

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS SHOWS SERVICE TO FARMERS

Remarkable Record Set Forth in A Letter by President Wilson to Representative A. F. Lever

MANY NEW LAWS ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE

Farm Loan Act, Federal Reserve Bank, Provisions for Warehouse and Marketing Facilities Only Part

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—(Special)—No administration has ever done so much to advance the agricultural interests of the United States as that of President Wilson. The record is set forth briefly and effectively in a letter written by the president to Congress man A. F. Lever, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the house of representatives, as follows:

The White House, Washington, Aug. 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Lever—It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and to your associates in both houses my appreciation of the services rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth:

First.—Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

Second.—Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

Third.—Greatly increased provision has been made through the enactment of the co-operative agricultural extension act for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far-reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the states and the federal government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from federal and state sources alone, a total of over \$8,000,000 in the direct education of the farmer, and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

Fourth.—Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance and rural organization.

Fifth.—Provision was made promptly for the creation of an office of markets and rural organization, and the appropriations for this office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated, and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market

news service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

Sixth.—The problem of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of ware houses and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

Seventh.—Under the cotton futures act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

Eighth.—The United States grain standards act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

Ninth.—The United States warehouse act will enable the department of agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various states. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts, which will be widely and easily negotiable.

Tenth.—Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national development is the federal aid road act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the act not only, but will result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by states and localities.

Eleventh.—The federal reserve act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

Twelfth.—It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation and loan act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which, I believe, will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable and attractive and therefore insure lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the federal farm

the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population. Faithfully yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.



"SEE WHAT WILSON HAS DONE!"

(New Dark World)

WOODROW WILSON LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT

THE WOODROW WILSON LEAGUE WILL MEET TONIGHT IN THE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER AT 8 O'CLOCK. ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

HON. W. E. CAMPBELL AND HON. PHIL. J. MOURANT OF HOQUIAM, WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING, AND TELL WHY THEY ARE SUPPORTING WILSON

BIG DOINGS AT COUNTY FAIR

Exhibits Being Placed--Race Horses Practice Daily--Joy Street Will Be Marvel

WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS Sunday Is Fraternal Day--Man to Be Married Said to Be Popular in Fraternal Circles.

Interest in county fair, which will be held at Elma from September 6th to the 10th, inclusive, is more general than can be said of any previous fair, and with good weather impending, attendance this year is going to break all past records. The exhibits this season cover a wider scope than formerly, and competitive contests have stirred up a great deal of enthusiasm, reaching into every corner of the county. Aberdeen, Hoquiam, and Montesano will have special days set aside, and special trains will be put on. The jitney drivers are looking forward to a harvest, and are oiling up their backboards, arranging for new tires, etc., and the roads will undoubtedly be alive with nickel collectors.

Exhibits are now arriving at the fair grounds, and are being installed. Blooded horses from all parts of the Northwest are daily pounding the turf, and all is bustle and excitement within the area encompassed by the fair ground fence. And it is well to add here, while speaking of the fence, that all knot holes have been plugged and all cracks battened. Admission to the wonders of the fair is to be low, very low, and it is possible that the gatekeepers will be a bunch of p-r-e-t-t-y girls.

No resident of Grays Harbor can afford to miss this fair. Surely everyone can find time to go. It will be worth while. See what your neighbors have been doing this summer in the way of raising exhibition garden sassa, hens, ducks, pigs, cows, and other birds.

And JOY STREET—say, here is something that will tickle the funny-bone of the worst pessimist on the Harbor. Joy Street will be culmination of everything that is amusing, entertaining, instructive, inspiring—in fact many cases of hyperdynamia

POINDEXTER ON GRAYS HARBOR

United States Senator and Candidate for Re-Election Talks to Voters

IN ABERDEEN LAST NIGHT The Senator Addresses Large Audience Last Evening. He States His Position Clearly

United States Senator Miles Poindexter arrived on Grays Harbor Wednesday and opened his campaign in this county for re-election, at Hoquiam, where he was entertained by a number of prominent citizens at dinner at Hotel Grayport, and in the evening addressed a large audience in the Liberty theater.

Coming to Aberdeen yesterday, the senator was warmly greeted by his numerous personal and political friends and in the evening spoke at the Bijou theater, at a non-partisan meeting of Scandinavians.

In the course of his addresses, Senator Poindexter gave notice that if re-elected he would follow the same policy in this regard in the future as he has in the past, and secured the hearty applause of his audience for his declaration. He repeated his defense of his vote on various questions which he had given earlier in the day before the Young Men's Republican club, and spoke in favor of discriminating tariffs to encourage American shipping.

"I am at least of a mature age," said Senator Poindexter, in defending his refusal to follow machine rule blindly. "I have had at least the experience of life of the average individual, and I believe that I am able to determine for myself what are the republican principles and when acts are in harmony and when in violation of party pledges; and as for those Tacoma gentlemen to whom I have referred, I want to say now that I am not going to abide by the dictum of any local clique when it comes to determining a matter of that kind.

"The sordid question of whether I followed the ideas of any Tacoma political organization in my vote is not as interesting to me as the question of giving a scientific application of the principles of a protective tariff.

QUITS JOB TO SUPPORT WILSON

Mrs. Axtell, State Chairman of the Congressional Union, Declines to Support Hughes

IS CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE Takes No Stock in Hughes' Talk of Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution

SEATTLE, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, former member of the state legislature, has resigned as chairman of the Congressional union for the state of Washington, now known as the Woman's party. This action was taken by Mrs. Axtell as a protest against the Women's party indorsement of Charles E. Hughes.

Mrs. Axtell, who is a progressive and the candidate of the party for congress in her district, declares herself for President Wilson.

"Neither party has stated specifically a declaration in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment," said Mrs. Axtell today. "We of the West, knowing that such amendment must depend upon a two-thirds vote of a new congress, regardless of Mr. Hughes' belated declaration for it, advised taking no action regarding presidential candidates and devoting ourselves to the coming congress.

"Since to comply with their request would mean an effort to return all of the reactionaries to power and the Western states would run the risk of losing the ground for which progressives have fought for the last 20 years, and as suffrage would gain nothing by so doing, because reactionaries in both parties are always opposed to woman suffrage, and since all that would be necessary for republicans to do would be to say they stood by the party platform and not by Mr. Hughes' statement; and since prohibition and woman suffrage have been settled in this state on a perfectly non-partisan basis and in each of the 12 suffrage states there has been an adherence to this standard, I find that I must resign this office."

EDITOR ROBERTSON PLEADS FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION

Editor of North Yakima Republic Makes A Strong Argument Before the State Bar Association

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Institutions of Government Formed 27 Years Are Pitiful Failure. Waste of Money Shameful

NORTH YAKIMA, Aug. 28.—The editor of the Yakima Republic tried to present an argument before the State Bar association for the calling of a constitutional convention in this state with results which a stenographer present on the scene says were approximately as follows: I am not a lawyer and do not speak the legal language. I do not wish to consider this subject from the standpoint of a lawyer, nor to raise any question of a purely legal nature connected with the revision of the state charter. I am by occupation a publisher and printer, and as such a manufacturer. As a manufacturer I find that I must study the subjects of organization and efficiency in my shop and throughout my business, and I must operate on sound principles of economy. I can't neglect these matters and make a profit. Neither can any other manufacturer.

As a student of my own business and as a citizen interested in all public affairs I have observed that the public business is not conducted as I consider it essential to conduct my business and as my neighbors find that they must conduct theirs if they expect to be successful.

It is, therefore, as a business man and taxpayer and citizen that I wish to discuss this subject of constitutional revision, and I am going to assume that the lawyers who constitute this audience also have an interest in it as business men and taxpayers and citizens.

The only objections to our constitution which I shall make here will be objections to those provisions in which are laid down the methods and system by which the business affairs of our state and counties are conducted. As a citizen they don't suit me. As a manufacturer I consider them inefficient and the cause of unnecessary waste. As a taxpayer I consider myself the victim of gross carelessness on the part of a public which permits them to exist.

It is no small matter. The state of Washington is a community of 1,250,000 people. The various governmental activities going on within its borders constitute a community effort. They are costing this year something over \$37,000,000, and that means that there will be subtracted from the income of every average family in the state an average amount of about \$150 to foot the public bills. That isn't the only consideration. Those bills are getting bigger by 10 to 15 per cent each year. They are growing faster than the population—nearly four times as fast. There seems to be no prospect that they will get smaller in the future, but there is every reason to think they are going to continue to grow. And that is not all. Under this system the public indebtedness in this state has grown in a quarter of a century until it is for each individual larger than that of any other state in the Union but New York. I think it is time that every citizen began to consider what these facts mean, and why they exist, and whether they should continue to exist.

It is time for our people to ask themselves whether they can afford to carry such a burden of taxation and debt, not only on account of the efforts they must make themselves, but on account of the effect its existence will surely have upon their industries and the development of their resources.

I will take as my text these words from the speech Mr. Hughes made the other day in accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency: "It is a mistake to suppose because we are a democracy we should get along with ineptness and inefficiency. For that very reason we should have all the benefits of special skill and knowledge." And I will add to it these words from a recent address of Hon. Elihu Root: "The test of the fitness of a people for self-government is their ability to create their institutions."

As a business man I am going to say that the institution of government the people of Washington created for themselves 27 years ago are a pitiful failure. I will say also that the waste of money which they permit and cause is a shameful waste. Institutions which permit such waste can only be characterized properly

as disgraceful to the people who permit them to exist. A constitutional convention should be called to see if we can't find a rational way to handle the public business of our state and counties. I think we can, and that all we need to do is to profit by the experience of other self-governing communities which have been successful where we have failed.

The trouble with the systems in this state is a fundamental trouble in all our states and in the federal system itself.

In safeguarding our rights and liberties we have made assurance so sure that none of our agents of government has the authority to go and do the business for which we choose him.

What this state and every state in the Union is suffering from is the lack of responsive and responsible government. The first undertaking of a constitutional convention in Washington desirous of honestly serving its people would be to reorganize the executive department, and center the powers of the executive in a governor, who should be held responsible first by the representatives of the people and then by the people themselves. Today we have a dozen or more excellent gentlemen going up and down the state telling the people that if they are made governor they will give the state an economical and business-like administration. They are mistaken. They won't do it. No governor can do it. The governor of this state is, so far as his actual authority goes, hardly more than a figurehead. He may veto acts of the legislature, and that is his most important power—one that, he it noted, is of a negative character. Besides that, he is commander-in-chief of the army, he may remit fines and forfeitures, and it is his solemn duty to sign the commissions of notaries public. He may appoint certain state officers, but he can do that only with the consent of one part of the legislative branch. He is the "supreme executive of the state," but his executive authority is divided with a secretary of state, an auditor, an attorney-general, a land commissioner, a treasurer and a superintendent of public instruction—all elective officers, all independent of him, and all clothed with more or less authority to make public policies and spend public money.

The executive department of the state should consist of the governor, the lieutenant governor, and possibly an independent elective auditor. All administrative officers should be appointed by the governor, and he should be responsible for them. He should be the state's business manager, responsible to the legislature, but with all necessary authority to make plans for carrying on its business, subject to approval.

In this connection, and as a part of the reorganization of the executive branch, a constitutional convention intent on providing for responsible management of state affairs would establish a scientific budget system as a part of the framework of state, county and city government. In this connection I will remark that the so-called budget scheme enacted by the last legislature and now referred to the people to be voted on this fall is a fake and spurious affair. This proposed law does not provide for a budget, nor for anything but the publication of an estimate beyond which public officers cannot go in making expenditures for the ensuing period. It cannot bind the legislature, of course, and I know of no good reason why the people should vote for it. A budget is not an estimate. It is a financial plan, relating to both expenditures and revenues, setting forth what has been done in the period that is past as well as what it is proposed to do, prepared by a responsible executive and submitted to the representatives of the people for approval or rejection. Under a proper budget plan all appropriations for all the usual purposes would have to be initiated or proposed by the executive and they could not be increased by the legislature. With such a budget system as that in operation the public business of this

JOHNSON RECEIVES OVATION

Congressman Albert Johnson Gets Flattering Reception on His Return Home Last Evening

Congressman Albert Johnson received an ovation of which he may be proud, upon his return home yesterday from the national capital. He was met at Elma by a number of friends in autos from Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Montesano and escorted by them to his home city.

Short addresses were made by the congressman at Elma, Montesano and Aberdeen en route. The cortege was met at the Eighth street bridge by a torchlight procession, headed by a band, and all marched to Heermans' field, where Congressman Johnson made a telling speech. Taken by and large, it was such a reception as was to be expected of the personal popularity of Mr. Johnson, many old friends not at all in sympathy with some of his reactionary views taking part with genuine good feeling.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TO STAGE CONVENTION

To arouse interest in the campaign to enlist 100 members for the big class the Knights of Pythias hope to put through the latter part of this month, an entertainment is to be provided next Monday evening at which some peculiar stunts will be pulled off. The feature of the entertainment will be a mock convention, at which candidates for various offices will be nominated in the old-fashioned country style of years ago, a feature affording plenty of room for much noise and fun. The committee in charge, many of whom have participated in these same old backwoods conventions, is composed of F. W. Loomis, A. E. Graham, Russell Mack, C. M. Cloud, Goodbar Jones, E. A. Olleman and W. H. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood, who were called here from San Francisco, on account of the death of A. D. Wood, left for their home Saturday.

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