

**LOCAL BREVITIES
AND NEWS ITEMS**

Mrs. J. W. Moore spent Friday in Portland.

Mrs. W. A. Heylman was in Portland Friday.

Miss Gladys Kandle spent Saturday in Portland.

For Glass and Glazing—See Pointer, the painter. 12-8 tf

Mr. and Mrs. Simms returned from Portland, Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Charles K. Carey made a flying business trip to Portland, Tuesday.

C. W. Willard and family returned Friday afternoon from a visit to friends in Salem.

Mrs. Steiner and Miss Johanna Lichthorn went to Portland Sunday Morning.

Charles Linn arrived from Portland Saturday afternoon to pay a visit to relatives here.

Say, Folks! Dinty is still on the job, 'ferminst' the depot, where you can get Eats Drinks and Smokes. 2-9-2t

Fred Cadenau arrived Monday from Terrebonne, in Deschutes county, where he had been for some months.

G. R. Crawford of Crawford Bros. Motor Co., was in Portland Monday.

W. F. Gildner, electrical inspector for the state Bureau of Labor, was in town Monday on a tour of inspection.

See Mrs. Gates for piano instruction, 10 years experience. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, according to length of lesson. 1-26-2-9

While in Portland, Friday, the editor met S. E. Wooster and J. W. Shafford on the streets. The former said he was a little lonesome.

Cleve Wagner and family came over Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wagner. They returned Sunday to their home in Newberg.

Dr. W. W. Rhodes, osteopathic physician, located at Hotel Estacada, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8:30 to 4 p. m. 9-8tf

Ed. Boner has a very good picture of Estacada during the cold snap in December. It is an enlargement of views he took for postcards, and gives the city in full panorama.

The poster signs of the High-school play around town in the stores, were the work of the students under the direction of F. V. Cleworth. They are very creditable and artistic.

Paint costs less than it did a year ago, so painting can be done for less. My 1922 samples of wall paper show a big reduction in prices. Why let others hold you up when I can do it better? J. W. SAUNDERS, 1-26tf Rt. 1, Estacada.

See Mrs. Gates for piano instruction, 10 years experience. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, according to length of lesson. 1-26-2-9

Among those going to Portland Saturday morning were Mrs. William Fink and daughter, Miss Gertrude; Mrs. Irving Smith and Mrs. Dave Eshleman and son Davie.

Complications following acute contagious and infectious cases, rarely occur where patient has had osteopathic treatment. 12-15

I sell and hang wall paper. My 1922 samples of wall paper are all new patterns and show big reductions in price. over last year. They are priced 10c per roll up. Samples can be seen at Smith's Hardware, or a card mailed to J. W. Saunders, Rt. 1, will bring them to you. 1-26tf

Miss Hazel Morehead of Portland concluded her visit with her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Gates, Friday, and returned to her home in Portland. Mrs. Gates accompanied her but returned home the same evening.

**Some Aspects of the
Farmers' Problems**

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

(Continued)

IV
Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management; but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of

individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to sold and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any

large and fundamental way. The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

(To be continued)

CITATION

In the County Court for the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County.

In the matter of the partnership estate of J. W. Reed and Earl Shibley, as Reed & Shibley.

To Lucy Mae Reed, Clarence Reed, Sadie Hoppes, Rachael Mae Jeming, Russell O. Reed, Mary Alice Reed and Florence June Reed, heirs at law of J. W. Reed, deceased, and to Earl Shibley, surviving partner of the partnership of Reed and Shibley, and to all other persons unknown interested therein.

WHEREAS, upon petition of Lucy Mae Reed, administratrix herein, an order was duly made and entered in the above entitled Court and cause on February 4th, 1922, directing that you, and each of you, appear in this Court on or before Monday, March 20th, 1922, and show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of the following described real property belonging to the said partnership estate.

The westerly 30 feet of Lot thirteen (13), Block six (6), Estacada, Clackamas county, Oregon, according to the duly recorded map and plat thereof.

All of Lot fourteen (14), Block six (6), Estacada, Clackamas County, Oregon, according to the duly recorded map and plat thereof.

WHEREAS, by order dated February 4th 1922, duly made and entered it was directed that citation issue by the Clerk of said Court to said heirs at law of J. W. Reed, deceased, and to Earl Shibley surviving partner of the partnership of Reed and Shibley, and to all other persons unknown interested herein, directing each of them to appear in said Court on or before said date and show cause why said order should not be granted.

NOW THEREFORE in the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear at the County Court room in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon, on or before Monday, March 20th, 1922, and show cause if any there be, why an order should not be granted by the above named Court for the sale of the above described real property, as {SEAL} prayed for in said petition.

WITNESS my hand and seal of Court affixed this 4th day of February, 1922.

FRED A. MILLER
County Clerk.

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We do Job Printing.



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Estacada Lodge
No. 175.

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C. F. M. Brown, N. G.
Fred Bartholomew, Secretary.

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