FREE PORTS **BUILDERS OF**

CONGRESS SHOULD GIVE THEM PREFERENCE IN APPRO-PRIATIONS.

By Peter Radford.

This nation is now entering upon an era of marine development. The wreckage of European commerce has drifted to our shores and the world war is making unprecedented demands for the products of farm and factory. In transportation facilities on land we lead the world but our port facilities are inadequate, and our flag is seldom seen in foreign ports. If our government would only divert the energy we have displayed in conquer ing the railroads to mastering the commerce of the sea, a foreign bottom would be unknown on the ocean's

This article will be confined to discussion of our ports for the products of the farm must pass over our wharfs before reaching the water. We have in this nation 51 ports, of which 41 are on the Atlantic and 10 are on the Pacific Coast. The Sixty-second Congress appropriated over \$51,000, 000 for improving our Rivers and Harbors and private enterprise levies a toll of approximately \$50,000,000 annually in wharfage and charges for which no tangible service is rendered. The latter item should be lifted off the backs of the farmer of this nation and this can be done by Congress directing its appropriations to ports that are free where vessels can tie up to a wharf and discharge her cargo free of any fee or charge.

A free port is progress. It takes out the unnecessary link in the chain of transactions in commerce which has for centuries laid a heavy hand upon commerce. No movement is so heavily laden with results or will more widely and equally distribute its benefits as that of a free port and none can be more easily and effeetively secured.

THE VITAL PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURE

By Peter Radford. There is no escaping the market

problem and the highest development of agriculture will not be attained until it is solved, for a market is as necessary for the producer as land on which to grow his crop. Governmental and educational insti

tutions have spent \$180,000,000 in the United States during the past ten years for improving soil production and improving seeds and plants, but very little attention and less money has been given to the marketing side of agriculture.

The problem is a monumental one and one which will never be solved until it gets within the grasp of a gigantic organization where master minds can concentrate the combined experience and wisdom of the age upon it. It is a problem which the farmers, merchants, bankers, editors and statesmen must unite in solving

The Farmers' Union stands for all there is in farming from the most scientific methods of seed selection to the most systematic and profitable plans of marketing, but does not believe in promoting one to the neglect of the other. We consider the work of farm demonstrators valuable and we ask that governmental and commercial agencies seeking to help us, continue to give us their assistance and advice, but we believe that their influence should be extended to the marketing side of our farm problems

We cannot hope to develop manufacturing by over-production of the factory; we cannot build up mercantile enterprises by the merchants loading their shelves with surplus goods and no more can we develop agricul ture by glutting the market with surplus of products.

DARIUS

The neigh of a horse made Darius King of Persia, the six contending powers for the throne agreeing among themselves that the one whose horse should neigh first should possess the kingdom. This ancient method of settling disputes among politicians could be revived with profit today. If our partisan factions and petty politicians could only settle their disputes by the neigh of a horse, the bark of a dog or the bray of a donkey, it would be a great blessing and would give our citizens a better opportunity to pursue the vocations of industry

free from political strife. Let those who pick political plums by raising rows and who flash swords dripping in the blood of industry understand that they cannot turn the public forum into a political arena and by a clash of personal aspirations still the hammer and stop the plow and that their quarrels must be settled in the back alleys of civilization.



OUR PUBLIC FORUM

I---Introductory

culture and Commerce, the master to the public forum and asked to deliver a message to civilization. Men who achieve seldom talk, and men who talk seldom achieve. There is no such thing as a noisy thinker, and brevity is always a close companion

to truth. It will be a great privilege to stand by the side of men who can roll in place the cornerstone of industry; to associate with men who can look at the world and see to the bottom of it; to commune with men who can hear the roar of civilization a few centuries away.

Too often we listen to the rabble element of our day that cries out against every man who achieves, "Crucify him." Mankind never has and probably never will produce a of its day. There never will be a out sacrifice or an achievement without a challenge.

This is an age of service, and that man is greatest who serves the largest number. The present generation has done more to improve the condition of mankind than any civilization since human motives began their upward flight. The Greeks gave human life inspiration, but while her orators were speaking with the tongues of angels, her farmers were plowing with forked sticks; while her philthought from bondage, her traffic masters for its servants.

Through the Press Service of Agri- | moved on two-wheeled carts driven, and ofttimes drawn, by slaves; while minds of this nation will be invited her artists were painting divine dreams on canvas, the streets of proud Athens were lighted by firebrands dipped in tallow.

The genius of past ages sought to

arouse the intellect and stir the soul but the master minds of today are seeking to serve. Civilization has as signed to America the greatest task of the greatest age, and the greatest men that ever trod the greatest planet are solving it. Their achievements have astounded the whole world and we challenge every age and nation to name men or products that can approach in creative genius or masterful skill in organization, the marvelous achievements of the tremendous men of the present day. Edison can press a button and turn a light on multiplied millions of homes; Vail generation that appreciates the genius can take down the receiver and talk with fifty millions of people; Mccrown without a cross, progress with- Cormick's reaper can harvest the world's crop, and Fulton's steam engine moves the commerce of land

and sea. The greatest thing a human being can do is to serve his fellow men; Christ did it; Kings Secree it, and wise men teach it. It is the glory of this practical age that Edison could find no higher calling than to become the janitor to civilization; Vail the messenger to mankind; McCormick the hired hand to agriculture, and Fulton the teamster to industry, and osophers were emancipating human blessed is the age that has such

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

II---L. E. Johnson On Two-Cent Passenger Rates

and equity between passenger is especially important to the man who follows the plow for the travels very little but he is a heavy contributor to the freight revenues.

Some of the states have a two cent passenger rate and whatever loss is incurred is recovered through freight revenue. The justice of such a procedure was recently passed upon by the Supreme Court of West Virginia and the decision is so far-reaching that we have asked L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western Railway whose road contested the case to briefly review the suit. Mr. Johnson said in part:

"Some ten years ago, passenger fares were fixed by the legislatures cents a mile. As a basis for such economic legislation, no examination such a rate would yield to the railway companies an adequate or any for less than cost. net return upon the capital invested in conducting this class of business.

"Such a law was passed in West Virginia in 1907. The Norfolk and paid the out-of-pocket cost and nothpaid the out-of-pocket cost and noth-ing was left to pay any return on capital invested. It sought relief from the courts. Expert accountants for

The farmers of | both the State and the Railway Comthis nation are pany testified that the claims of the vitally interested railroad were sustained by the facts. in railroad rates Two cents did not pay the cost of carrying a passenger a mile. The State, however, contended that the and freight rates railroad was earning enough surplus on its state freight business to give a fair return upon the capital used in its passenger as well as its freight business. For the purposes of the case, the railroad did not deny this, but held to its contention that the State could not segregate its passenger business for rate fixing without allowing a rate that would be sufficient to pay the cost of doing business and enough to give some return upon the capital invested in doing the business regulated. This was the issue presented to the Supreme Court. Its decision responds to the judgment of the fair-minded sentiment of the country. The Supreme Court says that, even though a railroad earns a surplus on a particular commodity by charging reasonable rates, that affords no reason for compelling it to haul another's person or property for less than cost. properly belongs to the railway company. If the surplus is earned from was made of the cost of doing the an unreasonable rate then that rate business so regulated, nor was any should be reduced. The State may attention given to the fact whether not even up by requiring the railroad to carry other traffic for nothing of

The decision is a wholesome one and demonstrates that the ordinary rules of fair dealing apply to railway companies. The fact that one makes a surplus on his wheat crop would Western Railway Company put the rate into effect and maintained it for two years. Its accounting during than cost it would not satisfy the these two years showed that two cents a mile per passenger barely paid the out-of-pocket cost and noth-

"Managing a railroad is quite differ-

ease and facility. The railroads must

keep their expenditures within their

"There is not a railway manager in

the country today who is not fearful

that under the press of increasing de-mands the transportation systems of the country will, in a few years, break

down, unless the ratiroads are allowed

to earn larger funds wherewith to build it up. There are vast sections

of the country, especially in the West,

where more railroads are needed and

they cannot be built unless the rail-

"People invest money in order to

make money, and they are skeptical as to whether they can make money by investing in concerns that are dealt with stringently and unfairly. Rail-

attractive to invite investments, and in order that they may be made more

securities must be made more

ways raise new capital.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

III---Julius Kruttschnitt

On Financing Railroads



The farmers of | -- the Legislatore and the Commisthis nation need sioners. to become better acquainted with ent from managing a government where the money is raised by taxathe railroad men tion. When the expenditures, for and their probgood reasons or otherwise, increase, lems. It is only taxes can be equally increased. The those who know railroads, while servants of the pubthat can give us tie, cannot raise money with such information and the farmers of America should incomes because while they have some control over their expenditures listen attentively to what the men they have almost no control over their incomes, their rates being fixed by who manage ratipublic authorities.

property have to say. Mr. Kruttschnitt, executive head of the Southern Pacific, has written an article dealing with the financing of railroads. He said

"The financing of a railroad is a function which the people, through their servants, the Railroad Commissioners and the Legislators, have never attempted, but it is a most important problem, especially to sections of a State where new railroads are needed. The placing of securities has been left entirely with the promoter and owner of railroads.

"The immediate determination of what earnings the railroad shall be permitted to receive and what burdens it shall have put on it is in the hands of other sevents of the public meat the increased capital charges."

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