promote the habit of thrift. The thrift movement conducted by the United States Government cannot easily get the service of bands and the waving of flags, but it feeds into the very roots of our national life. We should do everything possible by personal example and earnest effort to promote this good movement."

Need Your Suit Cleaned?

Have it French dry cleaned. Repairing neatly done. Tailoring for ladies and men.
PETER LENARD, Tailor.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of Oregon for Multnomah County.
Evelyn Hall, Plaintiff vs. Harley Hall, Defendant.

To Harley Hall: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint herein on file in said Court on or before the 14th day of May, 1920, and if you fail to answer the plaintiff will ask for the relief prayed for in her complaint namely, for a decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between yourself and the plaintiff; and for the care and custody of the minor children Gladys Mildred Hall and Pearl Hall.

This summons is published by order Hon. John McCourt granted April 2, 1920 and requiring first publication to be had upon the second day of April and the last upon the fourteenth day of May of said year.

B. F. MULKEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

403 Corbett Building,
Portland, Oregon.

First publication, April 2, 1920.
Last publication, May 14, 1920.

VOTE FOR

A. H. BURTON

A. B., LL. B.

Republican Candidate
County Superintendent of
Schools

—Paid Adv.



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