

"WE WANT MORE MILK, TOO," IS DAIRYMEN'S CRY

Farmers Complain That Advance in Price of Milk on Part of Combine Does Not Benefit Them.

When price boosters belonging to the alleged milk combine are made subjects of court investigation some of the dairymen are likely to ask embarrassing questions. The leading question which the dairyman will ask the milk dealer may run something like this:

"If you sell milk for a higher price, why do you not pay us more?"

A well known local creameryman submitted the following schedule of costs:

Milk, purchased from the farmer and delivered at the creamery, 5 1/2 cents a quart.
Cooling and bottling, 1 cent a quart.
Delivery to customer, 2 1/2 cents a quart.
Total cost per quart, 9 cents.
Profit per quart, 1 cent.

The creameryman said: "We pay 8 cents a gallon more for milk than we did. Fear of outside dairymen that they will be prosecuted for selling milk from tubercular cows causes them to seek markets outside. We are having hard work to get milk enough to supply a growing demand. We are losing money. The dairymen are losing money. Nearly every dairy in the vicinity of Portland is for sale. Now is a good time to buy dairies."

Take Any Old Price.
A prominent dairyman answered this statement, saying: "As before, the dairy farmers take just what they can get for their milk from the dealers. The dealers, the large distributing concerns of the city, pay just exactly what they did for milk. There has been no raise to the farmers. The dealers pay them 15 cents a gallon, or 3 1/2 cents a quart. The milk, this includes the cost of transportation to the city. This is a difference of 1 1/2 cents a quart between what the dealers say they pay and what they actually pay."

Sell Milk Here.
Yesterday I saw a dealer delivering on one wagon 150 gallons, or 600 quarts, of milk to be sold at 10 cents a quart, a total of \$60. I ascertained that the driver received \$2 a day, the keep of the team was \$1 a day, the total cost of delivery \$3 a day, leaving \$57 from which must be subtracted the cost of the milk, or \$22.50. It can be readily seen that the profit on that load of milk would be \$34.50. Other wagons may not carry such big loads, but I do know that only in occasional instances do the dealers pay more than 15 cents a gallon for milk. After the farmer has subtracted the cost of transportation to the city he nets about 14 cents a gallon.

These men are not selling to other markets. They have no other markets to sell to. They are selling milk in Portland. They are paying more for feed. They are sustaining, individually, the loss of cows slaughtered for tuberculosis. They feel that if the dealers are to get more, they should share in the profits. They are angry because of the unfairness which they believe has been practiced against them."

HAZING ABOLISHED AT UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., Oct. 7.—Hazing at the state university seems to be effectually abolished. Not only is hazing done away with, but also largely the desire for hazing. The drastic measures taken last year by the president in expelling from the university several second year men who indulged in a slight hazing of some freshmen, coupled with the severe disapproval of all the faculty, alumni and older students upon all forms of the practice of hazing, seem to have accomplished its stamping out. Moral suasion this year alone is the rod of iron with which freshmen are ruled. Obedient members are fast learning to walk uprightly from the simple reason that they respect the opinion of their fellows. This opinion among upper classmen that the least form of hazing, besides being thoroughly undemocratic, is un-American, wholly at variance with the theory of American institutions, and above all, extremely dangerous to the university, is so strong that its quiet leaves is working fast in the ranks of the 250 freshmen. Freshmen who are best abhorring the new spirit do not care to invite criticism and displeasure by foolishly tempting and daring upper classmen to retaliate. Thus, it is being demonstrated in the miniature republic of the university that the most effective weapon of administration is quiet moral suasion.

Switzerland Bans Absinthe.
Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The manufacture, importation or sale of absinthe in Switzerland is absolutely prohibited by a law recently passed by the federal parliament, which went into effect today.

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SOUTH TO BECOME BIGGER AND BUSIER

Southern Commercial Congress Meets at Atlanta to Discuss Ways and Means.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7.—Several thousand delegates representing 16 southern states filled the auditorium this morning at the opening of the big convention called by the Southern Commercial congress to discuss plans for further advancing the development of the south. Present at the opening session were the governors of several states, representatives in congress, prominent railroad officials, manufacturers and business men, heads of agricultural colleges and numerous others who were drawn together by their common interest in the welfare and industrial development of the south.

The immense auditorium was handsomely decorated with the national colors and presented a most attractive appearance.

Objects of the Congress Stated.
E. L. Worsham, state entomologist of Georgia, in calling the gathering to order, explained the object of the congress to be to discuss the broad topic of conservation, together with such subjects as agricultural education, forestry, immigration, etc., and to devise means of advertising the natural wealth of the south and disseminating data on the best methods of developing the resources.

An invocation by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, pastor of St. Luke's church, was followed by addresses of welcome by Governor Joseph M. Brown of Georgia and Mayor Robert F. Maddox of Atlanta.

Gifford Pinchot First On Program.
With the conclusion of the opening formalities and the exchange of greetings the congress took up the regular program of addresses and discussions. The first speaker on the program was Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, who was heard on the subject of "Principles of Conservation." He was followed by Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' union, who explained the interest of the farmers in the conservation movement and the plans for industrial development.

Roosevelt Tomorrow Night.
Dr. B. N. Baker, president of the National Conservation congress, was the presiding officer at the afternoon session. The speakers and their subjects included the following: "Soils," Dr. W. J. McGee, soil water expert of the United States department of agriculture; "Conservation in Agriculture," Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the Georgia State Agricultural college; and "Minerals of the Southeastern States," Dr. C. Willard Hayes, chief geologist of the United States geological survey. Tomorrow will be the big day of the congress, with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the chief speaker. Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in the city about 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and will address the congress at the evening session. He will be heard on the subject of the conservation of natural resources.

ONE POUND NOT ALWAYS 16 OUNCES

Bakers' Measure Doesn't Work That Way; Make Under-weight Loaves.

While the idea prevails that bakeries are furnishing one pound loaves of bread, a summary from the complaints made to Fred Buchtel, city sealer of weights and measures, shows the average loaf to be a trifle under 14 ounces. Many complaints are received each month from housewives, and, in some cases, bakers have made loaves that would not weigh 10 ounces. There is no city ordinance requiring a certain standard.

Many cities throughout the country specify that a loaf of bread shall be either one or two pounds in weight. Such ordinances have been held constitutional, and insure the housewife against the unscrupulous baker. It is just as easy for the baker to cheat his customers as it is for the ice or coal man.

The city sealer is having considerable trouble with wood dealers. He measured 345 cords of wood during the last quarter, and had five dealers prosecuted for giving short weight. In many cases the sale would be a trifle short, and the dealer would make it up on another load. There were 30,000 pounds of coal weighed, and one conviction for short weight. Four ice men were convicted in the municipal court and each fined \$10. Scales to the number of 75 were inspected, and five were condemned.

For East Texas Development.

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 7.—Plans for the industrial development of this section were discussed by prominent speakers today at the opening of a two days' joint convention of the East Texas industrial congress and the East Texas Press association. The convention was held in conjunction with the East Texas fair now in progress here.



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