

OREGON EQUITY NEWS P. W. Meredith Editor

Oregon City has a board of trade. We can't help boosting for Bro. Stark.

Kanas railroads want 80,000 people to come to Kansas over their roads. They might be able to use some of Oregon's candidates for governor.

Oregon has harvested her straw berry crop. The consumer bought the shavings they were wrapped in, and the farmer must pay for the box bottoms.

Judge Heate employed the law to get justice and failed. His neighbor tried a shot gun and succeeded.

The farmer gets 40 cents of the consumer dollar and a good job is waiting for the man who can take charge of our trade and do better than we are doing.

There are as smart men in Oregon as any state can boast about. Some one inform the organized farmer of a better system of marketing than the Equity has planned.

We have a good salary waiting for the man who can do our buying and selling and do it profitably to the producer.

We farmers sell what we produce and buy what we can with the proceeds. We want a manager who can make the largest business in Oregon by organizing this business. It appears easy on the surface. So do we farmers.

We farmers have many fields for producing crops but have but three fields to obtain pay for them, viz: the field of commerce, the field of politics and the field of bloody conflict. As you look back over the history of the world, you will find that the most successful have been the most successful.

Some newspapers persist in publishing cartoons of farmers working people and poor people in general, and we would much rather see them publish the pictures of their hardworking proprietors or a group of our leading chambers of commerce boards of trade members of the stock exchange and others who surrender their industry for a place between the producer and the consumer.

Army worn Hessian fly and chinch bugs are now harvesting the largest wheat crops ever produced by the boards of trade. The railroads failed to collect the two cents per mile for transporting these harvest hands but these harvest hands join no unions, are never unemployed and hungry. These little harvest hands deny the scientific colleges, John D. a my, the law, the courts, the administration and the tariff. These minute exploiters are very un-American, but like their indigenous contemporaries, grow fat on the farmers crop and remain idle until the beguiled agriculturist produces another. Notwithstanding all this, a mutual friendship should exist between the farmer and these creatures of nature's production on account of their common boards of trade, railroad monopolies, elevator combines, millers' trusts and over-production.

We are told the reason we farmers are poor is because we buy too many automobiles. Now the few people say that we do not buy enough, so they are to lay off six thousand employes. This company just declared a dividend of one hundred per cent. Did you know that the bankers own all the debts and all the money too, and they can't pay 25 cents on the dollar tomorrow if it was forced on them. They collect interest on the money not in existence.

We farmers have listened for years to the remedies proposed by our so called scientific economists and not one has ever promulgated a scheme that would prevent the farmer from being exploited by a few men who are very rich by taking any active part in their own business for many years, if you except their own testimony.

Our millionaire papers picture the farmer with one suspender, overalls in his boots, chi, whiskers, hoe in one hand and cob pipe in the other. Now this is the representative of the great est benevolent institution in the world. He with his tax money, hatches the salmon for our millionaire canneries. He furnishes the wardens for the wealthy timber owners. He maintains the schools for the lawyer and doctor. He turns over his agricultural college to road engineers, and after they learn to shove a bottle of alcohol up and down, he pays them to put his road tax in their pocket. He maintains a militia so that he can pay the widows' pensions and eats spoiled tomatoes and bicarbonate of soda sold by the factory. He maintains the schools and an army and navy to protect Wall Street, and has to protect his own home and chicken house with an old fashioned shot gun.

The fruit crop of Clackamas county is not so large this year, but what one inspector on a small salary can count the few bugs that have starved to death hunting a job of drumming up business for sellers of spray dopes and mistifying machines. The poor of Portland will not weep over the fruit that will go to waste here this season.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson, the Father-in-law of his country and the money trust, says "all liberty comes from below." Not one instance where liberty has been handed down "from above."

So often have we heard it said that farmers must work out their own salvation. The people who are waxing fat from the farmers labor now will stand pat and say times are good. Those who manufacture guns and ammunition are preparing for a good trade.

The C. H. and D. railroad is another one of those bankrupt roads like the New Haven, and it seems that its so called securities were palmed off on the B. and O. road and swindled it out of fifty million and J. P. Morgan and other bankers pocketed the loot. If farmers were well organized and drilled their big wheat crop would not have to pay all these levels of money, but there is no others but farmers to fall back on. They are the mud sills of it all.

When everybody is talking war and rumors of war, the base ball fans call now study the navies and armies of this christian civilization of ours. One of the new uses of firearms has just been discovered in old Clackamas county. Robert Schubel, road supervisor, out in Milk Creek, has found that a gun is the only tool to be depended upon to keep the main roads free from impassable obstructions. It seems from rumors over the united barb wire that this Calamity Valley and Southdown railroad can put it all over Judge Beatie in court decisions, but when it runs up against the direct action of a farmer and a shot gun they have to put up the cash for rights-of-way privileges and also remove their obstructions from the county roads. We have heard of what some call "citizen soldiery."

We are not publishing all the Equity news because a certain wholesale house recalled a good proposition to our society because a certain member would not desist from disseminating too much Equity news. The retail grocers association are too much interested in Equity just now. Leads can get the rest of the news from the delegates to recent meetings of the order.

The Courier readers were regaled by a treatise scientific on orchard culture by E. C. Dye. We would advise our horticulturists to file this article away in their archives of their delectable exhortations for future reference. When the price of fruit becomes half as scientific as the before mentioned article by a member of the Main St. farmers' association.

Bro. John F. Stark, of Maple Lane is a candidate for the legislature. He has had some experience in that line and there is not a man in Clackamas county better qualified to represent the farmer or working people in general. He is a poor man but there is not gold enough in Oregon to buy his vote. The prohibitionists and independent could do no better than endorse Bro. Stark. He knows what laws we need. He is not a patron of the saloon.

Don't blame the farmer for the small berry boxes, as they were the only kind he could buy on the market and cost him just as much as the larger ones. As too many berries in one box will mold in transit. For home market, larger boxes could be used, but this season could not be produced. The berry growers should own and operate their own box and crate factory. Consumers should have wages enough to buy at better prices.

For the six months ending March 31 the U. S. imported twenty-seven million dollars worth of food stuffs more than we exported. The main articles are fresh beef, beef cattle, corn, wheat, rice and etc. This is something for business men to study over. Why don't farmer raise this food at home? A farmer must be a student of economics for years to have a working knowledge of all these whys and many farmers and business men don't believe the truth when they read it.

It would do no good to increase production at home without increasing the market price to the farmer. If we increase the price to a profit we can increase the yield per acre by putting more expense on each acre in the form of fertilizer and labor—we can not do it now because we would lose money. If the foreigner can sell here cheaper than American farmers it is because he buys his supplies at home cheaper, gets cheaper credit and many other advantages not enjoyed by American farmers.

LIQUOR LARGELY TO BLAME Its Results are Forcing Women into Politics and Business Lives.

There is a class of people, both men and women, who feel apposed to woman suffrage, and some look with disfavor on the business woman or woman politician, feeling that women are advancing in a forbidden field. Now when looking for a reason why women are forging ahead in the business world, did it ever occur to you that liquor is a degenerating agency? And if prohibition does not intervene the time is not far distant when the women of the United States will be among the leaders in our public offices, as our business and best class of women are non-drinking, earnest workers and are bound to come to the front as business factors.

And those men who depend on stimulants to keep up their abilities had better look to their laurels, for women will be in the lead on the score of competency.

I don't ask any one to take my word for this, just look the field over and decide for yourself.

All corporations, all business men are preferring workers who do not drink. Our government is excluding drink from the navy, etc., to anyone of ordinary judgment it is plain what this indicates.

There is no denying that women, like the clinging vine, would prefer to cling and look up to her sturdy oak.

So, let's clean out the depraving influence and have a larger majority of clean, sturdy men to look up to, and many women who are working in shops can stay at home where they would have loved to be, and the bright business women may then find a congenial mate for whom she can keep the hearth fire burning bright.

Get Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism. Remember how spry and active you were before you had rheumatism, backache, swollen, aching joints and stiff, painful muscles? Want to feel that way again? You can—just take Foley Kidney Pills. For they quickly clear the blood of the poisons that cause your pain, misery and tormenting rheumatism.

REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL WAR Delivered at Patriotic Exercises of Oregon City Schools (By Frank Moore, Meade Post)

Fifty years after the battle of Bunker Hill then assembled at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, more than two hundred men who had participated in one of the first encounters of the Revolutionary War. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gen. John E. Wool were officers in the American army during the war of 1812 and were still in the military service of their country when the Civil War broke out, nearly fifty years later. Gen. Scott being commander-in-chief of the army and Gen. Wool in command at Fortress Monroe, Va.

It is now more than forty-nine years since the last gun was fired, and there are still living about a quarter of a million men who participated in the greatest civil conflict known to history. When the war broke out President Lincoln called for the enlistment of 75,000 volunteers, thinking that would be a sufficient number to subdue the rebellious South. In the first call for troops it was specifically stated that volunteers must be between 18 and 45 years of age, but many patriotic boys misrepresented their age and served throughout the war with glory and honor to themselves and credit to their country. As the war progressed however, the government was not so particular about the ages of its fighters and it too often happened that boys of 12 were enrolled as drummers, and participated in many a hard fought battle. In fact many an one who could carry a musket was willingly taken into the service before the long struggle was over. In the South it was even more difficult for the rebels to obtain recruits to fill up their ranks than it was on this side of the line. When Gen. Grant was on the march to Richmond in the summer of 1864, in a dispatch to the War department, he said "The South had robbed the cradle and the grave to obtain men for their army." South-

ern chivalry would not permit colored men to march by their side, but they did not consider it a disgrace to use them in the construction of fortifications, and digging trenches, thereby giving them a more effectual force in the field.

Before the close of the war 2,759,000 men served in the Union army, and of these there were 95,000 killed in battle and 182,000 died of disease contracted in the service, a death loss of about ten per cent of the total enlistment. About one seventh of the entire population of the North served in some capacity in the Union army during the Rebellion. If you should take a regiment of 1,000 men out of Oregon City, or 35,000 out of the city of Portland, it would leave those cities in about the same condition that most of the northern cities were left during the war. Women and children and old men were nearly all that remained at home, and they not only had to support themselves but they had to contribute largely to the support of the vast armies in the field.

During the war the ladies did not have time for pink teas or bridge whist. All their spare time was occupied in making bandages for the wounded or collecting sanitary supplies for the sick in southern hospitals. Right nobly did they respond to the call of their country and they would undoubtedly do the same work again if their country required their services.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the terrible condition of the country during the dark days of the Rebellion. Often the plow was left in the furrow, ripened grain left uncut, factory and workshop closed, and employer and employee alike, left home and fireside and joined the grand army that was heroically struggling to put down the slaveholders' rebellion. Close watch was kept on the movement of our armies, and when some great battle was in progress there was the most intense excitement. It was with fear and apprehension that newspapers containing details of great battles were examined lest they should find the name of some loved one at the front who had fallen a victim of the fire of a merciless foe. It sometimes happen-

ed that whole companies, and even regiments were nearly annihilated in some desperate battle, and the community from which they enlisted was plunged into the deepest mourning. There was hardly a village or hamlet in the entire country where some of the inhabitants did not suffer the loss of relatives or friends. There are many instances on record where all the male members of large families have enlisted and not a single one returned to their homes alive. Sick and wounded soldiers and weeping mothers and widows, everywhere visible, was heart-rending evidence that a terrible war was in progress.

Besides equipping and maintaining a large army at the front there were many serious questions in the rear requiring attention of authorities. Opposition to the government, prosecution of the war by enemies of bloodshed in New York City, inauguration of schemes looking to the secession of the western states from the East and forming them into a separate republic, rebel emissaries endeavoring to spread disease and pestilence and burn northern cities, bold attempts to release rebel prisoners confined in northern prisons, appalling Indian outbreaks in the northwest, causing terrible loss of life and immense destruction of property, the invasion of Mexico by France, with evident hostile intent toward the United States, all the cabinets of Europe, save Russia, in open sympathy with the south, and daily rumors of foreign intervention in behalf of the rebellious foe. The stoutest hearts were sometimes doubtful about the ultimate success of our cause. The country was becoming impatient for the long struggle to cease.

War, war, was uppermost in every ones minds. Many were the prayers and supplications that were offered up to the Supreme Controller of the destinies of nations, beseeching Him to so guide our armies that the most unrighteous rebellion might be brought to a speedy and successful

ROADS, AND TIMBER CRUISING

Mr. Kelnhofer Points out the Weak Spots of Both Big Expenditures Editor Courier.

Now that the road bond issue scare is out of the way and the candidates for our next county court are known, it is time that we direct our attention to the positions taken by these candidates on the good roads problem. The sentiment of the people has been voiced sufficiently before the primaries, to plainly see that the good roads problem will be the main issue in our coming campaign, and the candidates which will solve the problem to the satisfaction of the majority of the farmers, will be successful at the coming election.

There is no other matter which so vitally and directly affects the farmer as good roads and marketing. People complain of high taxes and say they are unable to pay them. But why are they unable to pay their taxes? It is because of the high cost of hauling their produce to market, and the absence of a market system after he does get it there. If he had good roads and a market system he would soon quit complaining of high taxes, because he could soon afford to pay double the taxes that he pays now.

To illustrate, we had 200 sacks of potatoes stored in our cellar this year and at one time were offered \$1.10 per hundred for them, but the roads over which we had to travel were absolutely impassable at that time and we had to wait till they dried up. Then, when the road was such that we could haul, we were unable to dispose of them at any price. This bad road cost us over \$200.00 in this one season alone, or enough to pay taxes for 3 or 4 years. There are hundreds of others in the same boat. So give us good roads, and we will soon be able to pay our taxes. The problem remains, how are we going to get them. The people have plainly said that we don't want them the bonding way. There are others who have expressed their ideas of how to get them and I think it is well for our candidates to enter into a careful study of all the ideas expressed and form some conclusion to base their position upon.

Taking it all round the system that appeals to me most are the methods

that not only his part, but also the county's share is spent economically? Will he not report any extravagance or inefficiency of the one who has charge of improving that particular road?

In what way can the court feel more satisfied that the improvement of a certain road is really needed than where farmers along that road are willing to dig down into their jeans to raise half of the amount by special taxes or donations? In all the improvements that I have mentioned I mean permanent roads. Let us build permanent roads as far as the money goes. If we can't build enough in one year let us build all we can, and let the other for next year. Let them be mud holes until we can cover them with permanent roads. There may be a big demand from the county for duplications of sums raised by the farmers, but are we not then getting value received in good roads? Never mind high taxes, if they are spent on good roads, right.

Yours truly LOUIE KELNHOFER.

REDLAND

There was a meeting of the Redland Cemetery Association at the schoolhouse, Dist. No. 75 recently. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, and Mr. Armstrong was elected trustee in place of J. R. Richardson, who had removed to Idaho.

It was also ruled that after six months no more graves would be held in reserve unless paid for.

F. Gerber of Road Dist. No. 13, and J. T. Fullem of Road Dist. No. 12 have been doing some grading on the cross road from Fisher's mill to the four corners.

Most of our people sold their wool to the O. C. Woolen Mills, receiving 21c per lb. The recent hail storm did considerable damage to pumpkin, squash and corn plants. Mr. Bargfeld has put in a ram to furnish a supply of water. N. H. Smith has purchased 6 head of registered Jersey cattle from Forest Grove. He has some blue ribbon winners. J. Hught has engaged a hand for the summer.

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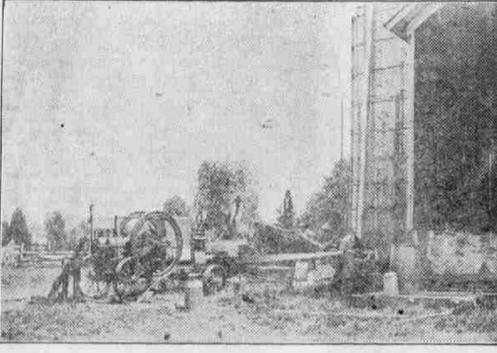


Photo Taken May 20, 1914, on the Farm of Streich & Neiger, Cleone, Oreg.

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