

THE RURAL CHURCH

THE FARMERS THE CUSTODIANS OF THE NATION'S MORALITY.

Co-operation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The church, the press and the school form a triple alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through them life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowman I want to thank those engaged in these high callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on co-operation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up first the rural church.

The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the "ark of the covenant" and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship.

The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$750,000,000, and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country.

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

The Functions of a Rural Church.

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be co-operation between the religious, social and economic life of the community.

The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character; develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

Fewer and Better Churches.

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churching community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential and church pride commendable, the high teaching of universal Christianity must prevail if the rural church is to fulfill its mission to agriculture.

We frequently have three or four churches in a community which is not able to adequately support one. Small congregations attend services once a month and all fail to perform the religious functions of the community. The division of religious forces and the breaking into fragments of moral effort is oftentimes little less than a calamity and defeats the very purpose they seek to promote.

The evils of too many churches can be minimized by co-operation. The social and economic life of a rural community are respective units and cannot be successfully divided by denominational lines, and the churches can only occupy this important field by co-operation and co-ordination.

The efficient country church will definitely serve its community by leading in all worthy efforts at community building, in uniting the people in all co-operative endeavors for the general welfare of the community and in arousing a real love for country life and loyalty to the country home and these results can only be successfully accomplished by the united effort of the press, the school, the church and organized farmers.

A farm is a business establishment, and should be so operated.

A farm should be operated for net, not for gross results.

The net results of good farming are profits, success, a growing business and a good living.

The farmer should take all uncertainty out of securities before applying for a loan.

TAXPAYERS KIND TO CHAMBERLAIN

His Salary As Office Holder Exceeds \$100,000—Asked "How Was It Spent?"

Since R. A. Booth, Republican candidate for United States Senator, answered the question, "Where did you get it?" Republican papers have raised the question for George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic nominee to answer, "How did you spend it?" Some industrious digger has compiled the list of public offices Chamberlain has held since coming to Oregon from Mississippi and calculates that Chamberlain has drawn down more than \$100,000 in money contributed by taxpayers. It is how Chamberlain spent this money that Republicans are curious.

One newspaper editor recounts that Chamberlain has been Attorney-General, District Attorney, Governor and United States Senator, holding some of these offices more than one term, and that Chamberlain since entering public life has scarcely ever been off the payroll, as he entered upon a new job before the old one was worn out.

In his explanation of "where he got it," Booth told the story of his life. Democrats say that Booth is an aristocrat and does not belong to the plain people. Booth's own narrative recounts how he was one of a family of 12 children; that he lived in a log cabin, worked on a farm and took his pay in chickens; punched cattle, herded sheep and otherwise helped support the family until he was 21 years old and paid for his first "store clothes" by gathering wool from bushes and taking the hides from sheep which died on the range. He struggled hard for an education and acquired it. He was a day laborer, and day laborers are supposed to be plain people. By industry he met with success and associated with others he built up a sawmill industry which developed the timber resources of interior Oregon.



R. A. BOOTH

Booth's statement included the declaration that at times the sawmill he managed employed 1300 men and the payroll exceeded \$80,000 a month. The concern brought into Oregon more than \$10,000,000 of outside money and farmers, merchants, laborers and entire communities received the major part of this sum, directly or indirectly. The Republicans point out that Booth's rise from a farm hand and day laborer is to his credit and that hundreds of other Oregon boys are developing the same way. They also point out that the industry which Booth's efforts built up brought into the state more money than the Government has appropriated for river and harbor improvements in Oregon since the state was admitted to the Union.

During the period that Booth was turning timber into a stream of gold which was flowing through interior Oregon, spreading prosperity to workers and merchants, the Republicans declare that Chamberlain was drawing a salary from tax funds as an office-holder. Having been born in Oregon and lived here all his life, Booth's supporters contend that he knows its people and the needs of the state as well as any man can and, having made good, whether as a farmer, cowboy, sheepherder, bookkeeper or sawmill man, he can make good in the Senate.

The impression that Booth is a millionaire has been gained because of the great commercial enterprise which he caused to grow from almost nothing and because of the large contributions he has given to educational and other betterment works. Booth confesses that he never was a millionaire and that his holdings in the business he managed was very small; in fact, it is about 3 per cent, or \$65,000.

Insistently, some of the Republican papers declare that it is as important in judging the fitness of a man for office to know how he spends his money as it is to know where he gets it. They point to the large donations made by Booth to show where he has been spending his money for the benefit of the commonwealth, and they keep asking Chamberlain, "Where did you spend it?"

FARMERS SUFFER THROUGH POSTMASTER GEN. POLICY

It must be said for Postmaster General Burleson that he is at least frank about his intention to discriminate against the farmers in his plan to economize by refusing to establish any more rural free delivery routes. His Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is writing members of congress: "It is apparently advisable to withhold for a time all applications for additional postal facilities that involve increased expenditures except in case of urgent necessity, and I think you will agree with me that much can be accomplished in this line by deferring the establishment of additional rural routes."

This boldly announced policy will be considered with intense interest by several million farmers entitled to rural free delivery service who read for days in newspaper dispatches from Washington of the persistent efforts of the democratic congress to pass a \$53,000,000 "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill, the most of which was for scooping the mud out of the bottom of inconsequential little creeks in the south.

Scores of small post offices in Oregon have been disappointed and the people have to go miles for their mail.

VOTERS! TAKE NOTICE!

Owing to the fact that the Democratic nomination of Treasurer of Malheur County went to

D. P. Dearborn

at the Primary election last spring, unasked for and not solicited by circulation of petitions but by the writing in on the ballot of his name by numerous friends, the fact of his having received that nomination has received very little publicity.

Being unable to make a personal visit with friends throughout the country he takes this means of letting them know that he is in the race and respectfully asks consideration at the polls on November 3rd.

paid advertisement

A FAITHFUL TRAITOR

Theodore is still in evidence. He is talking tariff nowadays. Strange, is it not, that during the seven years he was president he never thought to make a suggestion on that subject?

He is exceedingly solicitous about female suffrage. Queer, is it not, that during the seven years he was president he was never interested, except to oppose that vital right due women.

He is solicitous about the welfare of the poor working classes. How late in his life it was before he began to be anxious on their account.

He is savage on the Democracy and their management of public affairs. What does the good book say about a "thankless child" being sharper than a "serpent's tooth"?

But Theodore knows that when Democrats are on top they never scratch a ticket and that all he can draw to himself will be Republicans; then why should he not denounce the Democrats?

Moreover, he knows that every one so drawn gives the Democrats half a vote.

Theodore continues to earn a large reward from the Democratic party.

Should the welfare of eighty per cent of the people be considered or that of twenty per cent.

Do you prefer the old court house at Vale or a modern building at Ontario with ample vault room to protect your records.

"WORKED" A PARDON BOARD.

Paroled Criminal Forged a Letter That Liberated His Cellmate.

Springfield, Ill.—Because Asa Jones and Roy N. Howard "worked" the state board of pardons to secure Howard's release from prison both men must serve the limit of the sentences under which they were sent to the penitentiary at Chester.

Jones and Howard were cellmates. Jones came up for parole last month and secured his release. He went to Mattoon, where he forged the name of Joseph Brown to a letter offering employment to Howard. This was sent to the prison authorities, and on the strength of it Howard was paroled to "Joseph Brown."

By way of finding employment for his ward the bogus Brown planned a number of robberies. For a brief period only they were successful. Jones was caught robbing a house at Carbondale, and Howard was taken in charge for stealing tools.

CORN LESSONS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

For the benefit of children in rural schools suggestions for a series of lessons on corn are about to be issued by the agricultural department. The average production per acre of corn in the United States is still below 28 bushels per acre despite the fact that in almost every section of the country yields of more than 100 bushels have been obtained. The difference indicates in a measure the value of proper instruction in growing corn. The spread of boys' corn clubs all over the country has also emphasized the need of corn study in rural schools.

The forthcoming bulletin contains outlines of 12 lessons covering such important points as the different kinds of corn, ways of judging corn, seed, corn crop rotation, best of fertilizers, proper cultivation, and the food value of the crop. Suggestions for the proper observance of corn day have received consideration. Rural-school teachers, especially in the great corn-growing states, will find the bulletin a valuable aid in the work of stimulating in their charges a healthy interest in sound agriculture.

The bulletin will be published under the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 617 "School Lessons on Corn," and copies will be sent free as long as the supply lasts.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 20, 1914.—(Special)—According to figures recently compiled by Commissioner Hoff at Salem, Oregon's wheat yield as at Oct. 1, this year, was 16,685,000 bushels which would require 13,384 cars of an average capacity of 1250 bushels each to move it. Figuring this yield at 71 cents per bushel, its value is \$11,846,350. The average yield per acre for the entire state was 19.5 bushels.

The report shows the hop crop for this year to have been 22,459,900 pounds and its value \$5,614,975. The acreage of hops is estimated at 23,642.

Apples—Trees in bearing, 3,985,000; yield, 3,293,250 bushels; average farm price, 81 cents; value, \$2,667,732.

Corn—Number of acres, 22,609; average yield, 26.14 bushels; yield, 591,000 bushels; average price, 70 cents; total value, \$414,800. Only two per cent of Oregon-grown corn is shipped out of the country in which it is produced.

Oats—Acres in cultivation, 409,091; average yield per acre, 31.57 bushels; total yield, 12,915,000 bushels; average price, 38 cents total value, \$4,907,700.

Potatoes—Acreage, 50,732; average yield, 97 bushels per acre; total yield, 4,921,000 bushels; average price, 69 cents; total value, \$3,495,490.

General Carranza Resigns.

Mexico City.—General Carranza tendered his resignation as first chief of the constitutionalists to the conference of southern leaders which was called to meet here, and was rejected by an almost unanimous vote after a heated debate.

54 Ships Are Registered.

Washington.—Fifty-four ships aggregating nearly a quarter of a million tons and worth approximately \$15,000,000 have been added to the American merchant marine since the new ship registry law went into effect.

Voters Beware!

The Dental Trust, with all its powerful political organization, is moving heaven and earth to defeat the dental reform bill.

In every town and city members of the Trust are out working against the bill.

The Medical Trust is helping the Dental Trust by forcing nurses and druggists, under threat of boycott, to work against dental reform.

All kinds of campaign lies are being circulated to deceive the voters. Don't let the Trust scare you.

The Trust made the present dental law. Under this law it controls the State Board of Dental Examiners—every member of the board is a member of the Trust.

In this way competent dentists are kept out of Oregon, and the Trust prevents competition and keeps up prices.

Vote YES X 340 and Bust the Dental Trust

PAINLESS PARKER

Dentist

6th and Washington Sts. PORTLAND, ORE.

STATE BANKS ARE LIBERAL

Superintendent's Figures Show Reserve Reductions General

Salem.—Reports received from 162 state banks and trust companies out of 176 to September 12 by State Superintendent of Banks Sargent show that they are not hoarding money. The report shows that 85 state banks have decreased their reserve percentages and 71 increased them since June 30.

"Judging from the figures in my possession," said Mr. Sargent, "it does not appear that the charges made by Secretary McAdoo against national banks in certain districts apply to the Oregon state banks to any extent. Out of 162 institutions \$3, in spite of the unfavorable conditions prevailing, have extended their lines of credits; 40 have been obliged to reduce their loans on account of a shrinkage in deposits, and only 29 have failed to increase their loans with a corresponding increase in deposits, a majority of which have fully met the legitimate demands of their customers."

FOR PANAMA CANAL

Quarters Commemorating Panama Urged in Senate Bill.

Washington.—The senate and currency committee had before the bill introduced by Senator Thomas of Colorado, providing for the issue of quarter dollars to commemorate the completion of the Panama canal, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty between England and the United States, a provision which would fix the value of gold and silver at 22 to 1. The bill also would provide that each quarter must weigh 137.5 grains, and any person offering 103.125 coarse pure silver, plus \$2.80 in lawful money could receive from the treasury quarters, or \$100.

Accompanying the bill was a statement urging that the measure establish a fixed par exchange with forty-five countries which use the gold sovereign as a unit of exchange and an approximate parity with twenty-one countries which use the franc as the exchange unit.

The bill was offered "by name" but Senator Thomas did not disclose the identity of its author.

School Supplies School Books

EVERHART DRUG COMPANY

Four Doors South of Post Office