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THE HIGH SCHOOL
AGRICULTURE NOTES

1. A contemporary English novelist and writer concerning social problems in his country, namely, John Galsworthy, has said: "The modern English town is a sort of inferno where people dwell with a marvelous philosophy. What would you have? They have never seen any way out of it. And this, perhaps, would not be so pitiful if for each bond-servant of our town-tyranny there was in store a prize—some portion of that national wealth in pursuit of which the tyrant drives us; if each worker had before him the chance of emergence at, say, fifty. But, Lord God! for five that emerge, ninety-and-five stay bound, less free and wealthy at the end of the chapter than they were at the beginning."

2. Let the youth of this country of ours beware! The words of John Galsworthy are applicable in very truth to our big cities, whether as regards trade, industrial or commercial opportunities.

3. Henry K. Rowe, one of the leading authorities on social problems in the United States, speaking of our typical worker in the industrial centers, says: "He is bound to his machine, as firmly as the mediaeval serf was bound to the soil. Theoretically, he is free to sell his labor in the highest market and to cross the continent if he will, but actually he is the slave of his employer, for he and his family are dependent upon his daily wage, and he cannot afford to lose that wage in order to make inquiries about the labor market elsewhere."

4. "Theoretically he is a citizen possessed of the franchise and equal in privilege and importance to his employer as a member of society, but actually he must vote for the party or the man who is most likely to benefit him economically, and knows that he occupies a position of far less importance politically and socially than his employer. Employment is an essential in making a living, but it is an instrument that cuts two ways—it establishes an aristocracy of wealth and privilege for the employer and a servile class of employees who often are little better than peasants of the best and wheel."

5. How are we to convince our young men that the city is not the place of the big opportunity? Nor yet even the strict manufacturing urban center? Each and every one of us who has had it, should tell the truth about his trade, industrial or commercial experience. Tell some young man every time a chance offers.

6. Undoubtedly, the big chance for the young man today is on the farm, or in our so-called "farmer towns." The country is full of such towns, and each town and outlying district offers golden opportunities, and more especially, Newberg.

7. All need not actually farm. That the farms may be run successfully, their owners need and must co-operate with the miller, carpenter, teamster, store keeper, doctor, lawyer, etc., etc. We must say to the young man, be what you most want to be as regards vocation, but for the good of society and your country, you must use common sense in locating yourself, once you are, prepared educationally, for your work.

8. Personally, we have known the feeling one has living a hand-to-mouth existence for big industrial concerns. It is an absolutely "no good" feeling. With a number of family dependents, such a man has a feeling of real terror at times, when he considers his utter helplessness aside from his daily wage.

9. Commercial life in a big city is a better one socially than the industrial. Smaller wages or salary generally perhaps, but more friendliness and more kindness, but only the exceptional man makes more than a bare living.

10. We teach because we love the work. We teach agriculture because we believe in the farm—and because we believe we can help the farmer. When we quit teaching (perhaps before) we intend to "farm."

11. Boys, they say "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." We urge none to farm who cannot love the work. We urge all who can love the work to farm, for it is what we honestly believe is the most independent, satisfaction-giving life.

12. "Specialized schooling in agriculture—the most important schooling we can give our rising generation." Shall we not all "boost" for a big agriculture class at the high school this fall? What about your son? Your daughter? Any relative? Even yourself?
 Oliver P. Kilham,
 Director Agriculture Department,
 Newberg High School.

PROFITEERING IN PAPER

Lo the poor paper manufacturers! Lack of space prohibits a complete review of the profits they make and the business they do, but these few facts will throw a light on the general subject.

The Graham Paper Company of St. Louis, Missouri, has a capital of \$1,000,000. It does a business of \$20,000,000 a year.

Last year it paid 60 per cent dividend on common stock semi-annually, or a total dividend of 120 per cent.

If you doubt these figures ask S. L. Wilson, vice president of the company. He knows.

Now take a peep into the operations of the Cushman Paper Company of Augusta, Maine. Most of the paper turned out by this concern has been sold to Craig & Co. of New York City. Under a contract dated December 23, 1919, the firm is selling its paper at the mill for six cents a pound. The Craig contract is for 4,200 tons. But it appears that the Cushman outfit, sensing an opportunity, managed to dig up 110 tons more paper than the Craig contract called for and managed to sell this to the Interstate Pulp & Paper Company of New York City for 12 cents a pound.

Did it cost them any more to manufacture the paper sold at 12 cents than it cost them to make the paper sold at 6 cents? Not one penny.

The actual cost at this mill of making paper is approximately 5 1/2 cents.

We now jump to the Craig Company—the jobbers. The Craig Company sells the paper made for them by the mill and receives from the mill 3 per cent on sales. The concern has a capital of \$2,000,000. Last year they sold \$10,000,000 of newsprint and about \$5,000,000 of other kinds of paper. They have sold newsprint at 15 cents a pound.

During the investigation into the newsprint situation by the Senate Committee on Manufactures a great deal of evidence was taken in executive session. The chances are if the disclosures made had been made at an open hearing some of the paper robbers would have been physically kicked from the senate building because long suffering publishers were in no state of mind to listen to stories of rank thievery while being driven into bankruptcy by the extortionists.

As soon as the smoke of this battle has cleared away it might be well for publishers to insist that all facts disclosed that evidenced plain profiteering be made public. Perhaps some of the paper manufacturers who protest their honesty may join with the publishers in trying to drag the records of the flagrant robbers into public view.—The American Press.

REASONS FOR SUSPENSION
OF FEDERAL FARM LOANS

In the litigation involving the federal land banks at Spokane and other cities, which has almost entirely suspended the operations of these banks, there is being tested the question of how far the federal government may constitutionally go in undertaking banking enterprises that compete with or run parallel to those of private capital. In settling the case the supreme court will not only determine the future of federal farm loans, but will also set standards for future governmental operations along similar lines.

The action which has put the constitutionality of the land bank system on trial was a suit brought by financial interests in Kansas. Objection was made, nominally to features of the land bank act aside from the farm loan feature, the point being made that the government has no right to engage in banking operations that might be harmful to the interests of private investors. This contention was particularly applied to the joint stock banks authorized under the law.

The hearing before the supreme court has gone over to next fall, and in the meantime, since a matter of constitutionality is at stake, the farm loan banks can not issue bonds, and therefore have no new funds with which to make loans to farmers. The only possibility of an immediate resumption of operations is in action by congress, but no such action, it is stated, has been requested by the farm loan board, which has decided to wait for a final pronouncement from the supreme court.—Spokesman Review.

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