

Supplement To The Turner Tribune

Turner, Oregon, October 30, 1924.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BAIT FOR VOTES

It seems like whenever anybody wants to put something over in politics today he tells the farmer he needs a change.

Twenty years ago the supposedly popular method to get votes was to "bust" a trust. Now that they have all the trusts "busted" a lot of agitators would like to "bust" the farmer, providing they could do it before he found it out.

The Third Party is making public ownership of railroads its bait to catch the farmer on the theory that the farmer would thereby receive lower freight rates. The bulk of more than \$300,000,000 annually distributed by railroads in taxes goes to states and counties. If the government owned the railroads they would pay no taxes any more than local postoffices do.

To illustrate, this would mean a loss of \$8,425,982 tax revenue in Minnesota; \$7,321,976 in Wisconsin; \$6,849,703 in Iowa; \$6,739,346 in Kansas; \$5,365,960 in Nebraska; \$4,679,693 in Montana and \$4,072,282 in North Dakota. Other states would be in proportion.

Twenty-two months of government operation of our railroads during war-time cost the taxpayers a little less than \$2,000,000 in addition to the highest freight and passenger rates they ever paid.

Does the Third Party or any other party guarantee our farmers lower freight and employes higher wages and the American public less taxes under government operation of railroads? This is a fair question. — Cram. American.

RECORD SHOWS THAT SCHOOL FUND IS SOUND

By Harry N. Crain

Salem, Oregon, Oct. 1924. — Statements of Governor Walter M. Pierce and the Oregon Journal, in their campaign for the election of Jefferson Myers as state treasurer to complete the governor's bi-partisan control over all state institutions and affairs, declaring the state's irreducible school funds to be sadly depleted by alleged wasteful investment of the funds in Oregon farm loans by former administrations, and inferring

that the annual apportionment of interest earnings of the funds to the schools of the state would have to be passed to reimburse the funds for losses sustained are flatly repudiated by the records of the state land board here.

Contrary to the claims of the governor and the Oregon Journal regarding the depleted earning power of the school funds the records of the land office reveal that the interest earnings for the land board's fiscal year, ending July 31, 1924, show an increase of approximately \$2000 over the previous year. Interest payments on the loans for the period ending July 31 of this year were \$405,167.84 while those of the previous year were \$403,331.74.

For the two months subsequent to the compilation of the last annual report, August and September of this year, the interest earnings were \$26,199.72 and \$31,294.88 respectively, as compared with corresponding collections of \$27,430.18 and \$30,752.44 for the same months last year. Without exception the interest payments on school fund loans for the past three years have been and still are measuring up fully to the established averages for each month.

As to the inference that the interest apportionments would have to be passed to reimburse the funds, the law makes it mandatory upon the board to make this apportionment annually. The apportionment for this year, amounting to \$391,363.04 or \$1.63 per pupil in the schools of the state, was made by the board as provided by law on August 1 and is now in the hands of the county school superintendents.

It will be distributed on November 1 by the superintendents in the various counties.

Farm Pointers

O. A. C. Exp. Station.

To make up for the poor survival of clover in western Oregon, a heavy planting of common and Hungarian vetch is recommended by the experiment station. The 1925 clover hay acreage promises to be light.

Potato diggers are adjusted to avoid bruising the tubers on the experiment station farm. Vine kickers frequently jab the potatoes, making them unfit for No. 1 grade. Diggers agitating the tubers after complete

separation from the dirt only injure them. Extension dirt separators may in some instances be removed to prevent injury.

Flax has volunteered on the Oregon Experiment station and lived through the winter, but growth indicates that fall planting is not a good practice. Best results have been received with early April sowing on a firm seed bed.

Winter barley, to stand winter conditions, should, if possible, be sown before October 25. Early October sowing is desired, as shown by results on the Oregon Experiment station farm.

A standard ration for laying hens consists of five parts—scratch, mash, green feed, mineral and drink. The scratch grain is composed of two or more grains, not necessarily high-priced grains or grains grown in another locality. Some common scratch mixtures are equal parts of wheat and oats; equal parts of wheat, oats and corn; two parts wheat, one part oats and one part corn. Other mixtures and proportions are successfully used. The feed used depends on the grains available and market price for grains.

D. H. MOSHER

High Class

Ladie's and Gents

- Tailoring -

474 Court St.

SALEM

EATON and EATON

Practical Hatters

Styles changed on Ladies or Gents hats.

544 State St.

C. F. BREITHAUPT

123 N. Liberty Street

FLORIST

Phone 380

SALEM

OREGON

Give The Tribune credit for what you buy from our advertisers.