

PRESBYTERIANS IN OREGON, 21,262

EUGENE, Ore., July 18.—The Presbyterian church in Oregon has 21,262 members, a decrease of more than one thousand during the past year, according to the annual report of Dr. David Thompson, Portland, state clerk, read at the session of the state synod here. There are 132 churches in the Oregon synod and 180 ministers. There are 20,607 students enrolled in Presbyterian Sunday schools, and this total represents a decrease in the past year of approximately 1000.

During the past year the Presbyterian members of Oregon contributed \$655,212 to the support of the church, a decrease of \$58,553 over last year.

The decrease in membership was attributed partly to the circumstance that several of the large churches of Oregon were without ministers for considerable periods during last year. The decrease in financial support was attributed to shrinkage in membership and to general business depression at this time.

STORY 1

(Continued from page 1)

heart and continued on through the lungs, causing a severe internal hemorrhage. All of the shots entered on the left side.

Hamm Tells Story

According to Hamm's version of the shooting, the two men arose as usual yesterday morning and each did his share of the chores on the ranch and they then returned to the small cabin. Hamm started to patch a torn shirt, while Barrett engaged himself in piecing out a tape line with which it was proposed to measure a wheat field.

The men had contracted for the sale of wheat from a small field to a neighbor, and had agreed to measure the field. They had only a short tape line, so Barrett, using a folding rule, started to add lengths to the tape to make the work easier.

Hamm said that he expressed the opinion that it was useless to measure the field as the wheat had been sold for a flat price, but that Barrett insisted that the field be measured. Barrett, Hamm declared, was given to violent rages, and as a result of the brief argument, jumped to his feet and started in Hamm's direction, threatening violence.

Hamm said that he ran around the table in the center of the one room of the cabin, with Barrett in pursuit. Hamm, 70 years old, is a much smaller man than was Barrett, who was very large and powerful. He said he saw he would be unable to avoid the rushes of his partner, so dashed to his bunk and seized the automatic pistol and fired three shots as

Barrett lunged towards him. Barrett fell immediately, Hamm said, and was apparently killed instantly. Hamm then sat down and reloaded his gun, and started to the home of a neighbor to report the shooting. He then remembered that the men at the neighboring farm were away from home, and decided that it would not be best to frighten the women at the place, so returned to the cabin. He stepped over the body of his victim, which lay in the doorway, and went back into the house, where he sat down and wrote a note to his son, Frank Hamm of Klamath Falls, and then walked to the drug store and post office where he mailed the letter and reported the killing to J. D. VanDyke, the storekeeper and postmaster.

He asked that the officers be notified and then went back to the cabin to await the arrival of the sheriff, and was found by the sheriff when the authorities arrived. Frank Hamm, deputy sheriff for the district, being the first of the officers to reach the cabin, taking charge of affairs until the Roseburg party arrived.

Barrett's body was found lying in the doorway with the head lying partly outside. The body was on its right side. Officers found a bullet hole in the threshold of the door, but Hamm denies that he shot at Barrett after the man had fallen.

There was no sign of disorder in the cabin, to indicate any kind of a chase or struggle, although there was a very little room, the center of which was occupied by the table, about which was grouped several chairs, leaving a very small passage for the excited chase which Hamm described.

The tape which Barrett was reported to have been patching was found on the table beside the chair he had occupied, while Hamm's partially patched shirt was on his bunk where it had been apparently cast aside hurriedly, and scraps of cloth on the floor indicated where he had been seated, as he stated.

Officers searched for indications of liquor, and found that there had been liquor in the cabin, but there was nothing to show that either man had been drinking at the time of the shooting. Hamm said he had not touched liquor for several years while Barrett had not been drinking recently. District Attorney Cordell stated that there was no indication that liquor had any part in the affair.

The cabin was found to be a veritable arsenal. Hamm had a pistol in his bunk, while Barrett had a small caliber, single shot pistol strapped around his waist under his overalls. There were several other pistols, rifles and shotguns in the cabin. Some, however, were the property of Mr. Downey from whom the place was leased, and who had left a part of his personal effects in the cabin. After making a preliminary search at the cabin, the officers looked the house and brought the prisoner and body of his victim to Roseburg, leaving the property in custody of Deputy Sheriff Ham-

lin. A further search is being made today to see if any additional evidence can be secured.

Hamm was questioned thoroughly last night, but no new development resulted as he stoutly maintains his original statement without deviation. His son arrived yesterday evening from Klamath Falls and is arranging counsel for him.

Hamm resided for several years at Myrtle Creek and is very well known there. He went to California a few years ago, and upon his return went to Melrose where he became acquainted with Barrett, who was residing there. The two men leased the Downey place last November and have been partners in the operation of the remote farm since that time.

Barrett, a former resident of Oklahoma, was divorced from his wife in the circuit court here several months ago. His only known relative is a brother in Kansas, who has been notified of the tragic death. The body is being held at the Douglas Funeral home until word from the brother is received.

Arrangements are being made for an inquest, which will probably be held next Monday.

STORY 4

(Continued from page 1)

cific coast, too, had temperatures in the comfortable seventies, with a 68 at San Francisco.

Yesterday's heat casualties included the death of a man in Springfield, Ill., from sun stroke, the death of a Chicago fireman who collapsed at drill, and a drowning and two prostrations in New York City, where a temperature of 84 was accompanied by high humidity.

New York July 19.—A searing week end is forecast for New York City and state, with relief coming probably late tomorrow in cooling showers.

Last night was the hottest of the year in the city.

The temperature climbed to 74 degrees at 6:30 o'clock this morning—a degree higher than on a night in June which had held the record for the summer. Thick humidity accompanied the heat, making even the fire escapes uncomfortable places to sleep.

Dr. James Kimball, weather bureau meteorologist, said temperatures would be generally higher today with inland cities feeling still greater heat.

The temperature in New York at midday was 81 and it was increasing steadily. Yesterday's high was 85.

STORY 3

(Continued from page 1)

of \$50,000 through the financing agencies of the federal farm board, and this money will be used to pay off the pressing claims and to provide operating money for this year. Before any loan, however, can be secured, the stock must be subscribed and the ruling of the

farm board is that all common stock must be held by actual producers.

Mr. Banning stated that it is realized that growers in subscribing for common stock cannot pay cash. It is proposed, therefore, that the payments for this stock be made over a period of 5 years, and that payment be made by deductions, amounting to 5 per cent on the produce brought in by the subscribing producers. In this manner the stock subscription could be taken care of over a period of years without payment of actual cash, unless the 5 per cent deduction from produce turned over to the cannery failed to meet the amounts due.

Five Years for Installments

It was pointed out that the growers will be required to pay for the stock in five years, and that if his 5 per cent deductions do not meet the amount of the annual installments, then the difference must be made up, but if the amount is paid in less than five years, as a result of such deductions, then the growers is relieved of further payments.

Mr. Banning stated that the committee believes that the operation of the cannery will increase the value of produce far more than the 5 per cent deductions.

"A buyer coming into a territory where there is no cannery in operation, and where growers are forced to ship all of their produce," Mr. Banning said, "is in a position to force prices down to the lowest possible figure. On the other hand, if there is a cannery in operation, he knows that he must pay the best prices in order to obtain the produce, so that the fact that we have a cannery working assures prices that will more than equalize the deductions it is proposed to make for stock."

Expects Prompt Action

J. H. Tull, extension market specialist from Oregon State college, stated that he has been endeavoring to assist in every possible way in the organization of the cannery.

He said he has had the matter under discussion with the regional representative of the federal farm board, who, he explained, is the only regional director in the country, who has his offices outside of Washington, D. C. The fact that this director is in Portland, and closely in touch with the situation existing in Oregon, assures every possible cooperation, he stated.

Mr. Tull said he was quite confident that federal assistance could be secured, and that the presence of the regional executive in the state would make it certain that the formation of the association could be safeguarded so that it would be in the form approved by the farm board, and that the application could be in correct form when sent to Washington for action.

He stated that he was positive that if favorable and prompt action could be secured on the plan presented, that money could be secured from the farm board in time to meet this year's needs.

Outline Board Requirements

He outlined briefly the require-

ments of the farm board, stating that it is strictly required that an organization be entirely owned and controlled by producers. The members of the board of directors must be producers, and all common stock must be owned and controlled by actual growers. The association, it is required, must also be engaged in an interstate business.

Mr. Tull stated that he had known of many cases where conditions were far worse than those connected with the local cannery situation, where the farm board had extended aid, and he is of the firm belief that there will be no difficulty in securing the desired aid for the local project.

Legal Phases Told

Attorney R. L. Eddy presented the legal phases of the situation, explaining the steps necessary to complete the association. Among these requirements were, first, the signing of an agreement by the growers to take common stock in lieu of claims for cash, and to subscribe for additional common stock up to \$100,000; second, the formation of a cooperative association; third, an agreement among creditors to take preferred stock for claims or to extend time on accounts; fourth, extension of time by holders of contracts on equipment, mortgages on real estate, etc.; fifth, securing of a court order permitting the receiver to lease the property to the cooperative organization; sixth, a deed or bill of sale to the property to be placed in escrow and delivered by the receiver to the association when full settlement is completed; seventh, a marketing contract to be signed by producers agreeing to deliver produce to the cannery; eighth, the raising of additional funds by the sale of preferred stock; ninth, the application of a loan from the federal farm board to the retirement of pressing debts and to a fund to pay the expense of receivership if sufficient funds are not otherwise obtained.

Proposed Plan Explained

One of the first questions arising in the following discussion, was what liability was assumed by the growers in entering into this new arrangement.

Mr. Eddy explained that a grower would be obligated for the amount of stock to which he subscribed, but that no further liability could be imposed. Under a cooperative system, he explained, no fixed prices are paid for produce. The grower brings in his fruit or vegetables, the cannery prepares the pack and sells the goods. The costs of labor, outside materials and operating expense are paid, and the remaining proceeds are distributed to the growers in proportion to the materials furnished.

Under this plan, he stated, there is little opportunity for the association to become involved in any heavy financial loss, particularly when the physical properties are acquired at a reasonable price, which is the case in this particular instance.

Withdrawal Clause Provided

The contract between the can-

nery and the growers, he explained further, is continuous, but has a yearly withdrawal clause. This provides that the contract is perpetually in force until the grower, at the time specified, cancels the contract in the case of dissatisfaction or for other cause. A time is fixed in December of each year, when the grower may withdraw if he desires.

The grower also has the right, Mr. Eddy stated, to designate the kind and amount of produce to be furnished. He is not required to turn all of his crop into the cannery, but can withhold such part of it as he desires, specifying in his contract just such items and amounts as he desires to furnish.

Receiver Endorses Plan

Dave Busenbark, who was recently appointed as receiver for the Norton Canning company, stated that the formation of this association is the only step that will keep the plants from being sold under the hammer. As representative of the creditors, he stated, he must either enter into some arrangement that has a prospect of meeting the obligations against the plant, or he must sell the property as provided by law. If the plan is sold, the cannery very probably cannot be put back in operation for considerable time, and the growers will lose their products that might otherwise be saved through canning. He stressed the fact that immediate and practically unanimous endorsement of the plan must be given if the enterprise is to succeed.

There was also considerable discussion over the federation of cooperative canneries. There are now seven such canneries in the state of Oregon, and they have entered into a federation, which has a central agency undertaking the marketing of the produce from all of these plants. The Roseburg cannery, if organized on the plan adopted, will become the eighth member of this federation. The established brands of the several canneries are being used, so that none of the advertising value already gained will be lost, and at the same time the federation brand is being made known throughout the country. The federation is controlled and owned entirely by producers.

Vote to Adopt Plan

Following the lengthy discussion of the plan, it was voted to proceed with the organization.

A committee composed of Fred Goff, A. L. Kitchen, E. W. Rethwell, Henry Conn and A. W. Caswell was named to contact the growers having claims against the cannery and to secure their agreement, if possible, to take common stock in exchange for their claims, and to endeavor to sell the additional \$37,000 in stock to be paid for under the 5 per cent deduction plan.

Another meeting will be held Tuesday, July 29, at 8 p. m. at the courthouse, at which time the association will be perfected by the election of directors and steps will be taken to secure the lease and set the plant in operation in time to take care of this year's pear

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crop, which will begin to come in about the middle of August, according to the present outlook.

Agree to Take Stock

There was a very liberal signing of the papers adopted for starting the association at the meeting last night. These papers included stock subscription lists, an agreement to accept stock in exchange for claims, and a waiver of notice of the organization meeting to be held on the 29th, when the directors will be chosen and constitution and by-laws adopted.

It was agreed to leave three sets of these papers at available places in Roseburg for the convenience of growers. The five members of the organization committee will be furnished with sets of these agreements, and will circulate them among the growers they are able to contact. Growers, however, can greatly assist the committee, it is stated, by signing the papers voluntarily. Copies are available at the office of County Agent J. C. Leedy, the cannery office and the Farm Bureau exchange.

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Platform

In my candidacy for a seat in the United States Senate, opposing Chas. L. McNary, the first principle I will enunciate in my platform on which I will ask the voters of this state to support me is:

FIRST: A demand for revision of freight rates downward to at least pre-war rates.

SECOND: A thorough investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of obtaining a square deal for the Nation as a whole or for the complete overthrow of all authorities vested in them as fair and equitable intermediaries. The Interstate Commerce Commission has become the most dangerous instrument of despotic authority and threatens the safety of the Nation, and they must no longer be regarded as the "Holy of Holies," but must be brought into the lime light like any other institution.

THIRD: I will ask for the immediate abolishment of all police powers now delegated by Congress to the DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY. These police powers which far exceed the authority vested in Congress by the people, have become so abused that they provide for a rule of tyranny and oppression to the people.

FOURTH: An immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the grounds that it abrogates the principles under which our Constitution is founded, that it has become a measure of intemperance providing for disrespect for law and order.

FIFTH: An immediate repeal of the Farm Relief Act as being unconstitutional, unAmerican, and Communistic in nature, and not intended in any manner to aid agriculture but on the contrary as being opposed to every element of economic advancement to agriculture.

SIXTH: Will demand the complete overthrow of all bureaucracies which stand between the people and their Constitutional rights.

SEVENTH: Am unalterably opposed to our Federal Government entering into business enterprises in direct competition with its constituents.

Will stand for righteousness in government and a return to the first principles under which our great national institutions were founded.

In the midst of this economic upheaval which threatens the safety of our Nation, party politics and party adherence have no place in this great drama.

The time has come when we, as Americans, are either Patriots or Aliens.

Paid Advertisement by L. A. Banks.

Economic disparities have developed between the INDUSTRIAL EAST and AGRICULTURAL WEST, which have brought about a crisis of such serious proportions that the peace and tranquility of our Nation is involved.

The INDUSTRIAL EAST comprises the United States Steel Corporation and its hundreds of kindred industries. Capitalistic group, frequently referred to as Wall Street, THIS LATTER GROUP CONTROLLING THROUGH MANIPULATION THE GREAT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS OF AMERICA.

The AGRICULTURAL GROUP of the West comprising the farming industry and all other great industries of the West whose success depends on agriculture and affected by transportation charges.

The greatest single economic disparity arises from unreasonable and unfair transportation charges. The latter of such tremendous proportions in its entirety that no solution of our economic disturbances can take place until readjustments can be made effective.

During the war, and as a war measure, transportation charges were advanced on some commodities over 50% which were recognized as reasonably equitable at the time in consideration of the abnormal values of labor, materials, and all of the elements employed in the construction, maintenance, and operation of railroads.

SINCE THE WAR, NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT REDUCTION IN VALUES OF LABOR, MATERIALS AND ALL OTHER ELEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH TRANSPORTATION, NO REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, IN KEEPING WITH THE LOWER COSTS IN PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has utterly failed to function in its capacity to prevent enormous discriminations and to prevent disparities in this connecting link between the INDUSTRIAL EAST and AGRICULTURAL WEST.

No sincere effort has been made by our National Congress since the war for an investigation into transportation costs and into its relationship with the economic upheaval which is now being forced upon us.

THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION HAS BECOME THE BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE INDUSTRIAL EAST AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES JAMMED THROUGH CONGRESS DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN MONTHS HAVE PROVIDED FOR GREATER ECONOMIC DISPARITIES, ALL OF WHICH FAVOR THE INDUSTRIAL EAST AND ARE DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL WEST.

THE DISPARITIES IN TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ALONE AMOUNT TO HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY, AND THE ECONOMIC LOSSES TO AGRICULTURAL WEST CANNOT BE OVERCOME UNTIL READJUSTMENTS ARE MADE.