

ROSEY PROMOTED TO BE CLAIM AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The appointment of A. S. Rosenbaum, for 8 years local agent of the Southern Pacific, to be claim agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Portland, to succeed Fred Day, is announced. The new position carries a salary of \$3000 a year and expenses, and is a deserved reward for Mr. Rosenbaum's 21 years of faithful service for the company.



A. S. Rosenbaum

system and that means perhaps the best in the country. For many years the Medford station has won the medal as the prize station on the line. Rosey's unfailing courtesy, painstaking attention to the public, promptness in adjusting differences, has made both the company and himself popular with Medford shippers and the general public. His many friends, while rejoicing at his promotion, regret his loss, for he was regarded as a permanent Medford fixture—a part of the life of the town.

In speaking of his promotion Mr. Rosenbaum said:

"I do not believe any one gave up a position with more regret than I feel in giving up the Medford agency, but the new position is a promotion in several ways and in justice to myself could not well refuse it. I will be in the valley often, in fact so often, I am not going to say goodbye to anyone. The best and pleasantest portion of my life has been spent in the valley and I feel almost a part of it, and will spend every day I can here."

ASK GROWERS TO SUPPRESS BLIGHT

Owing to the unusual conditions under which orchardists were compelled to work this season to clean up the blight in their orchards, it has been difficult for the inspection force to get a thorough clean-up. However, every effort consistent with the conditions has been made by the inspectors to get as much work done as possible. A large number of trees of undesirable varieties which showed blight have been removed by owners and a large number are now being removed and will be removed in the near future. There have also been some cases where the inspectors have been compelled to remove groves.

The large majority of the growers throughout the county have showed their willingness to do everything possible to handle the situation in the quickest and best possible way, but, as stated, conditions have prevented thorough eradication of blight up to this time in a number of cases. The time has come when every grower must put his shoulder to the wheel and get busy. It is but a short time now till the winter rains will be upon us and it will make the work of cleaning up a very difficult one if it is not done before that time.

Therefore, orders have been issued to all inspectors to serve official notice on all growers who have blight in their orchards, to clean up at once and the inspectors will follow this up with compulsory measures where the work is not done.

Observation has shown conclusively that where a thorough clean-up of the roots of the trees was made in certain districts the blight situation this season was comparatively easy to handle.

It cannot be impressed upon the grower too strongly the absolute importance of a thorough inspection and clean-up of the roots of all trees and this work to be effective must be done soon.

We, therefore, call upon all growers to get busy and do it now.

ALBERT C. ALLEN,
Hort. Commissioner Third Dist.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR OWN RECORD INTODAY'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 5)

tion, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce which the democratic congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

America New Leader.

We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lead, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in energetic concert, and for the government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

Democrats Bar Monopoly.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all sec-

pations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperilled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for national use, and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that co-ordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstance and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

Democratic Promises Kept.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them. We believe, moreover—who that knows

about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of Little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for Big America, and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.

Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

FATE'S BOOMERANG FEATURE AT STAR

Mollie King, twinkling star among the younger generation of legitimate screen actresses, will be seen on the screen at the Star theater today only in "Fate's Boomerang," a romance of the hills and unexplored forests brimming full of pathos, suspense and action extraordinarily well blended in a feature of unusual worth.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Portland Wheat.
PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 2.—Wheat 2 to 3c higher. No trading. Spot bids: Bluestem, \$1.28; fortyfold, \$1.25; club, \$1.23; red fife, \$1.23; red Russian, \$1.22.
Barley, No. 1, white feed, \$28.
Car receipts—Wheat 25, flour 16, oats 5, hay 6.

Portland Livestock.
PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 2.—Hog receipts 135; steady. Prime, light, \$9.60@9.80; prime stork weights, \$9.60@9.75; good to prime mixed, \$9.35@9.50; rough heavy packing, \$8.50@8.75; pigs and skips, \$8.25@8.75.
Cattle receipts 120; steady. Steers, prime light, \$6.75@7; prime heavy, \$7@7.25; good, \$6@6.50; cows, choice, \$5.25@5.75; medium to good \$4.50@5; ordinary to fair, \$4@4.50; heifers, \$4@4.75; bulls, \$3@4.75; calves \$2.50@7.50.
Sheep receipts 776; steady. Spring lambs \$8@8.25; common lambs, \$5.50@6; choice yearlings, \$6@6.25; good yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; choice wethers, \$6.25@6.50; choice light ewes, \$5@5.50; heavy ewes, \$3.50@4.50.

Portland Butter.
PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 2.—Butter weak.

**TWO TRIPS DAILY
—BETWEEN—
MEDFORD and
EAGLE POINT**
S. H. Harnish's auto will leave Eagle Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday; leave Medford 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Will call for passengers at hotels in Medford and hotels and business houses in Eagle Point.
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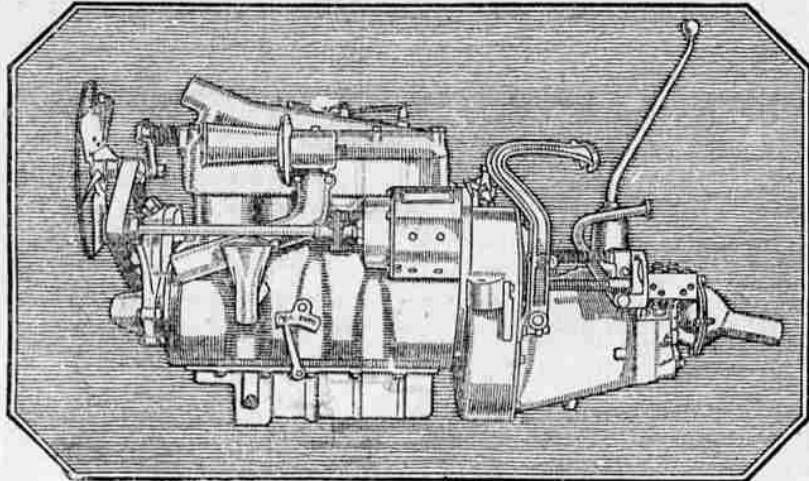
WANTED 100 MEN

WANTED—100 men to work at Crater Lake. Wages \$1.75 per day, common labor; \$2.00 per day and board for rock men. 8 hours per day. COURT HALL.

33 4/5

Horse Power

From This Powerful MAXWELL ENGINE



Almost 34 horse-power from this regular stock Maxwell engine!

34 actual, brake horse-power!

Proved by an accurate dynamometer test, made in the Maxwell laboratories August 10, 1916.

There has been a lot of talk about horse-power, and we just want to let Maxwell owners and prospective owners know that in respect to horse-power, as in most other respects, the Maxwell leads by a comfortable margin. Not that we attach such great importance to horse-power. We don't. We never have.

Horse-power—abundant horse-power—is only one of many superior features of the Maxwell.

We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—not engines or horse-power. Horse-power is a matter that is secondary to motor efficiency and economy. A giant has no advantage if he does not

apply, or wrongly applies, his strength.

Maxwell cars have horse-power—all you want or need—probably more per pound of car weight than any other automobile in the world.

But we don't make any loud cry about it.

Because we have more than horse-power to sell you.

Because you are, and should be, interested in results, the net effectiveness of power.

We challenge competitive tests. We invite comparison.

Because we absolutely know that no car of its class or weight can surpass the Maxwell on speedways, on rough roads, through sand or mud, anywhere.

And because we know, and you will know, that, everything considered, the Maxwell is the World's Greatest Motor Car Value!

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