



# PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of him self and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

### The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$510,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$410,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage his home, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmer for subsistence to retrench their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employes.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the management of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

### Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislative sessions—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "he it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

### Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a lull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employes we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$518.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$178 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employes of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

### A Test Question.

Newsed I tell you, old chap, I'm another man since I was married. Singleton says: Does your wife love you as much as the man she married?—Exchange.

### Evidence.

He didn't ever owe to you that I was in love with you?—She: Certainly. Haven't you ever noticed me laughing to myself?—Philadelphia Lecturer.

### Why He Was Careful.

A man who believed in pedestrianism coaxed a friend to accompany him on a little jaunt. Every time they crossed the road his friend looked first one way and then the other and refused to budge if there chanced to be a motorcar in sight.

"It's all well enough to be careful," said the pedestrian, "but you seem to have let automobiles get on your nerves."

"I've good reason to be careful," answered his friend. "The insurance policy I carry is void if I get run over by one."—Judge.

### Fine Combination.

"She spoke in a flattering way of you the other day."

"Did she? That was nice. What did she say?"

"She said if she had your assurance with her brains she'd run for president."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Notice to Creditors.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of James Harb, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the County Court of Jackson County, State of Oregon, has been duly appointed and now is the duly qualified and acting administrator of the estate of the above named decedent.

All persons having claims against said decedent or his estate are hereby notified and required to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers, to Charles Prim, attorney for said administrator, at his office in Jacksonville, Jackson County, State of Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Date of this notice and of the first publication thereof is February 6, 1915.

MAMIE C. HARDS WALTON, Administratrix of the estate of James Harb, Deceased.

Charles Prim, Attorney for Administratrix.

### Notice For Publication

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon

January 25, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Nielsen, of Applegate, Oregon, who, on March 26, 1909, made Homestead Entry No 14815, Serial No. 9147, for the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 10, Township 38 S., Range 4 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before G. A. Gardner, County Clerk of Jackson County, at his office, at Jacksonville, Oregon, on the 15th day of March, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: S. L. Benson, of Applegate, Oregon; Ben Thurston, of Applegate, Oregon; W. A. Smith, of Applegate, Oregon; John W. Pernoll, of Applegate, Oregon.

J. M. UPTON, Register.

### Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

W. A. Turner and Jennie Turner, Plaintiffs,

vs.

William, Ulrich, John E. Mahan, sometimes known as E. J. Mahan, Forest E. Mahan, Ethel Mahan, John Praeder, C. W. Forbes, C. H. Heninger, C. W. Nims, Stuart Saunders, E. E. Phipps, G. O. Jarvis, Julian P. Johnson, the unknown heirs of John L. Mahan and Anne McClain Mahan, if any, and all other persons or parties unknown to plaintiff claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

To John E. Mahan, sometimes known as E. J. Mahan, Forest E. Mahan, Ethel Mahan, C. W. Forbes, C. H. Heninger, the unknown heirs of John L. Mahan and Anne McClain Mahan, if any, and all other persons or parties unknown to plaintiffs claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate herein-after described, Defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You and each of you are hereby notified that the plaintiff have commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Jackson County, against you, impleaded with others, and that in pursuance of an order made and entered in said cause on the 23rd day of January, 1915, and of the Statutes of the State of Oregon, you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed therein on or before the expiration of six weeks from the 30th day of January, 1915, the date of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to answer the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: A decree of foreclosure upon and a sale of Lot 1 in Section 17, Township 39 South, Range 1 East Willamette Meridian, Oregon to satisfy a lien of \$712.85, interest, attorney's fee and the costs and disbursements.

G. C. McALLISTER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

### Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Doris Masole, Plaintiff,

vs.

Edward Masole, Defendant.

To Edward Masole, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause, on or before six weeks from the day of the first publication of this summons, the first publication being on the 18th day of January, 1915, the time prescribed in the order of publication thereof.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For a decree of the Court forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for an order and decree restoring to plaintiff her maiden name, to-wit, Doris Clay.

This summons is published by virtue of an order made by the Honorable F. M. Calkins, Judge of the above entitled Court, on the 11th day of January, 1915, the first publication to be made on the 18th day of January, 1915, and the last publication to be made on the 27th day of February, 1915.

MULKEY & CHERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice For Publication. Mineral Application No. 69902. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. U. S. Land Office Roseburg Oregon. January 6, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that joint application for mineral patent is being made by J. C. Burton and Bessie Burton, husband and wife, for a twenty-acre placer mining claim, named Silver Star, located near the mouth of Star Gulch creek, in the Applegate mining district of Jackson County Oregon, and containing all of the South 1/2 of the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Section 28, T. 39 S., Range 3 W. of the Willamette Meridian.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, or any portion thereof so described and surveyed, platted and applied for are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said statute.

Notice was posted on the ground December 28, 1914. J. M. UPTON, Register.

### Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

W. A. Goodridge, Plaintiff,

vs.

W. H. Harvey, and W. H. Harvey as administrator of the Estate of Margaret A. Harvey and Leda E. Harvey and Opal Harvey, Infants, and D. W. Bagshaw as Guardian ad Litem for said infants, Defendants.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale duly made and entered in the above entitled court and cause on the 19 day of December, 1914, wherein above named plaintiff recovered judgment against above named defendants for the sum of \$601.66 with interest thereon from said date at 8% per annum, and a further sum of \$60 attorney fees, and a further sum of \$23.40 costs, and the further accruing costs, and wherein it is decreed that the mortgage described in the complaint in said cause be foreclosed and the property herein described be sold as upon execution; Now, therefore, pursuant to said decree and order of sale and by virtue of an execution issued pursuant thereto by the clerk of, and under the seal of said court, of date January 8, 1915, I will, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 23rd day of February, 1915 at the front door of the court house at Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest that Margaret A. Harvey or aforesaid defendants or any of them had on June 5, 1912 or have had since or now have in and to Lots No. 3 and 4 in Block 27 in the Town of Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon, as designated on the official recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy aforesaid judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, January 23, 1915.

W. H. SINGLER, Sheriff. By E. W. WILSON, Deputy.

### Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Jackson County, dated the 9th day of February, 1915, under a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered on the 30th day of January, 1915, in a suit where Belle Nickell was Plaintiff and J. T. Perry, J. E. Settles et al., were Defendants, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said defendants, and each of them, and ordering the foreclosure of the certain mortgage described in the complaint of the Plaintiff, by the sale, as on execution, of the mortgaged premises in said mortgage described; which decree was on the 30th day of January, 1915, duly entered and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court and is now of record in Volume 22 of the Circuit Court Journal, at pages 339-340. Now therefore in compliance with the commands of said execution and order of sale, I will, on

Tuesday, March 16th, 1915

at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the front door of the Court House in the City of Jacksonville, in Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell to the high and best bidder for cash, subject to redemption as by law provided, all the right title and interest of said defendants and each of them, which they had June 8, 1912 or any time thereafter, in and to the real property situated in said Jackson County, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

The west half of the south-west quarter (W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4) and south-west quarter of north-west quarter (S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32) in Township Thirty-eight (38) South of Range Two (2) West of W. M.; also commencing at North-west corner of the north-west quarter of south-west quarter (N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4) of said Section thirty-two (32), running thence south twenty (20) chains; thence north, 45 degrees East, twenty-eight (28) chains; thence west twenty (20) chains to the place of beginning; containing a total of 140 acres.

And will apply the proceeds of such sale, first, to the payment of the costs and disbursements of said suit, including costs of sale, and the attorney's fee, adjudged payable to plaintiff; second, to the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, as provided in said decree.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, this 9th day of February, 1915.

W. H. SINGLER, Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon. By E. W. WILSON, Deputy.

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### Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.

Table with train names and times: Effective January 17, 1915. NORTH BOUND TRAINS. 14 Port and Passenger... 8:20 A.M. 16 Oregon Express... 5:20 P.M. 12 Sassta Limited... 2:17 A.M. SOUTH BOUND TRAINS. 13 California Express... 10:45 A.M. 15 San Francisco Express... 4:00 P.M. 11 Shasta Limited... 3:20 A.M.

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