

President Hits From Shoulder Tells Farmers How Selfish Interests Have Lied; AAA Is But a Beginning

By EARL GODWIN

WASHINGTON. — Franklin D. Roosevelt stood on the south porch of the White House and talked to six thousand farmers in words they understood—telling them that the financial interests had not taken him into camp, and promising them that the New Deal was going to do even more for agriculture than it had done so far in the brief two years of the AAA.

I have been here in Washington covering events for various newspapers since the days of the first Roosevelt, and I have never seen anything as homelike and real as that gathering of farmers on the White House lawn. It was a county farm meeting transferred to the National Capital and multiplied by all the agricultural counties in the U. S. A. There has not been anything like this march of farmers to Washington, coming from twenty-five states, growers of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and live stock, to thank the President and the administration for the things they are doing for agriculture. It was claimed that there was not a community in the cotton belt not represented in this march to the Capital; and the same is true for many other crop and live stock regions.

It was not only an endorsement of the New Deal but a slap in the face of the special interests who have been spreading propaganda against the AAA to the detriment of the farmer. Roosevelt called them "high and mighty" interests.

Almost without exception when large bodies of men come to Washington they are pleading for some special privilege or denouncing something that has been done. The six thousand farmers who marched on Washington had not a word of denunciation except the false news and the vicious attacks that opponents of agricultural equality have been spreading. These farmers came here to say that the AAA program, which has done so much to restore economic conditions on the farms, and which for the first time has brought farmers something of equality with industry, labor and finance, must be continued. Chester A. Davis, AAA administrator; Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture; and the President—all three, told them it would not only be continued, but that the farm policies would be improved; that the present AAA is but a beginning.

This army of farmers, which arrived here on the second anniversary of the signing of the AAA act, started with an idea originating in the fertile brain of Clinton D. A. Texas cotton farmer. He began writing to farmers in his state and elsewhere until finally it all crystallized in a mass movement on Washington for a certain date in May. As I say, six thousand arrived in trains, buses, automobiles; all paid their own way, or were financed by their neighbors who sent them as representatives. No sooner had they arrived than the opposition set in motion a rumor that there is some dark secret connected with the organization and financing of this visit to Washington; that rumor will be washed through the country in an effort to discredit the sincerity of the event—but it is not true.

SOME STRAIGHT TALK
The farmers met in Constitution hall, tremendous auditorium which holds nearly 5,000. They first heard Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, who likened the AAA to an automobile. He said its engine needed tuning up but that it was being improved by experts while the opposition wanted to repair the automobile by taking out the engine entirely. They heard Chester Davis, administrator of the AAA, who told the farmers that if they remained united they could forever write the country's agricultural policies. He reminded them that out of slightly more than 6,000,000 American farmers 3,700,000 had signed contracts with the AAA. This, he said, is the largest group of farmers ever organized in history.

But the high point was Roosevelt's talk. He is at his best when he can shake loose from formality and talk man fashion straight from the shoulder; he likes the language of the mass of people; and of course he is super-best when talking to friendly crowds. He has that magnetic quality which holds the attention of every man in the largest of crowds; he seems to look right at each individual and to talk straight to him. The crowd follows him eagerly, there is intelligent interest and appreciation in each face; the whole crowd smiles with Roosevelt, and cheers intermittently. They are the sort of cheers that come without effort; genuine bursts of enthusiasm.

As he talked to the farmers, making it plain he has no sympathy with their opponents, they stopped him with wild yells of approval and the crowd nearly became hysterical when he denounced the propaganda against the farm policies as plain "lies." He has no hesitancy to use the right word.

Roosevelt reminded the farmers that the "old order" had no remedy for the disastrous farm situation but to let the sheriffs' sales continue, ignorant of the fact that empty pocketbooks on the farms would not turn factory wheels in the cities. When he mentioned "leading citizens who had gone astray from ignorance," Louisiana

and Georgia farmers thought he referred to Huey Long and Governor Talmadge, and applauded with the unrestrained vigor of people who agreed heartily. The crowd laughed uproariously at his tale of the city man who wondered how winter wheat is cut when it is all covered with snow! And it laughed again as he told of a city friend of his who had not known cotton plants from raspberry bushes!

SONDS THE KEYNOTE
There had been three possible farm policies when the New Deal came into office. One was government price fixing, discarded because it would not solve the problem of over-production. The second was limited production—the government to take all surplus and dump it on the other nations. This was useless because the other nations refused to accept dumped surpluses.

"Therefore," he explained, "we came to the third plan—a plan for the adjustment of our totals in our major crops so that . . . production and consumption would be kept in reasonable balance with each other to the end that reasonable prices would be paid to farmers and . . . unwieldy surpluses would not depress our markets and upset the balances."

Roosevelt reminded his farm friends that New Deal policies had saved a million farms from mortgage foreclosure and had accomplished the first great reduction in exorbitant interest rates. He also discussed the paradoxical condition of the old order, when surpluses on farms were matched with a greater poverty than exists today; when people had less to eat and wear than today; and yet with all the surplus and all the need for food, farmers were forced almost to give their stuff away.

This talk starts the campaign. Roosevelt sounded the keynote; he answers the Liberty league, the G. O. P., and the reactionaries and "de luxe" Democrats of his own party. He is also giving a common sense answer to the lunatic fringe now following Huey Long and Eugene Talmadge.

The vigor with which Roosevelt lets the farmers know he is with them will be matched when he comes to any other subject.

LONG LOSSES GROND
Huey Long has lost considerable ground around here; he may be boss down in Louisiana and have considerable influence in Arkansas and Mississippi, but the United States senate doesn't pay any attention to him any more. Long has been working up a case against Postmaster General Farley, trying to throw him out of office on charges of dishonesty and after having belittled his charges to the four winds, the senate dismissed Long with a gesture and refused to go into the case. Sixty senators voted against Long; twenty voted with him. Among those who voted against Long were Borah of Idaho and Hiram Johnson of California, who are generally sure to ask for an examination of anything crooked.

CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER
Among the objectives under the new \$4,850,000,000 work-relief fund is cheap electric power and appliances for farms and rural homes generally. M. L. Cooke, a Pennsylvania power expert, has just been designated by President Roosevelt to head this part of the new work. Electric power for farms has been the subject of study and controversy for a long time. Until quite recently most farms have gone without electric power because private utilities have insisted on too high a cost of installation and even then the rates have made electricity more of a luxury than an economy. It has only been since the government's drive for cheap rural electrification that the private power companies have shown any real interest in the farmer.

The administration's electrification program includes methods by which farmers and small town dwellers generally can be financed in the purchase of appliances for washing, ironing, pumping and motor driven machinery in addition to light and radio. The average farmer cannot afford to pay more than two or three cents per kilowatt hour for the current needed; and if anything happens to raise that rate to five cents or ten cents, then the purposes of the present program are defeated and the money expended on the whole program will have been wasted.

One thing to fear in this electrification program will be the arguments of private companies against public ownership and the eventual installation of power costs far above what they need be.

CHURCHES
M. E. Church (Bethany)
On Germantown road. Sunday school every Sunday, 10 a. m.; German service, 11 a. m., first and third Sundays; English service, 11 a. m., second and fourth Sundays.—E. Julius Traglio, pastor.

Christian Science Church
Services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 11 a. m. Pupils up to the age of 20 years are welcomed. Free reading room open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 until 4 p. m. Sunday's topic, "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced."



THE graceful feminine lines of this charming frock, Pattern 463, are enhanced by the saddle shoulders with flaring sleeves and simple jabot. A slenderizing effect is contributed by the pointed yoke and smoothly fitted hips. Cotton materials, printed, striped, or checked, are recommended. Patterns are sized 36 to 54. Size 44 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35-inch fabric with one-half yard contrast. Pattern 458 affords you opportunity to add to your wardrobe the essential blouse and skirt combination. The smart blouse has a softly rolled collar, turned-back cuffs and belt, all stitching trimmed, and it should be made from silk, satin, or metal shot cloth, with bow in contrast. The skirt in tweed, satin, or heavy crepe will take on added dash if the pockets are omitted. Patterns are in sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 18 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric for blouse and 3 1/4 yards for skirt.

Enclosed find . . . cents. Please send me the patterns checked below, at 15 cents each.

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Pattern No. 430 Size
Pattern No. 445 Size

Name
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All materials specified in above patterns may be purchased in local stores.

League, 7, evening service, 8, a Bible reading a study in I Peter. We urge our members and friends to worship with us on next Sunday. We have a fine church school at 9:45 with classes for all age groups. Our young people's organization meets at 7 for a discussion. Two services of worship that are different, the formal service of the morning and the more popular service of the evening. During the next few Sunday evenings we will be studying the first general letter of Peter. Members of the Epworth League are calling upon the members and friends of the church to gather up the old papers around the house and save them. Some member of the league will call for them on June 1, next Saturday. A call to 2153 will be appreciated if you have a bundle.

Christian Church
Lord's day church school, 9:45 a. m. C. H. Mosler, superintendent. Let everyone do his best to keep up our average attendance during the summer, by coming regularly. June 9 is Children's day. A special program is being prepared with the assistance of the Epworth League. The offering is for foreign missions. Morning worship at 11. Special music. Sermon, "The Lord's Day a Memorial." Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m. Junior, Intermediate and Young People. Evangelistic service, 8 p. m. Song service assisted by young people's choir. Sermon, "Why Go Limping Between the Sides?" Midweek meeting and Bible study every Thursday, 7:45 p. m. Board meeting Tuesday beginning with special study, 7:30 p. m. Church school conference Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. We extend a hearty welcome to worship with us.—R. L. Putnam, pastor.

Pilgrim House
June 2: Chapel worship, for Sunday in Octave of Ascension day, 10:30 a. m. Festival service for the Ascension will be sung by choir of young people's choir. Pastor, Henry S. Haller will preach on "God, the Holy Ghost," the third of a series of sermons on "The Triune God," preparatory to Pentecost. June 9, is Pentecost (Whitsunday), and the full office of the Holy Ghost will be sung at the 10:30 service. Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation will be administered. Beginning June 16 Sunday morning chapel worship will begin at 9:30 o'clock, until September. Pilgrim Guild, Thursdays, at 2 p. m. Mothers' meeting, June 13. Pastor Haller may be consulted each day from 10 o'clock a. m. until noon, or by appointment, at the House office, 354 E. Jackson street.

Beaverton Church of Christ
A children's day program will be presented Sunday at 9:45 a. m., during the Bible school hour, after which there will be the communion service at 11 o'clock, followed by preaching by the pastor. In the evening at 7 o'clock, young people's service as usual, and they, with the exception of the sermon by the pastor, have full charge of the evening service at 8 o'clock. The young people will have charge of the evening services, with the exception of preaching, during the entire month of June and a different group will conduct each evening. These services will have unusual features and we predict some very interesting programs which you cannot afford to miss. Remember the mid-week service at 8 p. m. You are invited to all services.—M. Putnam, minister.

Old Fashioned Gospel Mission
Please note change in time of services. Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Wednesday, 8 p. m. Cottage prayer meeting, 8 p. m., Friday, which will be held this week in the residence in rear of building. Anyone desiring a prayer meeting in their home please send in your request, so that it can be announced in the Sunday service. You are welcome to all these services.—126 W. Main street, Mrs. C. E. Clark in charge.

Whosever (North Plains)
Sunday school, 10 a. m. The lesson study has been so interesting and inspired it has taken more than the usual hour study. The word for scripture verses will be "teach." The morning message will be brought by Brother John H. Pollard of Portland at 11 o'clock. Afternoon, 3 o'clock, the usual Bible study and tarry. Regular evangelistic service, 8 p. m., the usual song service and testimony meeting. Brother Pollard will bring the usual message also a special message in song.

Budget Made at Cornelius

Salary Raise Given; Teacher Selected for Vacancy

(By Miss Dorothy Cooke)
CORNELIUS—The budget for the grade school for the coming year was made up Tuesday evening at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Louise Cochrane, clerk. W. A. Godwin was chairman and Merle LaFollette, secretary. Others present were Byron Mooberry, Lloyd Wedewitsch, William Hamelman and A. J. Irmler. A new piano will be purchased and a new roof put on the play shed. Salary raises were given the teachers.

Mrs. Donald Horine of Portland visited at the local grade school Thursday. Mrs. Horine, formerly Miss Leah Turner, was teacher of the fifth and sixth grades here for several years.

Misses Gertrude Needham, Rowena Herman and Maurine Moore of Hillsboro were overnight guests of Mrs. Lester Mooberry Tuesday. Mrs. M. D. Mann and Mrs. Mattie Smith attended the Peter Boscoe school program at Hillsboro Friday. Mrs. H. H. Hancock of Forest Grove visited Mrs. Louise Cochrane Friday.

Teacher Named
Miss Floy Wright of Portland, who is completing the term of Mrs. Arthur Botsky in the primary grades of the local school, has been elected to teach next year.

Brown Re-elected Head of Cemetery Association
LAUREL—F. L. Brown was re-elected president and E. C. Mulloy secretary-treasurer of the Laurel Mt. Olive Cemetery association at the annual meeting at the Mt. Olive church May 25. Other members elected on the board were J. W. Watkins, several new members joined the association. Plenty of help was on hand to do the annual cleaning of the grounds.

McMinnville Printer to Reign at Taft Roundup
TAFT—An envied sovereign is Sam Harms, McMinnville printer, who will serve in the royal capacity of Eric the Red, king of the Redhead Roundup at Taft, June 22 and 23. Eric himself is a redhead, and Eric himself will have a hard time being himself when he becomes ruler over the floods of feminine loveliness in the royal court, the bathing beauty contest, the banquet, the coronation exercises and the queen's ball.

Teacher Selected
Wilford Kalsch was selected to teach at the Fern Hill grade school at a meeting of the school board Saturday evening.

Hilhi Graduation Slated on Friday
(Continued from page one)
ing club will be displayed. It is also planned to have a number of students demonstrating the use of the various machines and tools. Reserved seats will not be held until 8 o'clock. Visitation at the W. R. Cooke home Tuesday.

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Imlays Visit in California

Plan Exposition Stay; Boys' Team Beats Hillsboro

(By Hazel Churchley)
REEDVILLE—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Imlay and two children Margaret and Charles left Sunday morning for California to visit friends and relatives at Crescent City, Van Nuys and San Francisco. They will stop at Hollywood and then go on to San Diego and visit the exposition. L. Grey is in charge of the Imlay warehouse during Mr. Imlay's absence. Mrs. Imlay's mother, Mrs. Dean, is staying with the six-year-old daughter, Kathleen.

Geneva Imlay, small daughter of Mrs. George Imlay, returned home Friday from the hospital, where she was operated on for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Thomas of Portland spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Bear.

Mrs. M. R. Murff of Portland visited friends here Sunday.

The Reedville baseball team defeated a group of Hillsboro boys 10 to 8 in a game at the Hillsboro high school. The lineup was Eugene Henderson, pitcher; Bill Churchley, 1st base; Don George, 2nd base; Keith Hickenlooper, shortstop; Wayne Nepper, 3rd base; outfielders, Robert George, Fred Baumgartner, Eugene Pulphiser. Bud

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Drimakos, ancient Robin Hood-type brigand, was one of the early racketeers. In promising he'd pilfer no more than his tribe actually needed, in exchange for exemption from violence, he arranged to put his seal on barns and houses so his depredations could be distinguished from ordinary marauding.

Isaacson was out of the line-up because of injuries.

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Racketeering in newspaper circulation also pre-dates the modern kind by many years. More than twenty-one years ago the first definite step was taken to stop circulation racketeering with the establishment of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. (A. B. C.)

Acting as a kind of vigilante committee, A. B. C. permitted newspapers to join its membership under certain strict conditions. First of these inflexible requirements was that newspaper members were to submit annually to an exhaustive audit of their circulation records.

Because advertisers paid for newspaper space on the basis of circulation quantity they began to demand proof that they were getting their money's worth. All too often in the past, advertisers had been victims of circulation racketeering. With the origin of the A. B. C. came the first opportunity to verify publishers' circulation claims. No other absolutely safe check had been available before. And, up to the present day, there has been no circulation authority to challenge an A. B. C. audit.

In such an audit report, the advertiser is told what he most certainly has every right to know; actual quantity of paid circulation—methods used to obtain circulation—territory in which circulation is distributed.

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