

ZIRA

WONDERFULLY GREAT
CIGARETTES

Il Miglior
Tabacco
Le Hanno
Rese
Famose

POTETE COM-
PRARE una finis-
sima sigaretta per
5 Soldi --- ZIRA.

La PIU' SQUISITA Sigaretta



ing that 600 families could obtain immediate employment in the hop yards by applying at the Portland division of the federal employment service.

This is another item added to the mass of accumulating evidence which shows that the Wilson administration has tried to give both labor and the farmer a square deal. For the first time in history this administration has placed the needs of rural districts squarely before congress as of equal importance with the interests of the financial centers.

And why not? Financial centers would not amount to much without the nine billion dollar crop of the American farmer. But the interests of the farmer have not always been so prominently and favorably considered by congress as they have during the last three years. The record of Democratic claims for farmer support is a record of accomplishment. It reads like this in the passage of laws and administrative acts:

What Has Been Done For the Farmer.
CURRENCY REFORM.—The federal reserve act, under which the farmer's paper is given special consideration, including permission to national banks to loan on the security of farm lands.

RURAL CREDITS.—An epoch making legislative measure which will relieve the farmer of the incubus of the short time loan at extortionate interest. This measure alone, when in full force, will save the farmers of the United States one hundred and fifty million dollars annually in interest charges.

GOOD ROADS.—Seventy-five million dollars made available for the development of roads from the farm to the market, under conditions which will prevent wasteful use of the money.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.—The passage of the Smith-Lever act brings to every American farm, through the joint co-operation of the federal government and the states, the help of these agencies in solving the business problems of the farmer.

COTTON FUTURES ACT.—Deals a death blow to gambling in this great staple.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.—Enables owners of stored products to obtain loans on warehouse receipts more nearly approximating the full value of the product.

GRAIN STANDARDS.—A law enacted last August authorizes the secretary of agriculture to establish official grain standards. This law is working. The farmer who has been robbed through juggled grain grades for years will appreciate its value.

CROP MOVING.—The surplus funds of the treasury department have been placed directly in the banks of the south and west to aid in moving crops during the customary season of money shortage.

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.—Banks holding government deposits are now required to pay 2 per cent interest. This cuts off a big graft which formerly came from the free use of huge sums of the people's money. More than a million dollars revenue annually is now derived from this source alone.

IMPROVED MARKETING SYSTEM.—The farmer has for years felt the power of the market combine, with its waste, inefficiency and dishonesty. The office of markets and the rural organization service, established in the department of agriculture during this administration, are working on scientific lines to promote better marketing and co-operative business organization among farmers.

These beneficent measures, with many others, show why the farmer is satisfied with the Wilson administration.

ROBINS DECLINES TO MEET MRS. FUNK IN DEBATE.

Brilliant Woman Progressive Supporting Wilson Had Challenged Hughes' Convert to Match Reasons.

Raymond Robins, who was chairman of the recent Progressive national convention in Chicago, has declined the challenge of Mrs. Antoinette Funk to meet her in public debate on the reasons why Progressive voters should be asked to vote for Charles E. Hughes when President Wilson is in the field.



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MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK.

In his refusal Mr. Robins indicated that he would decline all offers to match logic with opponents on the question of Progressive activity in the presidential campaign.

Mrs. Funk is a lawyer in Chicago and was one of the prominent leaders of the Progressive movement so long as Colonel Roosevelt remained at the head of it. She and Mr. Robins fought

Facts Versus Fallacies

FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an apparently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.

FEW persons appreciate the enormous economic factor the saloon is in the vital life of the nation. The saloon is the business end of one of the big industries of the United States. It is the medium through which the products of the great brewing and distilling plants are distributed. The liquor industry ranks fifth in the great industries of this country.

THERE are over a million men engaged in the task of supplying the demand for alcoholic beverages. Included in this list are 60,000 carpenters, 35,000 truckmen, 42,000 stenographers, 30,000 glass workers, 33,000 traveling men, 27,500 painters, 25,000 office and errand boys, 18,000 printers and lithographers. Corkmakers, cooperers, engineers, waiters, musicians, farmers, brewers, distillers, saloonkeepers and bartenders raise the total to more than a million men who are directly interested in the liquor business. All of these men depend upon the saloons for a living. They receive in wages about \$500,000,000 a year. This money is spent with tradesmen in other lines and goes to support all of the other enterprises in the United States.

IF THESE people were suddenly separated from their income by prohibition it would create industrial chaos. It would jeopardize every union in the land, for the wage earners would not be content to see their loved ones starve, and, if they could not get jobs at union wages they would cut the price and stampede the labor market.

CAPITAL invested in the liquor business is estimated from \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000; but much more money than that is directly interested in the prosperity of the liquor industry. Farmers alone receive \$200,000,000 annually for their products that are used in making liquor. The retail liquor trade pays an equal amount each year for rent, and this does not include hotels and restaurants. The railroads receive millions each year for their services. According to the United States Statistical Abstract for 1913, the total movement of manufacturers of the wine, whiskey and beer industry in 1912 amounted to over 7,000,000 tons or 2 1/2 per cent. of the total traffic of all the manufacturing industries of the country.

THE Government is in partnership with the liquor men. The annual internal revenue is \$230,000,000. The custom revenue is \$18,000,000, making a total of \$250,000,000 received by Uncle Sam as his share of the profits of this great industry. This is over one-third of the total annual income from all sources. Incorporated places having a population of 2500 or over receive in license money \$51,000,000. The State and country receive other millions, making a grand total of hundreds of millions every year that are contributed to local self government by the saloons.

THAT it is a FALLACY to say that the saloon has no place as an economic factor in this country is proven by the FACTS that over one million persons directly and indirectly owe their subsistence to the saloon—that the liquor industry is fifth among the nation's industries—and that the liquor interests pay over one-third of all the income derived by the United States Government!

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association



side by side for Progressive principles, and she was one of the most active campaigners for Mr. Robins in the senatorial campaign in Illinois two years ago.

Mrs. Funk now is a member of the Associate Committee of Progressives co-operating with the Democratic National Campaign Committee. She put her challenge to Mr. Robins on the high ground of public service, asking that her former associate submit the case of Wilson versus Hughes to popular juries.

In her letter to Mr. Robins Mrs. Funk said:

"In 1912, endorsing the Progressive party with my whole heart, I left behind me a tradition of middle western and New England Republicanism, and when the end came in the Auditorium last June I followed Theodore Roosevelt to the door of the Republican camp with faith that the Republican party of 1916 was in 'somehow different from the Republican party of 1912 that he and you and I condemned, and I waited for a sign that would point the new way."

"It did not come, but events momentous in their import did transpire and against my inclinations and traditions and against my associations and prejudices I was forced in honesty to myself to admit that Woodrow Wilson, greater than his party, a leader of his party, had in large measure kept for the Progressives their contract affirmed by them and entered into with the people."

"I am inviting you now, Mr. Robins, to join me in a series of debates, the question to be resolved and the arrangements to be made through our respective committees, such debates, to be held during the campaign, it being understood that the resolution of the question shall comprehend all matters properly at issue in the minds of Progressives seeking their political affiliation for 1916."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS IN BRIEF

Interesting Items From All Sections of the State.

GULLED FOR QUICK READING

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout the Keystone State.

The Hamburg silk mills have added new machinery. Hazleton bread rolls will be raised from ten to twelve cents retail.

Allentown bakers have raised the price of bread from five to six cents a loaf.

A button strike at Draper colliery, Shenandoah, has made 1000 men and boys idle.

In a freight smash at Lancaster a score of cattle were killed and a num-

ber injured.

The Lehigh Valley Coal company is conducting night schools at Lost Creek and Centralia.

Because of a short cabbage crop, a sauer kraut famine is threatened in Bucks county.

More than \$500 was raised by private subscription for garbage collection in Pottstown.

Lockjaw killed twenty-one-year-old Allen D. Stettler, of Guthaville, who stepped on a rusty nail.

Cornelius Flynn, thirty-four years old, was found dead on Locust Mountain, north of Shenandoah.

Lehigh Dime bank has been chartered with \$50,000 capital, and Professor A. S. Beisel president.

Robbers dynamited the safe in the Lehigh Valley railroad station at Fullerton, but obtained only \$7.

Jacob Weaver, seventy-five years old, was found dead in his home at Lancaster, where he lived alone.

William McClain, Hudsonale, shot a sharp-shinned hawk measuring over four feet from tip to tip of wings.

Falling from a load of buckwheat, Ranson Everlin, Wilmot township, cannot live, Towanda physicians say.

H. C. Kramlich realized \$492 at a sale of Holstein cattle at Siegfried, the animals bringing from \$110 to \$217.

Stepping in front of George Coolbaugh's automobile at Towanda, Leslie Bland, aged seven, died of a crushed skull.

Falling into a pit of hot water, Michael Georgelne, employed at the Bethlehem Steel Works, was scalded to death.

E. B. Schmoeyer has been elected secretary of Lehigh Odd Fellows, Allentown, for the twentieth consecutive time.

The employees of the J. H. Meyer Silk company, Weatherly, have been granted an increase of from 5 1/4 to 6 cents a yard.

While driving home the family cow, Fred Blahut, aged eight, was killed by a train a few squares from the heart of Allentown.

Andrew Givens, of Hazleton, a miner, was left \$5000 by the will of his cousin, James Givens, a Philadelphia liquor dealer.

William A. Hampton, of Pottstown, has been awarded the contract to erect a four-room school in Whitpain, Montgomery county.

Harry G. Seltzer, of Hamburg, Berks county, U. S. consul at Breslau, Germany, left for New York to sail for his post of duty.

Dr. George Taylor Ettlinger, dean of Muhlenberg college, was re-elected president of the Allentown Free Library association.

Montgomery county commissioners have directed plans to be drawn for a concrete bridge over the Schuylkill at Conshohocken.

Traffic on the Schuylkill canal is at low ebb just now, as no boats loaded to full capacity can come down the stream at Reading.

Topton postoffice has been raised from fourth to third class, and Postmaster Robert Gallmoyer now has a fixed salary of \$1100.

A ROTTEN REPUBLICAN SHOW



—New York Evening World.

DEMOCRATIC LAWS THAT HELP FARMERS

Federal Employment Bureau One of Many Wilson Achievements.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING.

Rural Credits, Federal Reserve Act, Good Roads, Warehouse Law, New Grain Standards and Improved Marketing System.

By FRANK G. ODELL, Editor of the Nebraska Farm Magazine. Do you know that your postoffice is now an employment bureau? That is one of the new things Uncle Sam has started during the present administration. Secretary Wilson of the department of labor has tackled the task of bringing the jobless man and the man-

less job together, and now every postoffice is an agency of the United States employment service. The postmaster is equipped with blanks for listing applications for labor or for employment and is instructed to help get the worker and the job in contact.

While this may appear to be principally in the interest of the worker, it is really one of the numerous far reaching things started for the benefit of the farmer by the administration of President Wilson. The increasing scarcity of farm labor has become a problem to the farmer, especially in the wheat growing and fruit growing sections. This labor, which is of a seasonal character, necessarily must be performed largely by itinerant workers. Some agency which will meet this demand and relieve the laborer of the graft of employment agencies is necessary. Uncle Sam has started it.

A single illustration will show how the system works: In the Willamette valley of Oregon thousands of temporary workers are needed in hop picking time. On Aug. 20 the Oregon Journal of Portland printed a news article about the new government employment agency, stat-