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NO INCREASE OF GASOLINE TAX**

Present Auto License Fees and Gasoline Tax will pay both principal and interest on all the bonds under this constitutional amendment. Approval of this amendment is necessary to permit early completion of State Highways.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

JOHN FARNELL

announces his candidacy for the republican nomination as sheriff of Klamath county. If elected I will always remember that I am your servant, not your master.—Adv.

C. C. BROWER

Republican candidate for nomination District Attorney, Klamath county, May 21, 1920. "Preservation of Rights; Prevention of Wrongs."—Adv.

No naval man has ever held the Presidency, while fourteen of the Presidents were at one time or another connected with the army.

Excepting Van Buren, Buchanan and Cleveland—during his first term—all the Presidents were married at the time of their election.

At the time of the first inauguration of President Lincoln there were five former Presidents living—more than at any period in the history of the nation.

Should General Pershing be elected to the Presidency he would be the second widower to enter the White House, the first having been President Martin Van Buren.

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LAW AND TRUTH ARE VIOLATED

(Continued from page 3)

carrying war supplies, for while merchant ships carrying war supplies could arm themselves, the arming of such ships by the United States government would be an act in violation of our neutrality. The bill was open to the construction that the president could in violation of law arm ships carrying contraband or war supplies. This would be an act of war. Such an act on the part of the president would virtually be a declaration of war, a power under the constitution lodged only in congress. This was admitted by the proponents of the bill, but they said we could rely upon the president not violating the law, and that it was not necessary to adopt the Cooper amendment, as that would be merely writing into the bill the provisions of international law.

The advocates of the Cooper amendment contended that the matter should be made certain by incorporating into the bill the prohibition against the government arming ships carrying contraband. Among those voting for the Cooper amendment was Congressman Kent, of California. The president surely did not think that Kent was trying to block the bill, for shortly afterwards he appointed him a member of the federal trade commission. Among others who voted for the Cooper amendment were Representative Johnson of Washington, who enlisted in the service and became a captain; Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, who enlisted, and as a commissioned officer was wounded in France while going "over the top"; also my colleague, Mr. Hawley, and Congressman Porter, then ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee and now chairman of that committee in the house.

The Cooper amendment was defeated and the bill passed the house practically without opposition on the assurance that the laws of neutrality would not be violated by the president, and I voted for it. The armed neutrality bill, to which the Cooper amendment was offered, did not pass the senate, and the president on April 2, 1917, asked for a declaration of war and abandoned the armed neutrality plan, saying to congress:

"When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last, I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. . . . Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents."

We then declared war. I voted for the declaration, and for all measures designed to win the war.

If you are further interested in the issues involved in the Cooper amendment I am inclosing herewith extracts from the debate in the senate and house.

The third paragraph of the circular, referring to the vote on the revenue bill, February 1, 1917, would be laughable were it not that it contains the insinuation that there was an attempt to prevent the government raising revenues to carry on the war.

When this bill was considered on February 1, 1917, Congressman Fordney, then ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, and now chairman of that committee, offered a motion to put into the bill a provision to raise a part of the revenues by a protective tariff. Every Republican in the house except one, who voted "present," voted for this motion which was defeated, and immediately thereafter every Republican present in the house except three who did not vote—196 in number—voted against the bill in an effort to force a tariff provision into the bill.

I regret that my opponent sees fit to impugn the loyalty to their government of the other 195 Republicans, whom he now seeks to associate with, as most of them are still in the house.

The reference to the amendments to the federal farm loan act is not clear, as that act was not under consideration in the house in December, 1919. I wish the author of the anonymous circular had been more specific.

Perhaps he refers to an amendment considered in the house on March 2, 1920, which was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 206 to 104. All the members from agricultural states interested in the farm loan act voted against the amend-

ment. My colleague, Mr. Hawley, of the first Oregon district, a member of the committee which drafted the act, voted as I did, against the amendment.

This amendment would have given the farm loan bureau in Washington control over the assessments of the local associations. The amendment having been defeated, the bill went to conference, where the amendment was modified in a manner satisfactory to the friends of the farm loan act, on April 13, by giving the local association authority to levy assessments.

I have always been a friend of the farm loan act—voted for it when it first passed—and I don't think anyone will be influenced by this ambiguous, anonymous insinuation.

I note from the circular that my opponent "stands for government operation and control of private monopolies," and in this connection he states he has the indorsement of all farm organizations throughout the state. This I doubt.

If he has any such indorsement, it was obtained without disclosing this government-ownership plank, for the Farmers' union, the American Farm Bureau federation, the National grange have all passed resolutions opposing government ownership, and the Association of State Farmers' union presidents on January 29, 1920, petitioned congress to return the railroads. The above farm organizations will surely not support a candidate who has a platform so at variance with their petitions and resolutions, and who, according to his home paper and supporter, the Baker Herald, of March 18 last, was the guest of honor at the Plumb Plan league speakers' banquet, of Baker, Ore.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to reply to this anonymous circular, sprung at a late date in the campaign. If you learn of any more such propaganda—and some doubtless will be sprung at the last moment—I wish you would wire me at my expense.

Sincerely, yours
N. J. SINNOTT.

NO LABOR UNREST IN FINLAND

LONDON, April 28 (By Mail).—Finland has no labor difficulties, declared its foreign minister, Dr. R. Holste, who is on a visit here, in explaining the steadiness and promise of his country's economic and industrial recovery. All the factories are working well and they were able to export all sorts of timber, wood-pulp, paper, textile goods, and so on. They had, as a matter of fact, huge stocks of paper, but the difficulty was to obtain ships to export it.

"We are anxious," said Dr. Hol-



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te, "to have friendly relations with Russia. We are a little nation of three and a half millions of people and we don't want to attack Russians. We are becoming more and more an industrial country; we cannot compete with Russia in growing grain, and friendly relations with her will mean cheap food."

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that I happened to see it advertised. It was something I had been wanting for a long time—and only by the merest chance I noticed where it was being sold!"

She only happened to see it advertised. And she considered herself lucky.

But think how often she must have been unlucky—how many good things she must have missed by not being a regular reader of advertisements.

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They tell you where and how you can buy to best advantage.

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They save your time and money and make your shopping easier.

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