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self sufficient and did not depend upon or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the lay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to coordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive pricing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, but as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

## OWYHEE

Miss Beattie Whipple spent the week end at her home near Nyssa. Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy DeWitt visited at the Lowe home Sunday.

Fred Klingback sold the hay on his upper ranch at \$5 per ton, H. Walters getting the bulk of it. Thirty-five ton was sold to Morgan & Fine and forty-one ton to J. Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown of Parma have rented the ranch run by Albert Caperton. They are living in the Chas. Fisher house temporarily.

L. J. Peterson has been feeding sheep on the Walker ranch formerly known as the Overstreet ranch.

Jesse Cantrell and sons Archie and Perry, Jesse Thomason and Oral Hite were guests of dinner at the Gus Schweizer home Sunday.

Lantern sides on "Women of different Countries" and "Washington City" were shown at the school last Monday.

Miss Lillian Davis met with her sewing club at the Kaylor home Saturday. After the business session refreshments were served by Mrs. Kaylor and daughters.

Chas. Schweizer paid the dentist at Payette a visit Monday.

Jaunita and Johnny Bigelow were guests to dinner at the Claude Wilson home in Nyssa, Saturday.

D. D. Pullen will probably exhibit supernatural strength this year. He is putting in an acre of onions on his ranch.

Sunday school was resumed with a good attendance, after several Sundays enforced vacation, on account of illness in the community.

H. Walters went to Arcadia Monday after cattle, which he is taking to the Bend to feed.

The Owyhee river is slowly rising since the recent warm days.

Mrs. F. L. DeBord called at the Kaylor home Saturday.

Friends will be sorry to learn that Grandpa Bradley, now living in Nyssa, is seriously ill.

Harold Newby is a guest at the Rollo Fenn home this week.

Word has been received by Mrs. A. C. Bradley that her niece, known here as Lily Turner, died recently of influenza.

S. D. Bigelow is planning on putting in one and a half acres of head lettuce. Chas. Fisher also intends to put in some.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Skinner are home from a winter's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Ida Hausman of Nevada.

Kenneth McDonald was an overnight guest of his cousin, Gerald DeBord Saturday.

Fred Klingback was a Payette visitor Saturday.

Newt Thomason and son, Jesse, were visiting friends in the community last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Marshall, Miss Jennie Newby and Earl Ward visited at the Ose Schweizer home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Patterson visited at the Chas Fisher home last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Shatto and children, who have conducted the Ward ranch for the past year, are leaving soon for Lancaster, where they will be employed by L. J. Peterson.

Mrs. D. P. Pullen, who has been in poor health for the past year, is now very much better, in fact she states she never felt better in her life.

Mrs. Lu-de Goede called at the Lowe home Monday.

Harry Howland returned this week from Cambridge, Idaho after a few weeks' absence, having been detained there by the illness of his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wall and family returned to their home at Creston after about a month's visit at the Lowe home.

John Gordon is starting a band of sheep for the hills this week to lamb there. He had a large job of marking done Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brown of Nyssa, who have rented the Ward ranch, moved in the first of the week.

The weekly choir practice will be held at the Lowe home Saturday evening. The one last week was well attended.

Doc Pullen is the owner of a new Oliver plow purchased from Wilson Bros.

State Engineer Joyce, Fred Teet and Fred Gramse of Ontario, who are working on the Nyssa-Jordan Valley road survey, have been boarding at the Fisher home for a few days.

Louis DeBord was a guest for dinner at the Klingback home Sunday.

## UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sabbath School, 10:00.

Morning Worship, 11:00.

Next Sabbath evening at 7:30 the Congregationalists will worship with us. Rev. Gillanders will deliver the sermon.

Rev. M. E. Dunn is expected to be with us the 16th of next month.

## "POOR MARRIED MAN" SHOWN AT JUNTURA

Annual Home Talent Play Maintains Record of Dramatic Club—Parts Well Taken and Musical Program Enjoyed.

Juntura, Oregon, March 21:—The people of Juntura and vicinity with a small number from Drewsey, (bad roads preventing more people coming from Drewsey) spent a delightful evening at the Juntura Hall, last Friday March 17.

The Juntura Dramatic Club, under the direction of Mrs. Daniel Gallagher presented one of the best programs ever given in Juntura.

The three act farce comedy, "A Poor Married Man," rich in wit and humor, was given, while between acts a number of musical numbers were enjoyed by the audience. Mrs. Gus Frieze sang a beautiful solo, Miss Jaunita Upson and Mrs. Gallagher played a number of duets and Dell Hauphusman sang to solos.

All those who took part in the play deserve much credit for the manner in which they presented their parts.

Dell Kauphusman, as Professor John B. Wise "a poor married man," and Mrs. C. F. Kuhne, as Mrs. Iona Ford, the professor's mother-in-law, carried off their difficult roles in a truly professional manner. The audience was delighted with them from the beginning to the end of the play.

Happy Wetterstrom, as Jupiter Jackson, Professor Wise's black servant, was a "show" all by himself. Many people declared he made a much better, more natural darkey, than the real article could have been.

Mrs. T. S. Woodward, as Miss Rosalind Wilson, a college reporter carried off her role in her usual high artistic manner.

Miss Jaunita Upson, as Zola, Mrs. Ford's charming daughter, and Mrs. Robert Madden, as June Graham, lovely daughter of a country doctor, were delightful in their roles and displayed real dramatic ability.

Bob Madden as Billy Blake, a college boy, could not have been better and Earl Warren made an excellent country doctor.

After the play a dance and supper were given under the auspices of the Ladies Alter Society. All present declared the evening had been a great success.

Charter No. 5622 Reserve District No. 12

## REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT ONTARIO, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MARCH 10, 1922

RESOURCES	
1a Loans and discounts, including redcounts acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c)	398,938.34
2 Overdrafts, unsecured	51.79
4 U. S. Government securities owned:	
a Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value)	12,500.00
b All other United States Government securities	1,500.00
5 Other bonds, securities, etc.:	23,015.54
6 Banking House, \$32,350.00; Furniture and fixtures	39,118.66
7 Real estate owned other than banking house	18,160.18
8 Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	33,055.92
10 Amount due from state banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in Items 8, 9, or 10)	130,223.03
11 Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 12)	1,385.21
12 Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	475.98
14 Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	219.55
15 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	625.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$659,269.20</b>

LIABILITIES	
17 Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
18 Surplus fund	50,000.00
19 Undivided profits	10,198.71
c Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	6,469.23
20 Circulating notes outstanding	3,729.48
23 Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in Items 21 or 22)	12,500.00
24 Certified checks outstanding	6,099.70
Total of Items 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25	6,099.70
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
26 Individual deposits subject to check	331,605.16
27 Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	59,513.23
31 Other demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31	1,007.83
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
32 Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	392,126.22
34 Other time deposits	98,784.49
35 Postal savings deposits	45,163.12
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 32, 33, 34 and 35	866.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$659,269.20</b>

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF MALHEUR, ss I, H. B. Cockrum, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. B. COCKRUM, Cashier  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1922.  
 C. W. PLATT, Notary Public for Oregon.  
 My Commission expires, November 21, 1924.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
 Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.  
 Preaching, 11:00 a. m., subject—"Fear Not."  
 Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.  
 Preaching, 7:30 p. m., subject—"The Golden Candlesticks."

# How Firestone Has Reduced the Cost of Tire Service

Size	Jan. 1921 Prices	Jan. 1922 Prices	Reduction
30 x 3 Fabric	\$18.75	\$ 9.85	47%
30 x 3½ "	22.50	11.65	48%
30 x 3½ Cord	35.75	17.50	51%
32 x 4 "	56.55	32.40	43%
33 x 4½ "	67.00	42.85	36%
33 x 5 "	81.50	52.15	36%

HOW the cost of building quality tires has been brought down to the lowest level in history was explained by H. S. Firestone, President of the Company, to the stockholders at the annual meeting on December 15, 1921.

- All inventories and commitments at or below the market.
- Increased manufacturing efficiency and volume production reduced factory overhead 58%.
- Selling costs reduced 38%.

Mr. Firestone stated, "This reduction in prices is made possible by our unusually advantageous buying facilities, and the enthusiasm, loyalty and determination of our 100% stockholding organization."

"Due credit must be given to Firestone dealers who are selling Firestone tires on a smaller margin of profit. This brings every Firestone saving direct to the car-owner."

The saving through first cost plus the saving through high mileage doubles Firestone economy and is daily adding new fame to the Firestone principle of service—

Most Miles per Dollar

# Firestone

Service Tire and Battery Co., Ontario, Oregon  
 Bullock & Hotchkiss, Vale, Oregon