

## Pep and Progress Pages | Walley Motor Co

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Phone 1995

THE FARMER MUST HAVE BROADEST CONSIDERATION OF HIS PROBLEMS

The Most Urgent Need of the Hour Is the Need for Juse will be adequate to meet a crop tice to Agriculture in the United States-The Farmer Is Organizing to Help Work Out His Own Salvation

to realize that agriculture, the

biggest industry, with only 21 rep-

resentatives, is poorly provided

The farmer looks over the per-

bank, looks over the personnel of

the Inter-State Commerce commis-

sion, and he hunts in vain for a

farmer or anyone who is keenly

in sympathy with farming. It has

been only recently that one such

man has been added to such

Railroad Problems

shaking a red flag before the far-

mer. He has seen freight the past few years jumped up at the rate of increase of 25 per cent to 33

per cent. Mere blanket increases

regardless of whether the industry

operated at a loss. His position is

detail, take us fully into its con-

The farmer realizes that possi-

bly the railroad is not responsible

for all the labor and fuel costs,

and yet he feels that possibly the

railroad is not doing its share to

freight and labor should not both

be reduced, and done so promptly,

uncertain terms on this

and the farmer is going to speak

Agriculture Is a Basic Industry

Do you realize that agriculture

represents an investment of 70

hillions of dollars? That it is

the combined industries of public

utilities, such as street lighting,

electricity, mining, manufacturing and all the railroads? That it is

an industry representing an out-put of some 25 billions of dollars

annually? That there are 6,

500,000 farmers in this nation?

That if agriculture, which makes

should the American farmers as

leave it to the lowest type of im-migrant that we could secure?

Where would the next year find

us? Years ago we used to hear

about the independence of farm

life, that the farmer was the only

person in the world that was inde-

pendent. We are rapidly getting over that belief. We realize the

single farmer, or the single com-

munity, or any single class of peo-

ple in this nation is not indepen-

dent. That we are all dependent

The farmer is rapidly realizing

that he is not going to get any-

where unless he himself attempts

to analyze his problems. The far-

mer is not asking for paternalism

asking for class legislation, he is

not asking for special privilege.

his industry just what every other

class of industry has done for

Every commodity the farmer

buys represents a well organized

goods are organized.

industry. All classes of manu-

to build up an American dye in-

dustry, and it is an idea well

worth while. The steel, the oil,

you buy is organized and labor

we realize, is mighty well organ-

The farmer is going to organ-

ize, just as these other lines have

done, and that is what he is de-

terminedly doing at the present

time. He realizes that the only

The second step is through di-

the packing, lumber, everything

must work together.

fidence?

(The following article is taken | mighty efficient ones, like our from the November number of the own Senator McNary, who oper-Oregon Grower, the official mag- ates large farms and is in symazine of the Oregon Growers' Co- pathy with farming. But a lot of operative association, just out, the lawyers know mighty little and it is worthy of the attention about farming. There should be of all farmers and all other think- plenty of lawyers in congress, but ing and forward-looking people:) it doesn't take a high school boy One only has to glance at the average daily paper to realize that

there is a great feeling of unrest in agricultural circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The city dweller and every American not engaged in agriculture, is beginning to ask the questions, why all this racket about farming? They had thought farming was in a very prosperous condition, because truly the average American citizen wants the farmer to keep on producing. They would like to have him grow more food. They want the type of people that now live on the farms to remain there. They are not looking for a class of people on our farms that we cannot absorb into the citizenship of our nation; they also believe that the farmer should be a land owner, and not not reconcile himself to the point a renter, so they are naturally of view that the railroads must anxious that the farmer should pay dividends even if the farm is

Why is the farmer restless at that the railroads should lay this time? Possibly he prospered their cards on the table. On what during the war, but at that time basis are they figuring the value he laid the foundation for pro- of their property, on condemnation ducing huge quantities of grain values when they went through and meat and other food products certain cities? Why not have the to carry on the war. In fact, railroad explain its case more in without the farmer working as valiantly as he did, we would have lost the war. The recent reconstruction period struck the farmer an awful whack. Report Indicates Condition

We only need to look at the meet conditions. The farmer has recent Babson forecast of con-very little sympathy for the presditions to find that the purely ent strike conditions in the counof the nation are not prosperous, that the states depending upon agricultural products are not as prosperous as some others and that the far west, the middle west and the south, where agriculture is so strong, show the poorest business outlook at present, of

any section. The American public must come to realize that the farmer was the only worker who took a deep cut in his wages and stood by the job. He didn't go on strike. The farmer was the first business man in America who wiped off his entire losses and reduced his prices to the lowest level. He absorbed his loss with one bitter gulp. up nearly half of the industries of Gradually the manufacturer is this nation, is not prosperous, that doing that, and the wholesaler is no other line or industry can long doing it, but the retailer has hope to be prosperous.

fought it off bitterly. The retail- What would our nation come to, er must come to realize that comparing the prices previous to the a body desert their industry and war, that a cotton farmer now gets only 61 per cent, the corn farmer 73 per cent, the wheat farmer only 81 per cent, and other lines such as wool, beef and fruit in similar proportions, where the farmer used to get a dollar before.

What are the farmer's costs He has seen taxes rise steadily, interest rates high, and money scarce, freight rates the highest in their history. The farmer resents the step the government took to guarantee the railroads 6 per cent on their investments, which meant a guarantee that agricul-ture must be operated at a loss.

If a farmer wants to put up a building or repair any of the from the government, he is not buildings he now has, it costs him asking for class legislation, he is much more than it did before the war. His fuel costs, such as coal He is asking for justice. He is ask-and wood, are much higher. He ing for an opportunity to do for steps into a barber shop, and he pays war figures for a haircut and a shave. When a farmer comes to buy at retail, some of the food products which he himself produces, he certainly at times,

gets strongly riled. Retail Conditi Last year, the prunes which didn't average him 10 cents a pound, he saw retailed in eastern cities for 40 cents to 50 cents a pound. He sold cattle this summer as cheap as 3 1/2 cents on the hoof in Portland, and sheep at 2 cents, and when he stepped into the dining car on the same railway that hauled his cattle and sheep he found two mutton chops for 80 cents, or one for 45 cents. He found a meal consisting of one mutton chop, one small potato, one vegetable, a cup of tea or coffee and a piece of pie, would cost him \$1.45.

The farmer finds that hides are so cheap it doesn't pay to skin the "critter." Recently we were in a hotel at Falls City and the landlady showed us a check from Portland for a calf hide, it was the magnificent sum of 11 cents. It would take a mighty atrong man. As a common problems facing the farmer. Not become rivals, but become co-workers. He realizes would take a mighty strong man, come co-workers. He realizes one that could carry from three to that these bodies must go before four hundred pounds of green national boards, that they must hides, or one or two hundred work along the lines of publicity, pounds of salted hides to buy a to educate the American public rather cheap pair of shoes today. to the true condition of agricul-

You have probably read how ture and its needs. this past season, some melon The second step is through di-growers in Georgia, got 7½ cents rect marketing bodies. Through for their melons, the railroad took these he can bring about the same

being cheated because of false jections at the other end and against short weight. He can guard against being forced to market his products at a time which means a loss to his industry. He can work out a scheme of financing in this country which which has only one turn-over in

Must Solve Own Problems The farmer alone must meet these problems, and that is why he is so restless, why he is tell-ing you so much about his troubles. He is going through the growing pains right now. The next year or two is going to see a wonderful change in American agriculture. The farmer wants a share in the blessings that come from prosperity. He wants his share in the pleasures of life and land, says that owing to the great get in this country at any price. he is only willing to share his just proportion of the burdens.

He realizes that no other class sonnel of the Federal Reserve of people, capitalist or laborer, will work out the farmer's problems, but that the farmer and fruit grower alone will work these out. He has the leadership, he has the brains, he has the financial backing, if he will but organize it and direct it along proper channels. This is the great problem before American agri-The high freight rate is like culture at this time.

# ARE ON FULL TIME

Working on Big Government Order; the Company Has Big Man for President

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2. -The big cereal mill of Albers only working half time because Brothers is now running at full of the shortage of the supply of capacity in order to facilitate a flax. Should they start to work big order just received from the the full quota, they would have United States government. This to shut down in five months for order is for two thousand tons (or !ack of material. So the problem least no market high enough to four million pounds) of oats which confronts the portion of pay the cost of the raw materials which are to be shipped from Ireland from which I come is furnished by the farmers, plus the Portland to Honolulu and the how, by legislation or otherwise cost of the labor in turning it into Philippine Islands, for govern- to force the price of flax to a marketable shape. ment use.

Moritz Thomsen, a well-known financial and milling man of the Pacific northwest, was recently elected president of Albers Brothers Milling company. Mr. Thomsen is president of the Pacific Coast Biscuit company, Centennial Flouring Mills, Denny Renton greater in this country today than Clay and Coal company, and other large interests in Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los An-

### FALL PRUNING IS THING FOR THESE Some Timely Advice to the

That Is, For Orchardists Who 'Are Short of Help' for Important Work

Where growers have a considerble acreage, and are not so finan- the orchards than a liberal apcially situated that they can hire plication of barnyard compost. the assistance that they need in pruning during the winter we tained, straw can often be spread suggest they start pruning as soon as possible. Prune on the older trees first, leaving the younger trees until later in the winter or pring. Pruning even in late fall and very early winter is vastly superior to no pruning at all.

There are many trees carrying too much wood; many trees are getting leggy. A reduction on some of the older trees of the amount of bearing wood coupled with intensve tillage and heavy thinning another year will tend to produce big apples and pears. There is no money even during normal times in growing small fruit. The money is in growing larger sizes.-November Oregon Grower.

#### Our chemists are now organizing MEET IN SEATTLE

Pacific Northwest Fruit Exposition There, Opening November 21st

The Pacific Northwest Fruit ing to these men. With tractors, Exposition will be held in Seattle large dryers and other modern this month during the week of equipment, the problem of car-November 21-26 inclusive. The ing for approximately 200 acres states of Oregon, Washington and of prunes, apples and pears seems Idaho will participate in the expoto be no great task for the Elsition which represents an indus- liots.—Oregon Grower. try producing a hundred million dollar crop this year.

Bell Street terminal, the largest vailable building in the Northwest, will house the exposition, which is expected to be the biggest and best ever.

Exhibits and displays will be composed of all kinds of fruit a cold yields quickly to Foley's produced in the northwest includ- Honey and Tar. Mrs. Milton ing fresh canned and dried prod- Waite, Box 32, Azalia, for their melons, the railroad took these he can bring about the same results that the California state-wide marketing bodies are bring-ling about. He can establish grades for his products, can have grees, and find there are 298 law-yers, and 21 farmers. Some of the same of these grades etandardized. He can bring about inspection, at the banners thrown in for good measures.

#### statements of grades. He can guard himself against unjust re-INDUSTRY IS SHORT OF FLAX FIBER

He Declares That the Industry Will Be on its Feet Again When the Farmers Are Paid Prices That Will Make the Production of the Raw Material Both Tempting and Profitable.

(The following news item ap- that Irish linen is second to October 9th:)

R. W. Charlesson, director of shortage of Irish linen, half cotton substitutes have found their way their hands are tied so long as the production of flax is limited.

'All the housewives some of them have thought it was ber fit to go into the manufacturbecause of the use of the factor-ing of fine linens. ies for war purposes, but this was not the reason," said Mr. Charlesson, who is at the Hotel

tained from Russia, and, of this supply was cut off. Now Ireland produces flax of her own, and it is of far better quality than that obtained from Russia, However, the competition of the other flax made the price so low that Irish farmers ceased to raise flax since they did not find it profitable, and now Ireland has not the crops with which to support her very important linen industry.

"The factories of Ireland are point where it will be not only will be on its feet again.

NITROGEN IS THE

ONE THING NEEDED

Farmers and Fruit Grow-

Growers who can get hold of

in position to buy the same,

is probably nothing better for

Where manures cannot be ob-

on the ground to advantage. Why

burn up hundreds of dollars

of straw when this can be spread

on our land, improving the phys-

moisture holding possibilities, and

increasing the organic material

and nitrogen content of the soil

wood ashes, should be saved.

Wood ashes are especially good

to apply to the berry patches,

gooseberries, currants, as well as

can fruits, even strawberries.

Where orchards have become

somewhat devitalized and need ni-

trogen, the growers should be

laying plans for the application

of fertilizers like nitrate of soda,

sulfate of ammonia or other sub-

stances exceedingly rich in nitro-

gen. This is the one element our

soils need .- Oregon Grower for

SHE KNOWS AFTER 20 YEARS

A cold, even when it has devel-oped a hacking cough, difficult

breathing, sleepless nights, raw

throat and sore lungs,-even then

condition, increasing the

ashes, especially hard-

ical

ers of the Valley

peared in the New York Times of Lone. Indeed, in Ireland there are five chief industries. Linen comes first, then shipbuilding, tobacco manufacture (no tobacco is one of the largest linen manufac- raised), rope and the famous turing companies at Belfast, Ire- Irish whickey, which you cannot

couragement to the people of the will probably continue all winter into the market. The manufac- Salem district who are interested at the Grande Ronde camp. turers are hoping for relief from in the flax industry. It indicates this condition, for they are an- that the time is coming, and is xious to turn out the old-time apparently not far distant, when says the Spaulding-Miami comgrades but they declare that the Irish linen mills will be obliged to call upon the supply of steam shovel and other construcflax fiber here, in order to prohave tect their business; for the whole missed their linens, and perhaps world is almost bare of flax fi-

Have Tried Our Fiber The Irish manufacturers have tried the flax fiber, turned out at the Oregon penitentiary plant. "A large portion, indeed 80 and found it available for their

per cent of the flax used in spin- uses. If the exchange rates were ning and weaving linen was ob- more favorable, they would no doubt be right now buying the course, when Russia went down supplies of fiber being turned out and piled up at the penitentiary plant-And the time must come soon

when they will have to come into the market for this supply. in spite of the unfavorable exchange rates, and at prices that will allow of a margin. In that case it will not take the penitentiary plant long to accumulate enough money to pay the farmers for their crops grown and delivered last year.

As the matter stands now, there is no market for flax fiber; at

In the mean time, the penitenprofitable but tempting to farm- tiary plant is working to full caers to raise it, and when once pacity, making the flax straw inthis is done, the linen industry to fiber and the by-products. Most of the by-products are being sold The firm which I represent at prices high enough to pay the sends linen to all part of the expenses of the plant. But the fiworld. America is one of its big ber is being held, waiting for a customers, and every one agrees favorable turn in the market.

#### **SCOTTS MILLS NEWS**

SCOTTS MILLS, Ore., Nev. 2-J. R. Payne, principal of the high school and whose family live in Salem, motors home for the week-

W. T. Hogg was a Salem visitor Friday. He was accompanied home by his daughter, Loraine, who is attending high school in Salem, returning to Salem Sunday evening. A. Muszbaum is building a

house for a new meat market on the bank of the Butte river. The old meat market is to be repaired large quantities of manure, or are and occupied by his family. Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Loshould apply it this fall. There gue, Monday, October 31, a son. Miss Henrietta Plas was a Mt. Angel visitor Monday.

Miss Emma Larson visited Mrs. W. T. Hogg and family over the week-end. The Nobler

Noble school house Friday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Jeannette Towe, president; Elvin Shepherd, vice-president; Grace Dunagan, secretary. The evening was spent in playing

games and singing, after which a lunch was served. Miss Olive Merry who is attending Willamette university, visited the week-end with her parents. Sam Hall who has been in Portland the past two months, returned to his home at Abiqua

Heights Monday. John Brougher spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. Brough-



Quality in roofing is what rain—the two worst enemies of roofing. Quality in Mal-thold is built-in. That's why it lasts so long—why it's the cheapest roofing you can buy. There is no better protection for house, barn, shed, fruit warehouse, shop, garage, etc. Comes in three thicknesses. Cement, nails and directions in each roll. Also ask us about Malthoid

Shingles-red and green

Spaulding Logging Co. No paint necessary for ten years.

er is a junior at Willametic this

Mrs. J. Barkhurst and children moved to Portland Monday. Mrs. Jim. Smith has returned from Washington where she has been visiting relatives and friends the past two months.

Mr. Lovitt, a teacher in the high school has moved into Mrs. Barkhurst's house. Mrs. H. H. Reschers's is ill with Dorwin Gidley is ill with la

grippe. Spaulding-Miami Ships

Logs to Newberg Mill

From its logging camps near Grande Ronde, the Spaulding-Miami Logging company is shipping a train load of logs to the Spaulding mill at Newberg, according to U. G. Holt, logging superintend-ent for the Spaulding mills. These trainloads consist of from 16 to The above carries a note of en- 20 cars. Mr. Holt says operations

In order to prepare for legging operations next spring, Mr. Holt pany has a working crew with a tion machinery, working on the logging railroad that will be extended south from Grande Ronde into the heavy timbered country. Considerable work is also be-

ng done on the Willamina and Grande Ronde road, 12 miles in length, extending to the company's camp. With logs coming from Grande Ronde camp, Mr. Holt says the Newberg mill is cutting 100,000 feet daily.

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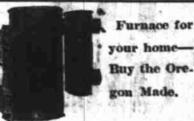
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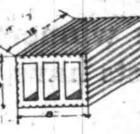
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