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FARMERS TO BACK GRAIN GAMBLERS

LITERARY DIGEST GIVES RESUME OF NATION WIDE MOVEMENT

(The Literary Digest.)

The greatest co-operative marketing scheme ever attempted, it is said, in this country, aims to give the farmers control of the grain crop until it is sold to domestic or foreign consumers. This it is planned to get rid of the "grain gambler" and middleman, and at the same time stabilize grain prices over the entire country. "Under the existing system the farmer is gouged at every turn," declares Labor, a railway labor organ published at Washington; "because the banks refuse the farmer credit he is compelled to place his crop on the market as soon as it is harvested, and naturally he gets the lowest price of the year." "The trouble with the present marketing system is that it is too elastic; it always says a little at the farmer's expense," explains the Wichita Eagle. The contrary, however, obtains with the California fruit growers and other co-operative organizations, we are told, and the farmer is to take a leaf from their book. Instead of handing over his crop for distribution to an independent middleman, he becomes, in effect,

his own middleman. In the words of the Topeka Capital, the plan "does not propose abolishment of grain exchanges or future trading but the utilization of these facilities, all of which are bound to be good; the outgrowth of trade evolution." As Sheldon S. Cline points out in the Washington Star:

"Some of the programs under consideration, and upon the working out of which real progress is being made, are almost staggering in their magnitude. For example, there is the proposal for co-operative marketing of the great grain crops—a venture with turn-over figures running into billions of dollars. This isn't any idle dream. It is a hard, matter-of-fact business proposal upon which real money is being staked. And it is backed by the leading organizations of farmers in the country, such as the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Equity Society, the National Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Exchange, and the grain dealers' associations." Representatives of these organiza-

tions, and the best legal talent they could find for the work in hand, met in Chicago early last month with the idea of taking up the slack between farmers and consumers, and incidentally leaving the middleman out in the cold. Proverbially the hardest of all people to organize, as the Fargo Courier-News reminds us, the farmers at last got together and decided to dispose of their grain by the same methods which California fruit-growers have found so successful. As we are told in the Chicago Daily News: "Farmers are to market their grain, as far as possible, through a co-operative organization. Warehouses and sales agencies are to be established gradually, and the hope is that eventually every link in the chain of the marketing of grain will be controlled, through chosen directors, by the farmers themselves. Dumping is thus to be avoided and supply is to be adjusted to need the same as in other industries."

"The organization will sell only to cash buyers. It will not speculate and will not sell grain to speculators. As soon as a large enough volume of grain is going through the farmers' association the hazards of purely speculative trading will be so greatly increased that there will be no joy in it any more."

"This plan is of the stuff of which real economic progress is made," believes the Baltimore Sun. As this paper sees it:

"Briefly, at least one-third of the wheat crop of all farmers who choose to try it out may be pooled and sold by a national sales association of which the farmers themselves are the stockholders. This organization will sell its grain wherever and whenever it likes; its primary object, of course, will be to give the producer the best price possible for his product. It involves no direct or immediate war on the present group of middlemen or of dislocating the present system of distribution. But its operations will inevitably tend to link producer and consumer more closely together."

News Tells of Merits.

"If the grain-growers can thus insure a fair price—and no more—the grower . . . they will succeed. But if the grain-growers begin to raise the price, and to bleed the public through a monopoly, then co-operative scheme will fail," asserts the Indianapolis News. For a plan of this kind must take into consideration the people who consume billions of bushels of wheat, says The News, therefore, "the public's pocketbook is deeply concerned." What will the consumer get out of the farmers' scheme? Will he in turn be compelled to form a co-operative buying agency, thus eliminating more middlemen? The Seattle Times assumes that this will not be necessary. That the proposed plan has in mind a "square deal for the consumer." In the opinion of the Fargo Courier-News, the farmers will have their hands full in their fight with "the gamblers, the bankers, the big exporting concerns, as well as the speculator-controlled world market in grain." This last snag is of considerable importance, it seems. "If the farmer proposes to eliminate the middleman's large profits, he will have with him all hand and the cook," predicts the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. At the same time, admits this paper, he will have competition. For—

"European wheat-fields are coming back to something like pre-war production. Australia, Argentina, India—all the world's myriad acres of nodding yellow grain confront us as price-governing factors. Many of these grain-growing nations owe us money; they want to send us goods to meet their payment of interest and principal"

"There will be many rats in the road to be steered clear of, such rats as the unscrupulous promoter, the glibly farmer, the farmer who traditionally wants to do as he pleases with what is his own; the legal problems, such as the status of pooled wheat as collateral for loans made during the growing season; the financial problems, such as organization of growers finance corporations to replace the farmers' old friend, his local banker."

"And last, but not the least, the consumer. Does the scheme ultimately benefit him? Because—let there be no mistake about it, and let it be clearly understood now—if it does not work to the ultimate benefit of the consumer, the whole scheme will fail. If the producer, coming into control, proves himself as greedy as the middleman, the long-suffering public may take recourse in a co-operative buying association and bring up another economic evolution."

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Silverthorn's Family Drug Store.

Training for Track and Field

The Observer will run a series of articles on training for various events by William L. (Bill) Hayward, veteran athletic trainer and track coach for the University of Oregon

The Shot Put

The shot put is an event in which strength and weight are the determining factors, but one must also have a knowledge of the form so as to get the benefit of his weight. Speed is the one requirement that all putters must have if they expect to be successful. If the athlete has all three—weight, speed and strength—the shot is bound to go a satisfactory distance. Form is then very important. This can be acquired only by constant practice.

The best form for putting the shot will be found in the following points taken up separately. There are two ways to hold the shot; some place it with the main weight resting on the fingers and as the shot is leaving the hand it is flipped with the wrist and tips of the fingers. One must be very strong in the wrist and fingers to be able to do this. Many who use this style have not the strength required, and when the arm is pushed in the final effort the wrist and fingers give away and momentum of the shot is retarded and the consequence is that distance is lost. I would not recommend the form to scholastic athletes for the present. A safe form and one used by the majority of shot putters is to let the shot rest on the base of the fingers, thumb and little finger used to form a pocket with the other fingers. This is the first thing to learn.

How to Hold the Shot

The reverse may next be tried from a stand, holding the shot in the right hand, assuming the putter is right handed. It should be held snug against the neck, on and a little in front of the shoulder. The left arm is held up pointing in almost an angle that the shot will travel, the left side facing the direction of the put. The left foot is placed against the toe board or near the edge of the circle. The right leg should be slightly bent at the knee and the arm so held that it feels the strongest with shot resting in front of the shoulder. The elbow should be held in a position to give the best drive to the shot upward and forward. One's instinct should tell whether the shot is held correctly or not. The athlete is now ready for the "re-

verse" in which the final effort is made. The body is quickly turned with the beginning of the forward motion so that the right leg will be in the position held by the left at the beginning of the final effort. The left arm and leg are brought back with speed to give body more momentum in turning, landing on right foot. The final effort is very important and should be practiced until mastered. I would advise beginners to start with a light shot as there is considerable strain on the shoulder and elbow.

When the reverse is mastered, the putter may try the hop across the ring. This is done taking a position at the back of the ring directly opposite the toe board in the same form as starting the reverse with the exception that the left leg is swung forward and backward to gain all possible momentum that the body can carry. The right knee is slightly bent forward ready for a spring forward. The movement should be made so the left foot will strike near the toe board and right about the middle of the ring. This will give the putter the same position held when starting the put. The reverse is made here. No time should be lost in making the reverse at the end of the first hop. If you do the speed gained across the ring in the first hop is lost and a poor put is the result. In going across the ring the movement should be smooth and just skimming the ground. A bad fault a great many have is jumping too high in the hop. Beginners should not work for distance until the form is mastered. Progress will be very slow at first, but the athlete must be patient and success is bound to come. After the putter has perfected the form he should not put hard every attempt, as it will soon kill the arm, but should work for speed by doing short dashes as a sprinter. A good put is always the result of good elevation.

Business Picking Up.

The summer business at the Soda Fountain is looking up somewhat. All seem to be good and ready for it. That is what we notice at Al Cain's. Palace Confectionery Co.

Garage Cleanings

Can't Steal This Auto Robe

Light chains are woven into a recently patented automobile robe to permit it to be locked in a car and theft-proof.

Tool to Spread Castings

By operating from the outside a new tool for spreading automobile tire casings holds them open without interfering with work to be done inside of them.

Novel Automobile Lock

A novel automobile lock fastens the gears in reverse position and clamps on the emergency brake.

Warns of Lubrication Lack

Blown by the suction from the intake manifold, a whistle has been invented to warn a motorist that the circulation of lubricating oil in his car has stopped.

Warns Gasoline For Primer

A new automobile accessory sends warmed gasoline to the primer, ready for ignition, when a starting pedal is pressed.

Face Shield For Motorists

A patent has been issued for a silk gauze face shield to keep dust from the eyes and nose of motorists.

Convertible Body Invention

Invented by an English aviator.

glass panels that slide into the roof of an automobile enable a car to be converted from one of the open type into a limousine in about one minute.

Initials on Radiator

To make automobiles distinctive a New York inventor has patented a process of producing designs or initials on their radiators by partially expanding certain of the cells after they are assembled.

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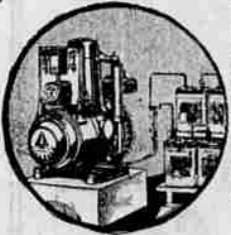
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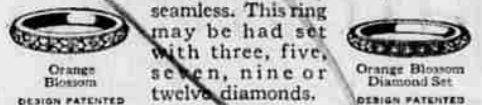
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NATE ZWEIFEL

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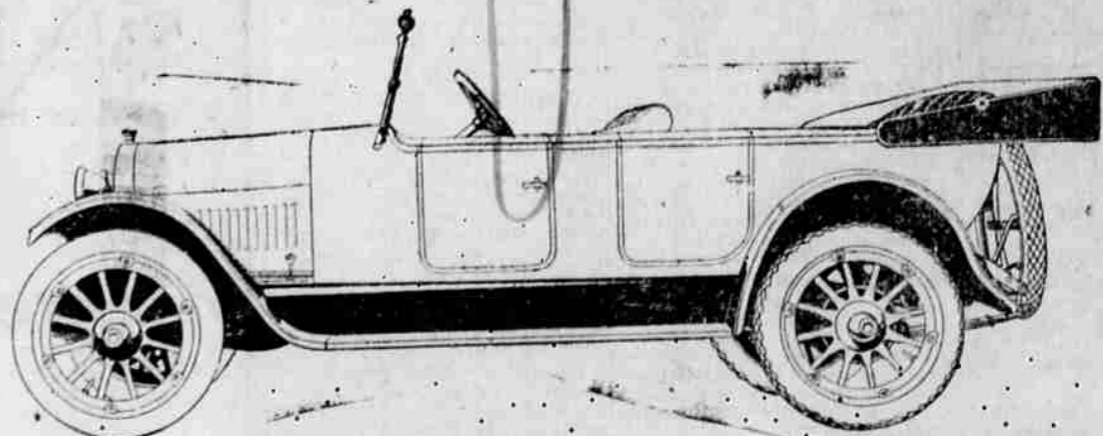
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