

charges in cottages, under real home conditions and with plenty of room for outdoor play and work.

The change in postmasters at Halsey may not come with the date of expiration of Mr. McWilliams' commission. At Scio the postmaster was given an extension of six months to enable the department to decide upon a successor. It is reported that the four who took the examination for the Halsey office ran neck and neck and no decision has yet been reported.

A few more experiences like that of last week might close the Rialto for good, and there are a great many people who would miss it. The clean, entertaining plays given there have given many an evening of pleasurable enjoyment to Halseyites. A ball game was put on last week on the theater night and Mr. Kessel lost money. Fix upon some other night than Friday for your games, boys. Live and let live. Mr. Kessel one week went to the expense of running his film twice, but you cannot expect him to do that often.

Mrs. Ara Miller, who has been visiting at E. C. Miller's since Christmas, left for her home at Yakima Tuesday, intending to stop over at Oregon City.

Linn county promising \$100,000 for the macadamized Albany-Cascadia road and the permanent upkeep, the state commissioner promises \$100,000. The forest service road fund will contribute \$38,000.

Perhaps the most popular writer of fiction in America is Booth Tarkington. Through the Western Newspaper Union the Enterprise is able to give its readers, as a serial, commencing with the next issue, Tarkington's story of school-time and youth, "Ramsey Milholland." Every boy and girl, every young man and woman, and all the rest of us ought to read it and find pleasure in it.

The Brownville legion made a mistake in not advertising last Saturday evening's minstrel show in Halsey a week earlier. The Odd-fellows would have postponed their initiation meeting and supper, they say, if they had not had arrangements too far advanced when they learned of the date for the minstrels, and the receipts at the Rialto might have been doubled.

Mrs. W. L. Wells got home Monday from a visit of about ten days at Eugene. She returned next day to stay until her daughter, Mrs. Helseth, who is not improving in health very fast, could come home with her. They and the twins arrived here yesterday.

The Women's Relief corps affiliated with J. W. Geary post, G. A. R., Eugene, was heard from a second time since Mrs. Wheeler's illness when a dozen beautiful and at this season expensive carnations came by postpaid post.

R. D. Morris of Salem arrived by train Saturday on his way to the bedside of Mrs. Pansy Morris at Brownville, reported very near the valley of shadows.

Mrs. J. N. Daniels of Portland, who has been visiting Mrs. Huston, went to Eugene Saturday, taking with her Margaret, little daughter of Raleigh Temperton and wife.

One of the most famous concert families is the DeMoss Musical Entertainers. They will appear at Halsey next Tuesday in classical, patriotic, original plantation melodies and folk songs, grand orchestral overtures, beautiful hand bell and sleigh bell-ringing, banjo picking, vocal solos, trios, duets, and male quartets, violin, flute and cello solos, cornet duets and the chimes imitation on the guitar and banjo, at the Methodist church.

George Maxwell was a passenger to Albany Thursday noon to be present when his daughter, Mrs. Jess Saffley, was operated on for gottar at the hospital in that city.

### Rialto Friday THOMAS MEIGHAN

#### "The City of Silent Men"

All prison Scenes were taken in Sing Sing prison Cast includes Lois Wilson

#### "Torchy in High" 30 minutes of laughter

Squirrels, beware! The rodent control meeting at the schoolhouse yesterday was well attended by farmers. Of course, the pupils were there also, and many squirrel and mole hides are in danger of coming loose from the bodies soon. Rodents destroy enough property every year to pay the national debt.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Baroum of Harrisburg, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Stafford of this city, attended the Schumann-Heink concert in Corvallis Friday night. They were guests at the O. B. Stal-naker home while in that city.

A monument to Linn county pioneers, to be erected at Brownville, is to cost \$15,000 to \$18,000, it is planned, if the coin can be raised. The idea now is to have it 21 feet high, pyramidal, of stone, with the names of pioneers on bronze tablets and a statue of a frontiersman with a rifle.

J. J. Gross of Brownville dropped dead Monday night. He had been suffering with heart disease.

A 104-pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Petrick Monday at their home southeast of Halsey.

Everett Standish is expected home from Portland this week.

We are not going to give Harry dresser away this week, but look out for a charivari.

#### Card of Thanks

We wish to thank the friends who were so kind during the illness and death of our father, T. F. Smith.

Alva N. Smith and brothers and sisters

#### The Affix Wick

The affix wick, also written wick, is a form of the Anglo-Saxon word, wic which means the same as the Latin word vicus, and the modern English word, village. It is used as part of a place-name, although many of the places that bear it are no longer villages, so that today it may be said not only to indicate a village but a town as well, or a municipal or political district. The two forms of the affix are illustrated in two well-known place-names, Berwick and Greenwich.

#### Rubber Goods

- Hot Water Bottles
- Fountain Syringes
- Combination Water Bottles & Syringes
- Bulb Syringes
- Rubber Tubing
- Infant Syringes
- Hard Rubber Syringes
- Ear & Ulcer Syringes
- Nipples
- Rubber Bands
- Rubber D. I's
- Rubber Balls

Ringo's Drug Store

## Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 49 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever renewed from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek, the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to smother and impoverish the farmer is to try up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dye-stuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or an unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is right, or, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public—the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blind and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punished farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deep

ly into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year, of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic aeretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy;" but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in."

A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration: last year, according to figures attested by the railroads and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 79.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to

take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite willing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

### SEEKS TREASURE ON OCEAN BOTTOM

California Man Fits Out Expedition to Recover Cargo of Gold and Whisky.

Los Angeles, Cal.—One million dollars in gold and 364 barrels of sixty-year-old whisky have been located by a "citizen of this city and he is now fitting out an expedition to recover the treasure. The fortunate man is F. B. Mansfield, a real estate dealer who learned of the wealth awaiting him while on a vacation tour in northern California.

The gold and whisky formed the cargo of the ship Brother Jonathan, which sank off Crescent City on July 30, 1865. Official data obtained in



Sank Off Crescent City.

Washington confirms the statement regarding the cargo and sinking of the vessel, which carried several hundred persons to their grave.

Mr. Mansfield is at Berkeley, Cal., fitting out an expedition to salvage the treasure. He has obtained the services of a diver with which he expects to reach the sunken vessel. The wreck is said to lie in 320 feet of water and to be readily accessible to divers.

Mr. Mansfield became interested in the sunken treasure while visiting in Crescent City and talking with a pioneer of the town. He was shown the rock that had sent the ship to its doom and with that as a starting point, he used a special instrument designed to detect the presence of precious metals. This instrument, he declares, accurately locates sunken gold and he is certain the salvage efforts will be richly rewarded.

Hugh Cummings of Albany was in Halsey today receiving buyers from the local buyers, Mayberry and McKinney.

D. S. Davis of Albany was in Halsey Wednesday, visiting his son, H. E. Davis, and daughter Mrs. L. V. Chance.

Mrs. S. T. Hillman left Saturday for Silverton to see her son Dan and family.

Miss Adel Edwards left for Portland at noon today to be the guest of her grandmother for several weeks.

The state dog license law has been declared constitutional by the supreme court and it will cost \$10 to be caught owning a dog without one.

HALSEY RAILROAD TIME	
North	South
No. 18, 12:04 p. m.	No. 23, 11:31 a. m.
24, 4:34 p. m.	15, 12:24 p. m.
14, 5:27 p. m.	17, 5:49 p. m.

**SUNDAY MAIL HOURS**  
The delivery window of the Halsey postoffice is open Sundays from 9:15 to 9:45 a. m. and 12:20 to 12:35 and 5:15 to 5:30 p. m.

**PAID-FOR PARAGRAPHS**  
Admittance Here 5 Cents a Line

Chicken dinner every Sunday at Hotel Brownville. 50 cents.

For rent or for sale—Houses and farms in vicinity of Halsey. W. J. Ribelin.

Leave your orders for land-plaster at the lumber yard.

Dr. E. W. Barnum, dentist, at Hotel Halsey every Tuesday and Friday.

Here is a bargain for some Ford truck owner: Two 82x44 fabric casings at \$25 each. Halsey Garage, Foote Bros.

**SING SING CONVICTS WATCH MEIGHAN "ESCAPE"**

Star of "The City of Silent Men" is Screened in Dramatic Incident

Prisoners in Sing Sing prison who saw certain scenes of Thomas Meighan's latest Paramount picture, "The City of Silent Men," filmed, admit that Mr. Meighan's "escape" from the prison was novel and entertaining. "The City of Silent Men" will be shown at the Rialto theater next Friday.

**BABY CHIX**  
White Leghorns  
Tanred and Hollywood strains, \$12.50 per 100. Hatching eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Williams White Leghorn Farm, Phone, 3x3 Halsey, Ore.

### FOR SALE

10-20 Titan IHC Tractor, run twenty lays, in good condition, with three-bottom 14-in. P. & O. plow. Plows run one week. Bargain if taken at once at \$900. Schultz Bros., Fayetteville, P. O. Shedd, Jr., R. 1.

For Sale—3/4-in Weber Mountain Wagon, complete with double tight grain box, fifth wheel, 3-leaf seat. Bargain at \$180. Schultz Bros., Fayetteville, Ore., P. O. Shedd, Ore., R. 1.

### FOR SALE

Shepherd Collie Pups



Keep Your Eyes Young  
Since so many young people wear glasses, the old idea that they make a person look old is seldom mentioned. The truth is that putting off wearing glasses when they are needed is what makes many people's faces look older than they are.

**E. B. Meade**  
Optometrist.  
ALBANY, OREG.  
Harold Albro, Manufacturing optician.

### NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, have been appointed Executor and Executrix respectively of the last Will and Testament of Emma C. Allen, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within six months from the date of this notice, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at their place of residence in Halsey, in Linn County, Oregon.

Dated and first published this 5th day of January, 1922.  
W. A. Allen, Executor.  
Lena Beene, Executrix.  
Amor A. Tussing, Atty. for Exr. & Exec.

She'll Accept Your Gift Gladly

If it is a box of our delicious candy. It is as wholesome as it is delicious, and after tasting it you'll want more. Everyone dotes upon our choice confections, they are so pure, fresh and delicious.

**Stewart & Price Confectionery**