

WRITES ON NEEDS OF COUNTRY LIFE

President Tells How to Get
Farming Population to
Stay on Farms.

AND STOP DRIFT TO CITIES

Immediate Needs Are Co-operation,
Teaching of Children Outdoors,
Better Roads, Parcels Post
and Better Sanitation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—How to improve country life and make it more attractive as well as more profitable, is discussed by President Roosevelt in a message which went to Congress today, with the report of the Country Life Commission. He follows a brief discussion of the subject with some recommendations which can be carried out both by National and state legislation.

At the outset he says that the inquiry has not involved the expenditure of a dollar of public money. The commission has held 30 public hearings in 40 states and territories and received 120,000 answers to printed questions. He then says "the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some respects, it has risen in more places. In progress has been general, though uniform."

But farming does not yield either, the profit or the satisfaction it ought, there is dissatisfaction and the movement to the towns is still strong.

He continues:

Make Farmer's Life Desirable.
The object of the Commission is to call the farmers' attention to the opportunities for better homes and better living on the farm. If country life is to become one of the most dignified, desirable and sought-after ways of earning a living, the farmer must take advantage not only of agricultural knowledge, but of the methods which have raised and continue to raise the standard of living and of intelligence in our villages. One of the chief difficulties is the failure of country life, as it exists at present, to satisfy the higher social and intellectual aspirations of country people.

"Country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort, and earnings. But city life is advancing even more rapidly. The introduction of effective agricultural education is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

Co-operation Main Solution.

"It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us.

"The welfare of the farmer is of vital consequence to the welfare of the whole community. The strengthening of country life, therefore, is the strengthening of the whole Nation.

"The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problem and to set it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the Government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmers but the Nation as a whole to realize that the growing crop of which an essential part is only a part of country life. It is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows; and it is no less essential—indeed it is literally vital—that he and his wife and children shall lead the right kind of life.

"The commission recommends that the United States Department of Agriculture should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops, but also with all the largest aspects of life in the open country.

Three Things Needed.

"From all that has been done and learned, three great general and fundamental needs of country life stand out:

"Effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

"Second—A new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainly for life in town.

"Third—Better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

"These may well be added better sanitation, for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

"The commission points out, and I concur in the conclusion, that the most important help that the Government, whether National or state, can give to the rural people is to go after those tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information."

The President recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the Commission to digest the material which has collected, and to contract to do much more in the way of personal advocacy to this end than is within its reach, and thus complete its work. He continues:

"To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. Our object should be to help develop in the country community the great ideals of community life, as well as of personal character. The most effective advocates to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian Association in country communities.

Farmer's Wife and Children.

"Given a sufficient foundation of material well-being, the influence of the farmer and farmer's wives on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not mean the wife of whom she should provide, but at the expense of doing her man nor woman is really happy or really safe on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty as housewife, an home-keeper, as the mother whose prime function it is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his

Sale of Petticoats \$2 Values at 79c

This extraordinary value prevails for Remnant Week only. It is occasioned by need for prompt disposal of all of a lot of odd lines in women's fine Petticoats, slightly soiled. Made with deep flounce, trimmed with lace or embroidery. \$2.00 values, at special. 79c

"Remnant Week"

OLDS, WORTMAN & KING'S

Replete With Bargains Extraordin'ry Clean-up Sale at

VALENTINES

Large tables in the stationery and small wares aisle, devoted to display of Valentines.

Suits at One-Half Price



Infants' Slips \$298

Odds and ends and slightly soiled, but the regular values in this sale run up to \$9.00. Made of fine material and trimmed with embroidery or laces. Slips or Mother Hubbard style Dresses. \$2.98 At the special price, only.

Children's Caps at 23c

Odds and ends of Children's Caps, bearcloth and cloth, in polo or other styles, regular values up to \$1.25 each. Special at. 23c

They are made of chiffon broadcloth, fancy suiting and fine serges. The trimmings are decidedly artistic and are applied with rare taste. Braids, laces, velvet and silk used. HALF to \$150 values at

HALF

\$35 Suits at \$17.50

\$75 Suits at \$37.50

\$50 Suits at \$25.00

\$150 Suits at \$75.00

Plain-Tailored Suits Reduc'd One-Fourth

Latest models, strictly tailored styles, a lot of 72, made of fine chiffon broadcloth, best shades, at ONE FOURTH LESS \$30.00 values, at the special low price \$22.50 \$42.50 values, at the special low price \$31.87 \$40.00 values, at the special low price \$30.00 \$68.50 values, at the special low price \$51.37

Child's Coats, Jackets

Odds and ends of Children's Coats and Jackets of moire, broadcloth and mixed goods, in light blue, pink, tan and brown. Sizes 2 to 6 years:

Reg. val. to \$4.00, spcl. \$1.19

Reg. val. to \$9.50, spcl. \$1.98

Reg. val. to \$30.00, spcl. \$4.98

Even better bargains than these advertised are to be found on odd lots of children's wear. Not enough to advertise, but enough for you to save money on.

BUILD POWER PLANT

Monarch Sawmill to Supply Swifts.

SHIP ON EVERY RAILROAD

Belcher and Stine Close Deal in Chi- cago and Go Further East—Pos- sible Source of Light for City of Portland.

ASTORIA, Feb. 9.—(Special)—F. S.

Belcher and W. F. Stine, of Portland, who have been in Chicago perfecting the financial affairs of the Monarch Lumber Company, which corporation has under construction a sawmill on timber land in Tillamook and Washington Counties, tonight departed for the East. Just with whom Messrs. Belcher and Stine are negotiating, however, was not made known. The Chicago end of their transaction has practically been completed and they have gone to consult Easterners who are interested in the project. Under this Eastern business he has been cleared up they did not care to mention the names of any Eastern or Chicago men who are interested.

Furnish Fuel and Power.

There are no signs of any adequate system of agricultural credit, a shortage of labor, often complicated by strikes, and the lack of institutions and incentives that fit the laboring man to the soil; the fact that the farm woman is burdened and nervous, and the lack of adequate medical and public health services.

The chief faults in agricultural life are declared to be lack of knowledge of agricultural conditions and possibilities.

Success in dealing with the soli-

cates of proper fuel for country life in the schools, good highway facilities, and organization for buying and selling.

The commission adds:

There is an absence of any adequate system of agricultural credit, a shortage of labor, often complicated by strikes,

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