

AND BIRDS TO TALK.

So Says Garner, Who Has Spent Years Studying Monkey Language.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"There will come a day," says R. L. Garner, who tutored Maeterlinck in the ways of animals, "when all animal and bird life will become articulate. A dream? Cannot the bee teach us a higher communism—the quick, effective elimination of the unfit and shirker? Cannot the birds tell us their secret of flying? Would we not like to know why the oriole, the oven bird or castle building ant are so much better engineers than we?"

Garner says he thinks the gorilla and chimpanzee more civilized than man because they are more monogamous. He spent twenty-five years studying these animals in the Congo and after a vacation will return there. It is from the gorillas and chimpanzees, he says, that "will come the first twin cables from which scientists will hang a bridge on which man and his lesser brothers of the world will meet in oracular converse."

OLD HOTEL FOR HOMELESS.

St. Caroline's Court Once Was Social Favorite In Chicago.

Chicago.—St. Caroline's Court hotel, which forty years ago was the center of many of Chicago's social functions, will become a shelter for unemployed and homeless men.

The famous hostelry is richly decorated in marble tiling and art work imported from France. Marble staircases, a rotunda with art glass windows, inlaid wood and art work in the ballroom still remain to recall the old time splendors of the structure.

The use of the hotel has been granted to the Christian Industrial league, which plans to provide free lodging to as many men as safely can be accommodated. Mattresses and blankets will be provided for 800. Shower baths also will be installed. Coffee and rolls will be given the men every morning without charge.

The hotel will be maintained by funds given by charities.

TEXAS GOVERNOR
NOT A POLITICIAN

Farmer-Banker Ferguson Promises a New Regime.

Austin, Tex.—James E. Ferguson of Temple, banker and farmer, inaugurated governor on Jan. 19, is the first man to go direct from active business life into the office of chief executive of Texas. All of his predecessors had previously held political office of some kind.

Governor Ferguson issued a statement in which he said he hoped to see more miles of railroad built in Texas in 1915 than in any previous year; the number of silos increased at least tenfold; more permanent highways built; a new record in the matter of immigration to the state; more hogs and cattle raised than ever before and a greatly increased yield of corn and other grain. There was not a hint of politics anywhere in the message.

Those intimately acquainted with the governor say his administration will be free from that species of politics which stirs up class antagonism; there will be no pitting of the farmers against the corporations. Having been a farmer all his life and a banker for many years, he wants these two interests to be friendly and co-operate. In his younger days he was a railroad laborer, and he helped to build many miles of track.

During his campaign for governor he promised that he would not permit any liquor legislation, either pro or con, on that subject if he could prevent it. Since the election the higher courts have nullified the liquor laws in some essential particulars, and it is known that bills will be introduced dealing with the provisions thus voided, and the prohibitionists claim a working majority in both houses.

Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hobby of Beaumont, like Mr. Ferguson, never held public office and belongs to the conservative business element. He is owner and editor of the Beaumont Enterprise.

Oregon Fruit cannery owners win out against Welfare Commission in amending law to allow women and girls to work more than eight hours when perishable fruit is to be saved.

Pendleton:—Farmers are asking for hard surface on 18 miles of road from German Hall to Cold Springs on the Columbia River, to cost \$15,000 a mile.

Cloverdale has erected the largest cheese factory in Oregon.

PAYROLL OF
CIVILIZATION MET
BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is its certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is around \$12,000,000,000, and it is safe to estimate that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,365,000,000; mining, \$655,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$3,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$610,000,000, and the oat crop, that is worth \$140,000,000, are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his bill he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmers for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance, of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the full crew bill as

illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote, as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system; and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our law-makers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declarations of the last annual convention of our State Union, opposing the passage of the so-called 'full-crew' bill before the thirty-third legislature of Texas."

The farmers of Missouri in the last election, by an overwhelming majority, swept this law off the statute book of that state, and it should come off of all statute books where it appears and no legislature of this nation should pass such a law or similar legislation which requires unnecessary expenditures.

The same rule applies to all regulatory measures which increase the expenses of industry without giving corresponding benefits to the public. There is oftentimes a body of men assembled at legislatures—and they have a right to be there—who, in their zeal for rendering their fellow-associates a service, sometimes favor an increase in the expenses of industry without due regard for the men who bow their backs to the summer's sun to meet the payroll, but these committees, while making a record for themselves, rub the skin off the shoulders of the farmer by urging the legislature to lay another burden upon his heavy load and under the lash of "be it enacted" goad him on to pull and surge at the traces of civilization, no matter how he may sweat, foam and gall at the task. When legislatures "cut a melon" for labor they hand the farmer a lemon.

The farmers of the United States are not financially able to carry "dead heads" on their payrolls. Our own hired hands are not paid unless we have something for them to do and we are not willing to carry the hired help of dependent industries unless there is work for them. We must therefore insist upon the most rigid economy.

Legislative House-Cleaning Needed.

While the war is on and there is a hull in business, we want all legislative bodies to take an inventory of the statute books and wipe off all extravagant and useless laws. A good house-cleaning is needed and economies can be instituted here and there that will patch the clothes of indigent children, rest tired mothers and lift mortgages from despondent homes. Unnecessary workmen taken off and useless expenses chopped down all along the line will add to the prosperity of the farmer and encourage him in his mighty effort to feed and clothe the world.

If any of these industries have surplus employees we can use them on the farm. We have no regular schedule of wages, but we pay good farm hands on an average of \$1.50 per day of thirteen hours when they board themselves; work usually runs about nine months of the year and the three months dead time, they can do the chores for their board. If they prefer to farm on their own account, there are more than 14,000,000,000 acres of idle land on the earth's surface awaiting the magic touch of the plow. The compensation is easily obtainable from Federal Agricultural Department statistics. The total average annual sales of a farm in the continental United States amounts to \$516.00; the cost of operation is \$340.00; leaving the farmer \$176 per annum to live on and educate his family.

There is no occasion for the legislatures making a position for surplus employees of industry. Let them come "back to the soil" and share with us the prosperity of the farm.

When honesty is merely a good policy it is a poor virtue.

Lazy farmers are just as useless as dead ones and take up more room.

When the soul communes with the spirit of nature the back to the farm movement prevails.

There are two kinds of farmers. One tries to take all the advice he hears and the other won't take any at all.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR 10c. TO 50c.
IF PRESENTED AT GROCERS
FEBRUARY 15th to 20th, 1915
FOLGER'S GOLDEN GATE COFFEE

	Regular retail price	Special sale price with coupon
1 10 TINS	.45	.35
2 10 TINS	.85	.75
3 10 TINS	1.00	.90
6 10 TINS	2.00	1.60

Grocers will collect the difference from us
ENTER YOUR ORDER BELOW

Number of Tins	Size of Tins
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WE REDEEM THEM
Hand to our solicitor or deliveryman

45c Coffee **45c Quality**

N. SELIG

Correspondents wanted in every neighborhood in this section of the country.

SCIENTIST WHIPS POLECAT.

Then University Gives Professor Two Weeks' Leave.

Berkeley, Cal. T. C. Hine, professor of the chemistry department of the University of California, fought a hard battle with a polecat in the library of the university recently.

Victory perched on the crown of the scientist after he had bombarded his antagonist with some of the choice volumes of the university library's modern literature and followed up his strategic move by tossing a hat box over the invader.

A quantity of chloroform poured through a tiny hole in the box stopped the polecat's activities.

The professor has been given a two weeks' leave of absence.

Objected to English Language. Brussels.—German officers dining in a restaurant showed displeasure when two men near them conversed in English, and finally one officer announced the strangers would oblige if they wouldn't talk in English, as it annoyed him. One of the English-speaking men handed the German his card. It bore the name of Brand Whitlock, minister of the United States in Belgium. The German saluted and apologized.

The Story of
Makepeace Jones

AT BIRTH, he was proclaimed a "Future Great." He grew up a model young man.

To his parents' entreaties that he stay in the home town and become famed, Makepeace turned a deaf ear. He offered no opportunity of advancement. It was prohibition ridden—its inadequate taxes permitted of no improvements, no expansion. Business was stagnant, the town was no-license—dead. Makepeace made the mistake of quitting one "dry" town for another.

He had no appetite for strong stimulants, but he chafed under a law that denied his right to drink healthful, nutritious beer, even temperately. His rights as a freeborn citizen could not be challenged by such shallow laws. His disregard of prohibitory law became habitual and he frequented blind pigs—at first, in independent indignation—later, because he wanted to. His appetite for strong stimulants developed. Makepeace Jones, the "Future Great," became a drunkard.

Had he been privileged to enter licensed saloons, he would have entered them only occasionally. Brain-and-body fog demanded a mild stimulant—a once-in-a-while glass of good, refreshing beer. Denied the national beverage, the drink of True Temperance, Makepeace Jones became a social outcast.

—Advertisement.

E. D. Ulrich, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

Notice to Electric Light Users

All persons owing the Falls City Electric Light Co. for service prior to April 1, 1914, will please pay the amount to D. L. Wood at The News office.

Good farm for sale, enquire at this office.

Walter L. Toose, Jr., Lawyer, Dallas, Oregon. tt.

Extra copies of The News are printed each week, and will be sent to any address desired, postpaid, for 5 cents per copy.

Glenada is building a jail.

Ashland is building a scenic highway.

Portland's new directory claims 275,735.

Newport:—Grange is pushing for a co-operative creamery.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Woman Finally Recovers
From Nervous Breakdown

Impoverished nerves destroy many people before their time. Often before a sufferer realizes what the trouble is, he is on the verge of a complete nervous breakdown. It is of the utmost importance to keep your nervous system in good condition, as the nerves are the source of all bodily power. Mrs. Rosa Bonner, 835 N. 18th St., Birmingham, Ala., says:

"I have been suffering with nervous prostration for nine or ten years. Have tried many of the best doctors in Birmingham, but they all failed to reach my case. I would feel as if I was smothering; finally I went into convulsions. My little girl saw

Dr. Miles' Nervine

advertised in the papers and I at once began to take it. I continued to take it for some time and now I am well."

If you are troubled with loss of appetite, poor digestion, weakness, inability to sleep; if you are in a general run down condition and unable to bear your part of the daily grind of life, you need something to strengthen your nerves. You may not realize what is the matter with you, but that is no reason why you should delay treatment.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

has proven its value in nervous disorders for thirty years, and merits a trial, no matter how many other remedies have failed to help you. Sold by all druggists. If first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.