

1909 Automobiles

"The Maxwell"

In all sizes and prices to suit the most fastidious purchaser.

DENISON AUTOMOBILE CO.

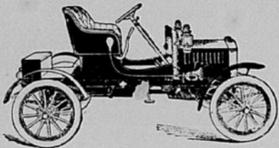
Agents for Crawford and Sac Counties.

We are presenting to the people for 1909 one of the Greatest Autos that experience and success recommends to the public. Every test of endurance and experience has proven THE MAXWELL superior in every part, and we have taken the agency for this machine knowing that buyers will get well built, reliable cars, that will stand up under the strain of country road work and not cause great expense for repairs.

Seven Sizes and Models to Select From:

MODEL A, runabout	\$500
MODEL L D, runabout	\$825
MODEL L D, touring car	\$1250
MODEL H D, touring car	\$1450
MODEL Dr, runabout	\$1150 and 1350
MODEL D A, touring car	\$1750
MODEL K A, roadster	\$1750

After Feb. 10 we will also have a 4-cylinder Runabout at \$850, and a 4-pass. Toy Tonneau at \$1050. All these cars except the Model A are equipped with the Magneto. And all cars except Model A are equipped with two gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, horn, set of tools, tire repair kit, including jack and air pump, etc. All cars have the Ajax tires, with 5,000 mile guarantee.



MODEL A Model A, Runabout. 10 Horse Power, 2 Cylinder - \$500

"Reliable" is the one word that most aptly describes this capable runabout. It is built strictly as a "get-about" with power enough to negotiate the steepest hills, sandy stretches and bad roads, and on the level maintain a speed of 35 miles an hour.

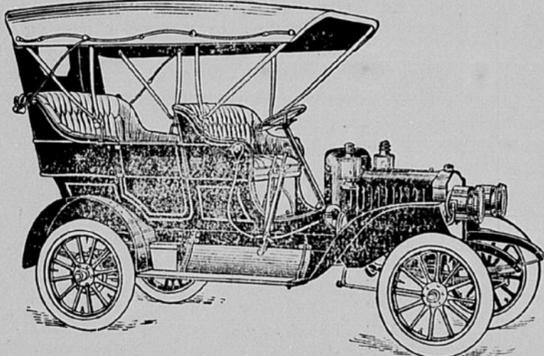
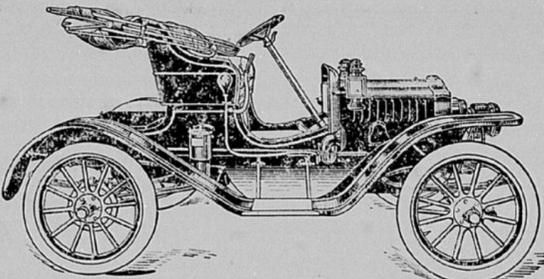
On account of its construction, its efficient two cylinder motor, its economy of gasoline and oil, its light weight and consequent freedom from tire trouble, this car costs less to maintain than any other car—less in fact than one cent a mile.

MODEL L D Model L D, 14 Horsepower Runabout, only - \$825

An especially stylish car, the aristocrat of its class, for those desiring a little more power than our Model A. Special attention has been given to all its details.

It is the logical car for physicians, contractors, and those wanting a car for general purposes.

Because of its comfort, the luxury of its appointments, quietness and ease of control, we especially recommend this model to ladies, those who want to drive themselves and be independent of a chauffeur.



MODEL H D Model H D, 20 Horsepower Touring Car, Sliding Gear Type, only - \$1450

Without extra equipment. \$1250.00

The American Family Car. This car has been built for those desiring a medium sized touring car, capable of going anywhere at a moderate speed.

It is very smooth and quiet in operation, rides easy, and has a roomy 5-passenger body.

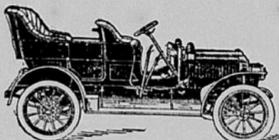
It is very economical in gasoline and oil, and on account of its light weight, easy on tires.

MODEL D A

Model D A, 30 Horsepower Touring Car, at \$1750

For those desiring extreme luxury in a roomy five-passenger touring car capable of doing anything that the largest cars built will do, with the exception of terrific speed.

Attractive in appearance, strong and powerful in construction, but light in weight, this car is capable of a speed of over 40 miles an hour. It rides as smoothly as the most expensive, and it is reliable and quiet as any car.



ALSO THE \$1,000 FIVE-PASSENGER REO

The best two-cylinder, chain drive machine that ever hit the pike. On this car we do not take a back seat for any \$1250 two-cylinder chain drive car on the market. Come and see sample machine and have it demonstrated.

REMEMBER OUR NEW LOCATION

Our Garage has been moved to the Welsh building on Main Street. Come and see our cars and on the floor and have them demonstrated to your satisfaction.

Denison Automobile Company

FARM LIFE MESSAGE.

President Tells of Country Needs.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

More Profit and Satisfaction to Farmers Should Result From Its Work.

Washington, Feb. 9. — President Roosevelt sent to congress today a special message transmitting the report of the country life commission, appointed by him to investigate the conditions of life on the farms of the country and to make recommendations of ways and means whereby farm life may be made more remunerative and attractive.

In the message the president lays stress upon the fact that the farmers and their families are the stay and strength of the country and that whatever tends to make their lives less burdensome or unattractive is necessary to the interests of the nation. He praises the work of the members of the commission, who, as he says, have labored without pay and do not now ask compensation for their work. The only recommendation in the message is the request for an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and put it in such shape that it will be available for the nation.

In an appendix to the message, preceding the report of the commission, the president comments on the replies made by a Missouri farmer to the questions asked by the commission. "To the question, 'Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?' the answer is, 'No, because the people have gone out of the baby business,' and when asked as to the remedy he answers, 'Give a pension to every mother who gives birth to seven living boys on American soil.'"

The president's message is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country and points out its larger problems. It indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems, and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Methods of the Commission.

Judging by thirty public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from forty states and territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the department of agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

How Farmers Can Help Themselves.

Under our system it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves—namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture, which has rendered services equal by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture, and the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations, the Farmers' union, the grange, the agricultural press and other similar agencies have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which if applied would enable him over large areas to double the production of the farm.

The object of the commission on country life, therefore, is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be and what I believe it ultimately will be—one of the most dignified, desirable and sought after ways of earning a living—the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowledge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue to

raise the standards of living and of intelligence in other callings.

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary under modern economic conditions to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of their own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country have realized this essential fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

Now, whatever the state may do toward improving the practice of agriculture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmers' business or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs and the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The farmers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks on the farm.

Farmers' Own Work Needed.

It would be idle to assert that life on the farm occupies as good a position in dignity, desirability and business results as the farmers might easily give it if they chose. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of the country life as it exists at present to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people. Whether the constant draining away of so much of the best elements in the rural population into the towns is due chiefly to this cause or to the superior business opportunities of city life may be open to question. But no one at all familiar with farm life throughout the United States can fail to recognize the necessity for building up the life of the farm upon its social as well as upon its productive side.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort and that the farmer's earnings are higher than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the introduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee. Every man has one vote and only one vote, and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

Farmers' Problems the Whole Country's

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves, but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

The foregoing will, I hope, make it clear why I appointed a commission to consider problems of farm life which have hitherto had far too little attention and the neglect of which has not only held back life in the country, but also lowered the efficiency of the whole nation. The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole nation.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to see it as a whole, to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves, and it wishes to bring not only the farmers, but the nation as a whole, to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows, and it is no less essential—indeed, it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason it is of the first importance that the United States department of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country.

Three Needs of Country Life.

From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out:

First.—Effective co-operation among farmers to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second.—A new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors, and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

Third.—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people

are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may well be added better sanitation, for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Organization Is Necessary.

The commission points out—and I concur in the conclusion—that the most important help that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done and one country of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's government would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The government through the department of agriculture does not cultivate any man's farm for him, but it does put at his service useful knowledge that he would not otherwise get. In the same way the national and state governments might put into the people's hands the new and right knowledge of school work. The task of maintaining and developing the schools would remain, as now, with the people themselves.

Money For Expenses Asked.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected and to collect and to digest much more that is within its reach and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task that they have begun.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject. The whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the commission says at the very end of its report on personal ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country.

Plea For Farmers' Wives.

In the development of character the home should be more important than the school or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income, but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation, and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of material well being, the influence of the farmers and farmers' wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, as home keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty, and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

I warn my countrymen that the great recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization, for our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness and the completeness as well as the prosperity of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations, to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life. We need the development of men in the open country, who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Feb. 9, 1909.