

THE FARMERS SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF CLACKAMAS CO.

National Headquarters, 227 Washington St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

J. A. EVERETT, President

H. F. CUTTING, (Portland, Oregon) Organizer

COUNTY OFFICERS:

S. L. Casto, President, Oregon City, Route 3 F. G. Buchanan, Secretary, Oregon City, Route 3 E. E. Brenner, Organizer, Oregon City, Route 3

Officers of County Unions.

Alberta—Pres. Jesse Mayfield, Sec. Ferris Mayfield.
 Beaver Creek—Pres. Fred Kemerath, Sec. W. W. Harris.
 Canby—Pres. Geo. Koehler, Sec. R. C. Brodie.
 Carus—Pres. A. J. Kelnhofer, Sec. S. L. Castro.
 Clackamas—Pres. J. A. Sieben, Sec. Frank Haberlach.
 Clarkes—Pres. Albert Gasser, Sec. John L. Gard.
 Logan, Pres. W. E. Cromer, Sec. P. M. Kirchheim.
 New Era—Pres. Aug. Staehel, Sec. C. B. Reverman.
 Macksburg—Pres. C. D. Keesling, Sec. J. W. Smith.
 Maple Lane—Pres. H. N. Robbins, Sec. G. F. Mighells.
 Mt. Pleasant—Pres. P. W. Meredith, Sec. F. G. Buchanan.
 Shubel—Pres. Chas. A. Menke, Sec. Elmer Swope.
 Sunnyside—Pres. R. P. Grady, Sec. E. Oehlschlaeger.
 Stone—Pres. T. E. Brown, Sec. M. J. Byers.

A FEW THINGS TO THINK OVER

Clackamas county Union is the hub of the Pacific slope, as far as organization is concerned, and it will be the one big factor in securing an early state organization.

The county union is the school that will furnish the competent leaders to the commercial equality for the farmer.

We are very much in need of an order of business suitable for the business that comes before the county union.

We have wasted precious time trying to make by-laws that are already made. Read our by-laws, study and read again.

Our county organizer spent last Thursday tramping a locality organized a local union to walk home four miles through the mud and got to bed during the small hours of the night. He was up at six and came to our county union without breakfast. These are the quality of men that have won all the battles for humanity from the beginning.

We have found out that the Local is the sole judge of the eligibility of its members.

It is the opinion of the writer that any man who spends sixteen hours a day trying to glut all the markets between the north and the south pole and subscribes to all the agricultural journals that are teaching him how to raise more stuff, and then votes for some lawyer who tells him his poverty is due to laziness, is good timber for any local to work on.

The officers of the county union are the business heads for marketing the crops of the county. This subject will be our main issue for our next county meeting. The local that furnishes the best plan will be entitled to a vote of thanks from all others.

Farmers of Clackamas county, do you need the help of an organization to get profitable prices?

for your produce? We need you and you need us. We want to arrange for a local in your neighborhood. Don't wait for your neighbor to write us. Send for information. Get ten or as many more as you can to join you. Send for an organizer to meet you. Do it NOW.

The Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange of New Jersey in 1911 did a business of one and one-half million dollars and saved its members \$125,000, besides making a net profit for the Exchange of \$17,000. Its \$5.00 shares are now worth \$7.00.

In Nebraska there are about 250 shipping associations and Nebraska has made a law regulating and legalizing the farmers' business associations. (Senate Bill No. 88.) How has it effected the local merchant? One hardware merchant says "My sales amount to about four thousand dollars more than the year before."

A grocer said "I have sold between three and four thousand dollars worth more than I did last year and have less bad debts."

If you are bleeding the farmer or Mr. Merchant, by exacting profit, interest or rent on property that does not exist, we are after your scalp and are going to get it, too. If you are an honest, useful distributor, we will help you. Are we right?

Farmers will get good prices when they put on the market only what the market has a demand for and the surplus he must hold and stop glutting the market. He cannot do this without the help of all the other farmers. Organize.

It is through the combinations of others that millions have been made poor and the cost of living high, and the farmers' only hope is to meet this small band of wealthy men with a gigantic army organized for a long and bitter struggle; to wrest from greed our once free and contented citizenship—and if the surrender comes soon we shall all rejoice the sooner.

Notice to Society Members.

Each local secretary is requested to get clubbing rates from the Oregon City Courier and procure as many subscriptions as possible, especially among the interested and active working people in and out of the Union.

The official organ will save us many dollars, much time and complete our organization. But it MUST BE well patronized to reach a high state of efficiency. It will save us much in having less county and local union meetings. We can do so much through its columns in the way of handling our plans when perfected.

We need a medium, we must have one. The Courier will make every member a special rate and one that every member of the society in the county can afford to take advantage of.

P. W. Meredith.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

The Way a Non-Member Looks at Equity Society.

Editor Courier:—On Saturday, January 11th, Mt. Pleasant was honored by the presence of the Clackamas County Society of Equity in an all day session. The weather being stormy and nothing else to do I dropped in with no desire to intrude, but a little curious to see and hear what these "embattled farmers" stood for. I found a representative body of mostly young men gathered from all parts of the county, intelligent, earnest and well behaved. There seemed no lack of good sensible talkers but no attempt at eloquence of the kind that heats the air.

The central idea set forth by one of the older speakers, was to raise the price of farm produce to the producer and lower it to the consumer. A consummation to be greatly desired by everyone excepting only that elusive person known as the middle man, who, if I rightly understood, was to be put on short rations until persuaded to quit his hoggish ways.

The president of the society was an ideal presiding officer ably seconded by a competent secretary, and to them is due much credit for the orderly dispatch of the day's business. The Society seems to be fairly launched under capable officers and as a spirit of mutual helpfulness, which must be every farmer, and especially every young farmer, in the county should enroll with this body. Put the harness on and learn to work with the team. It does not require a diploma from a college. Only be interested and active and he will find in the combined wisdom of these honest men all education which endowed schools do not give.

GOING AFTER THINGS.

Clearing House Under Way and Warehouse being Considered

Oregon City, Jan. 13. Editor Courier:—At a meeting of the farmers Society of Clackamas county held at Mount Pleasant Saturday, January 11, there was an attendance of about 70, 54 accredited delegates, representing local organizations from Clarkes, Shubel, Carus, Beaver Creek, Maple Lane, Mount Pleasant, New Era, Canby, Macksburg, Clackamas, Logan, Damascus, Sunnyside. And there was not a dead one in the whole bunch, as would be indicated by the fact that many of them drove ten or twelve miles through a pouring rain and over bad roads to attend. There was a large amount of business to come before the meeting, election of officers and board of directors, adoption of constitution and by-laws, appointment of committees on publicity and extension, etc.

There was enthusiastic endorsement of the move to establish a clearing house in Portland, for which plans have been made; the incorporation papers have been filed with the proper

authorities and arrangements are well under way for securing a warehouse and for handling the crops of 1913, and also to look after the buying the supplies of the farmers, the benefits of which some of us have had a taste already.

The meeting was filled with interest from start to finish; was composed of a bunch of progressive, wide awake farmers, who begin to realize what the need, and they are going after it in the right way—with the right spirit.

The Mount Pleasant Local put up a magnificent spread, such an one as only farmers' wives know how to prepare, and in which those particular ladies are known to excel. After a vote of thanks for our liberal entertainment the meeting was adjourned to meet with the Carus Local on the second Saturday in April.

A. J. LEWIS.

Minutes of the County Union.

House called to order by the president, credential committee reported and all delegates seated. Motion carried that the officers and directors be authorized to represent the county Union as delegates to all meetings of the order not otherwise provided for.

The present officers and directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. Two important committees were added to the county organization, one on publicity, the chairman of which is to edit the space in our official organ; the other one on organization. The secretary was instructed to purchase the necessary books and stationery.

The by-laws were amended so as to require a two-thirds vote to change; also that a majority of the delegates constitute a quorum.

Adjourned for dinner.

A motion of thanks was extended to the Mt. Pleasant local and their families for the excellent lunch served. The invitation of Carus local to meet with them was accepted.

The Oregon City Courier was unanimously adopted as the official organ of the County Union.

The question for a purchasing agent for Oregon City was discussed and referred back to the local unions.

An assessment of five cents for each member in the county was levied for county purposes.

Adjourned until regular meeting in April.

Call for Meeting.

The Publicity and Organization committees will meet at the Courier office Saturday at ten o'clock a. m., and arrange to meet at some agreed place with the officers of the County Union for a business meeting of importance.

Wisconsin has a law and by-laws for governing co-operative organizations. What is the Oregon legislature doing for the farmer?

provision to cover the necessary additional maintenance cost. The tuberculosis sanatorium was established to serve a worthy purpose, but for some reason, either because it is improperly located, its advantages not thoroughly understood, or because it is ahead of the times, is not proving the success its friends anticipated. The board having supervision of the institution's affairs is made up of a number of public spirited citizens who have unselfishly devoted much time and effort in an endeavor to make it a success. Most of these gentlemen contend that the institution should be continued and believe that it will eventually prove its worth. I am unable to take this view of the situation, however.

The institution is top-heavy. We are spending much money to heat and maintain a large structure which is of but little use to the inmates. This unnecessary burden and the small population produce an unusually high per capita cost. It seems to me that until the demands of the state justify the maintenance of such an institution, that all indigent sufferers from tuberculosis should be permitted to patronize such private sanitariums as may be licensed by the state through the state board of health and that a reasonable per capita charge be paid to cover the expense of keeping them.

Should the institution be abolished the buildings could be used for a home for the aged or a home for wayward girls.

The School For The Deaf

This school is well located and such buildings as have been erected are well adapted to the needs of the institution. Some additional outbuildings and equipment are still needed as will be shown by the report of the superintendent.

The buildings at the school for the blind are not only veritable wooden fire traps, but are so located that a railroad track, a mill race and a creek, which at times in the winter is a raging torrent, must be crossed by the blind children in going to or from the school or city.

Fire proof buildings should be provided or the school closed. Otherwise it is only a question of time until it will be called upon to shudder at an awful holocaust. I am opposed to any further appropriation for the maintenance of this school unless it comes coupled with provision for better fire protection. Should fire proof buildings to receive all necessary training and education.

The Oregon State Penitentiary

This institution had its birth about forty years ago. Added years and population brought it added filth and added rubbish. For two whole years we have shoveled and scraped and scraped and shoveled in an endeavor to make the institution and grounds clean and sanitary. We have made much progress, but still have far to go. However, this coming year we see such work pretty well taken care of and the institution and properties take on an appearance which will compare favorably with the best of similar institutions in other states.

The superintendent's report presents in detail much information in regard to the affairs of the institution and merits your careful consideration. The institution's problem is what to do with its surplus labor. This question must be met. During the past year we have been able, in spite of unjust criticism, misrepresentation, and many obstacles, to keep the men all busily engaged and at occupations which were of profit to the public.

Upon taking office I found scores of idle men in the institution and their ranks were suddenly swelled by the cancellation of the stove foundry contract. Notwithstanding the dilapidated structures and the filth and rubbish sadly in need of removal, many of these idle men were locked in their cells or permitted to loaf around the prison yard.

To relieve the situation, those whom it was thought could be trusted were sent out to work on the roads and at various state institutions. The balance were kept busy in and about the prison premises cleaning and repairing the building and in clearing and reclaiming waste and unproductive lands.

The people of this state at our recent election by a large vote endorsed the policy of working convicts on county roads and at state institutions. It can therefore be taken as a settled policy and one which will take care of about one-third of our prison population. A similar number can be utilized in the ordinary upkeep of the prison and prison properties. This leaves one-third of the population not provided for. These men cannot and must not be left in idleness. The institution can work out its own salvation if the management is given the right and authority to conduct it on business principles and use institutional earnings to cover operating expense, install additional industries and take care of needed improvements.

What Oregon's prison policy shall be in the future rests largely with you. We have put forth our best efforts in an endeavor to solve the prison labor problem and feel that we have made much progress—in fact far more than was thought possible in the beginning.

With the installation of industries and the manufacture of articles for state institutions only, the prison can within a few years be made self-supporting. Industries can be gradually installed and paid for out of the institution's earnings if such a course is authorized, but if not authorized then an appropriation of at least \$25,000 should be made for the use of the management in procuring needed machinery.

Our Institutions of higher education

are either needed or are not needed. If needed they should receive liberal support; otherwise they should be abolished. Provision should be made at this time for placing them on a millage tax basis in order that they may be relieved of the necessity of coming begging to the legislature each session.

Other Proposed Institutions

Our jails and state institutions are crowded with victims of the drink habit. These unfortunates are a continual expense to the taxpayers. A meritorious compensation act which makes each industry provide for the families of its killed and injured is being proposed at this session. In view of this, I can see no reason why the burden of providing for down and out "booze fighters" or their families should not be borne by the liquor traffic. These individuals being the product of the saloon should be cared for by that institution.

Some day, and in the no distant future, this state must have a reformatory where the better class of prisoners may be placed and thus avoid their being thrown in contact with the confirmed criminals at the penitentiary. Should the recommendation made as to the state training school be followed that institution could be used as a reformatory to accommodate the said better class and overflow from the prison. The lands surrounding the institution could be farmed through the aid of this labor and the products distributed to such institutions as might be in need of them.

Figures obtained for the year 1911 show \$236,772.23 to have been spent by the several counties in this state in the support of their poor. It is estimated that there are about 600 of these unfortunates now being cared for by the counties. This number could be cared for at a state institution for about one-half the said cost and receive much better treatment than many of them are now receiving.

Three tax amendments approved by the legislature were submitted to the people at the last election. Of these two were defeated and by a very small vote their defeat was not due to any particular opposition, but because of the great number of tax measures upon the ballot and the inability of many voters to distinguish them from others which they were anxious to defeat.

Similar measures should be again submitted, for they open the way for rational tax reform. The amendments should permit the adoption of the so-called "Michigan plan" of devoting the taxes collected from public service corporations to the support of the public schools. If such a system was in effect in Oregon today and the taxes paid by the public service corporations, together with the interest earnings of the common school fund, apportioned to the several school districts in this state on a basis of school population, it would be found to be sufficient to practically cover the cost of conducting our public schools. Such a plan would do away with the necessity of school districts levying a tax.

It is the duty of the board of state tax commissioners, in January of each year, to ascertain the total amount of money necessary for state purposes and to apportion the same among the several counties. In ascertaining this amount the law states that the board shall take into consideration all items of expense to which the state will be subjected under the existing laws, all deficiencies, including interest upon unpaid warrants, the current expense of the Oregon National Guard, the sum required for the support of the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural college, and when such apportionment is made in an odd year that \$200,000 shall be added to cover appropriations which may be made by the legislature for additional public buildings.

The system is all wrong as it fails to equalize the levy as between odd and even years. Last year the levy was in round numbers \$3,000,000, this year \$1,000,000. The board, following the law, has estimated the state aid to the several counties upon the basis of the number of inmates charged against each.

There is a crying need for a home for wayward girls and a request which will be made at this session for the establishment of such an institution merits your earnest consideration.

All charitable institutions receiving state aid and all private sanitariums devoted to the care of the insane should be under state supervision and regulation.

Good Roads

We still need good roads legislation. The people indicated through their votes at the last election that they were opposed to any but conservative action along these lines. We have made some headway during the past two years, and the way is open for further progress through the passage of legislation not inconsistent with the vote of the people at the said election.

Appropriation Bills

The practice of the past of submitting for your consideration blanket appropriation bills should be avoided. These bills should be reduced to the smallest practical units in order that the members may have a better opportunity for considering the merits of each.

Our constitution should be amended so as to permit the governor to veto any item in an appropriation bill. As the matter now stands useless appropriations are allowed to slip through for the reason that they are included in a bill carrying appropriations of merit.

expense for 1913 at \$2,200,000. After deducting cash on hand, or which will be on hand, there is left a balance of about \$1,000,000 to be raised by taxation.

Should the appropriations at this session place the expense for the biennium at the same figure as the last, viz., \$5,600,000, there will remain the sum of \$3,400,000 to be taken care of in 1914. Deducting \$600,000, or the estimated amount of accumulated licenses and other fees, would leave \$2,800,000 to be raised through direct taxation in 1914 as against about \$1,000,000 this year.

To bring about greater equality as between odd and even years, the law should make it the duty of the state board, consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, to prepare for the use of the tax commission a budget setting forth the amount which in its opinion would be necessary for the proper conduct of the state government.

Most important among the questions which affect the interests of the laboring classes in this state is the proposed compensation act. Just compensation to an injured workman or his family is right in principle. The measure proposed was drafted only after painstaking investigation by representatives of the different interests involved. These different interests had to give and take a little in order to construct a measure which is best for the common good. It

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The Open Door

SCIENTIFIC NEW DISCOVERIES.

By the electro-magnetic telegraph an operator can exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly 3000 miles long. A few fossils sent to an expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock formation from which they are taken. This he can describe as perfectly as if the rocky formation was before him on the table.

So, also, in medical science, Disease has certain unmistakable signs or symptoms. By reason of this fact the physicians and specialists connected with Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, are enabled to accurately determine the nature of many chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining their patients. In recognizing disease without a personal examination of the patient, they do not claim to possess miraculous powers. They obtain their knowledge of the patient's disease by practical and well-established principles of modern science. Certain diseases display certain signs and symptoms. Subjected to scientific analysis they furnish abundant data to guide the judgment of the medical practitioner. This method of treating patients at a distance by mail, has been so successful that there is scarcely a city or a village in the United States that is not represented by one or more cases upon the records of practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute. Such rare cases as cannot be treated in their own country, are sent to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, where they are treated by the most skillful specialists at the institution.

Dr. R. V. Pierce long ago established this Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute with a full corps of Physicians who were expert in their specialties. These physicians may be consulted, by letter, free and without charge whatever, if you wish a specialist's advice upon any chronic malady. The same "specialties" is observed as in the departments of a medical college. The professor who would assume to lecture in all departments with equal ease and proficiency would be severely ridiculed by his colleagues, and it is just as absurd to suppose that the medical profession can keep himself informed of the many new methods of treatment that are being constantly devised and adopted in the several departments of Medicine and Surgery.

People who have been patients at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., have much to say in regard to this wonderfully equipped sanitarium, which is the latest electrical apparatus, as well as electric water baths, Turkish baths, static electric machines, high-frequency currents, and other modern and up-to-date apparatus are used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of the chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a special factor in the cures effected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

The violet-ray treatment, which is another interesting proceeding, is carried out by concentrating the light, rich in violet or chemical rays, from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon, upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, and from those obscure, embarrassing pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment with a little persistence in the use of this aid, comfortable health or perfect recovery is obtained.

Then, there is the treatment in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric lights. It has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, aneurysm, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, asthma and the various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

In medicine there has been rapid and real progress during recent years, and Dr. Pierce has kept up with the times in that he has had the manufacture and ingredients in his well-known remedies improved in a modern laboratory by skilled chemists, the greatest care being exercised to see that the ingredients entering into his well-known medicines are of the highest quality. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" are extracted from the best variety of native medicinal roots, gathered with great care and at the proper season of the year, so that their medicinal properties may be most reliable.

Great care is exercised not to over-encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound. Write the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Frightful Polar Winds. blow with terrific force at the far north an d'play havoc with the skin, causing red, rough or sore chapped hands and lips, that need them. It makes the skin soft and smooth. Unrivaled for cold-sores, also burns, boils, sore eruptions, cuts, bruises and pimples. Only 25 cents at Huntley Bros.

A healthy man is a king in his own right; an unhealthy man an unhappy slave. For impure blood and sluggish liver use Burdock Blood Purifiers. On the market 35 years. \$1.00 a bottle.

GOVERNOR WEST'S

PLAIN TALK

Declared State Finances Good

—Recommends Legislation on Moral Lines.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Legislature of the State of Oregon: Gentlemen: In accordance with the usual custom, and the command of the Constitution, it again becomes my pleasant duty to present for your information a brief statement of the condition of our public affairs and offer for your kindly consideration a few suggestions which, it appears to me, would make for the greater development of the State and the increased prosperity of her people.

Important questions will be presented for your consideration at this session, among them: A compensation act, a revision of our judicial system, an insurance code and the Jefferson Street Lease and the Columbia South ern Irrigation matters. These have been brought to your attention and quite fully discussed through special reports which have been mailed you from time to time.

There is, therefore, no need of my taking your time, or trying your patience, with a detailed discussion of these several questions. Suffice it to say that the reports have been prepared by men who have given the subjects most painstaking investigation and study and whose recommendations merit your earnest consideration.

The State's finances are in a splendid condition. We have no debts, bonded or otherwise, to worry us and there are ample funds on hand to meet all current expenses. Unexpended appropriations and accumulated receipts from license fees and other

sources in excess of a million dollars will be available for expenditure during the ensuing year and make necessary a State tax levy of but \$1,000,000 as against \$3,000,000 last year.

The State Institutions.

You were promised two years ago that the maintenance appropriations made by you for the support of our State Institutions would answer the purpose and that you would not be called upon to make deficiencies good. I am pleased to advise you that this promise has been kept.

Our state penal and eleemosynary institutions have an approximate population of 2,700 inmates. Their care has necessitated the hire of 370 employees and an average annual expenditure during the past two years of about \$1,000,000. This is a vast sum of money for the taxpayers of the state to be called upon to pay each year, yet is it a condition which has to be met. These institutions are a product of the times and present day society and until we consent to study these causes we may expect to be called upon to meet, not only the present demands, but greatly increased burdens in the future.

Too often these institutions have been used as political foot-balls so that their affairs and needs have many times failed to receive at the hands of the legislature the sober, sincere and unbiased consideration which they merit.

The last legislature treated the institutions with a fair liberality, and the board, through close attention to their affairs and the hearty co-operation of officers and employees, offers them today for your inspection in a far superior condition than has ever before existed. Should their needs receive the consideration which they merit at your hands, and I am sure they will, the board can promise you two years hence a group of institutions ranking among the best, if not the best, in the United States, and this notwithstanding that many of the buildings are old and out of date.

The State Purchasing Board

The Purchasing Board has proved its usefulness not only in simplifying the purchase of supplies for state institutions and at most satisfactory prices, but in pointing out the advantages which would accrue to the state from a further consolidation in the management of all state institutions.

All state penal and eleemosynary institutions should be placed under a single board of control and to avoid creating new officials and expense the said board should consist of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. The state purchasing board should be merged with this board. By this arrangement the management of our state institutions can be greatly simplified and the cost reduced.

Insane Hospitals

The overcrowded conditions which have prevailed at the Oregon state insane asylum at Salem during the past few years have been relieved to a certain extent by the occupancy of the new receiving hospital and will be further relieved by the transfer within the next few days of a large number of patients to the new hospital at Pendleton. This transfer would have been made upon the first of the year had it not been for an unfortunate delay in supplying certain hardware needed for the final completion of the institution.

The present needs of our insane therefore are well cared for but their future requirements must not be overlooked.

The institution for feeble-minded has been unable to meet the demands for admission made upon it. The last legislature, owing to the crowded condition, appropriated funds for the erection of a building to relieve the situation, but made no provision for the maintenance of an increased population. In view of this no particular haste was made by the board in the matter of erecting the new dormitory. It is now completed, however, and will be ready for occupancy at any time or as soon as the legislature makes

provision for the school, the matter of securing a more suitable location for the same should be given consideration.

The State Training School

This institution is being used as a dumping ground for boys who should be living in better homes. Many parents cause, or permit, their children to be committed here for no other reason than that they may be relieved of the burden of their maintenance. This should not be tolerated. Parents should not be permitted to cast a life-long stigma upon a child in order that they may be relieved of a duty which they owe to it and to society.

On the other hand there are incorrigibles committed here who are too vicious to be associated with boys whose reformation would otherwise be possible. These should be sent to another institution—a reformatory, a halfway station between the training school and the penitentiary, a place where those whose age or records make them out of place at either institution, could be confined.

The institution's daily average population appears to have been one hundred and the monthly per capita cost \$23.25, to say nothing of the expenditures for betterments and improvements. Of this monthly per capita cost about \$10 went for salaries of officers and employees. This is an amount nearly twice that of similar expenditure at the penitentiary. These figures go to show that the institution is, and will be for years to come, top-heavy, and that it is placing unnecessary burdens upon the taxpayers.

I would, therefore, recommend that the institution no longer be used for the purpose to which it is now devoted.

I would further recommend that simple cottages and other necessary buildings be erected upon the lands owned by the state at Union, Oregon, and that after about one-half of the boys now at the school have been returned to their parents or placed in suitable homes, the remainder be transferred to said farm at Union

and arrangements are well under way for securing a warehouse and for handling the crops of 1913, and also to look after the buying the supplies of the farmers, the benefits of which some of us have had a taste already.

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