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PARADISE RESTORED

One of the most favored spots on earth, agriculturally, is Linn county. Already it has achieved nation-wide recognition as the home of registered Jersey and other cattle and Kizer's sheep have taken the cream of the prizes at eastern shows. Frank Porter takes a few of his red polls to fair up and down the coast every fall and brings home the bacon.

A co-operative creamery at our county seat made a record at the national dairy show this year and Schure's corn, from Brownsville, won out at the state fair.

Flax experts tell us that there is more soil in Linn county adapted with the climate, to producing the choicest fiber, than in any equal area known.

Now it has been demonstrated that the queen of fruits, the royal strawberry, can be preserved, with its full fresh flavor, for years, and enjoyed at any season of the year, and the demonstration has been made here in Linn county. We cannot long monopolize it, but the call for 400 tons next year is a golden opportunity. See "Linn the World's Strawberry Center," on this page.

FAKE FIGURES PERSIST

The yarn that \$40,000,000 in investments or projected investments in industries in Oregon were withdrawn or canceled in the year of the income tax on account of that levy, the figures being "confirmed by documentary evidence," is revived in the interest of the tax shirkers' campaign in the coming election.

That "documentary evidence" was promised during the last income-tax campaign, but was cautiously withheld and the names of its signers kept dark until too near the voting hour for an investigation of its genuineness and their sincerity to be made.

One of the underwriters of that "evidence" was an eastern firm which had ordered the closing of its egg-buying branch at Seattle. A little scrutiny showed that the branch was closed, not on account of the income tax, for it had no income, but because it could not get enough eggs to pay expenses. The Pacific Coast Co-operative Poultry Producers were shipping several carloads east for its one. And Pacific coast poultrymen were getting the dollars which it had hoped to salt down.

Another bugaboo was the statement that eastern wool men refused to send buyers to Oregon on account of the income tax. This was as bald a falsehood as the other. The Pacific Co-operative Wool-growers, one of the most flourishing farmers' commercial organizations, was getting the wool and paying five or six cents more to its members than the speculators would offer. It has just made final payments for last year's wool and the growers are rejoicing over its (and their) financial success.

A large part of the remainder of this "documentary evidence" was quite as misleading.

It is doubtful if Portland interests can pull the wool over enough farmers' eyes in the coming campaign to save the tax shirkers and saddle property owners with a double share of the taxes.

Oregon is enjoying continued prosperity. The income tax did not halt it and will not. The time is coming when those who profit by handling the farmers' products will pay their tax on that profit and when there will be fewer of them taking toll between the farm and the city dining table.

A great love is sometimes a blessing in a man's life. In Senator Stanfield's it was a curse. His at Baker was for women and wine. Instead of facing the evidence when accused of being drunk and disorderly he forfeited his bail. No efforts he can make now will win prohibitionists' votes in the primaries or anywhere else.

"You can't make people good by statute," sneers the anti-prohibitionist. No, but a statute can make a murderer stop being bad if it succeeds in hanging him. And statutes have made many a town a good place to live in which was a "hell hole" before we had prohibition.

Albert B. Fall got into the cabinet and Teapot Dome was stolen through government by party.

Stanfield Works for Big Grazing Grab

(January Sunset Magazine)

They are at it again. The big fellows among the cattle and sheep men of the far west, counting on the wave of conservation and reaction sweeping round the world, consider this a propitious time to try to take a large slice out of the people's most valuable property, the national forests. At the Salt Lake convention they decided to ask congress for a law which would take control of the grazing in the national forest from the forest service and hand it over to these stock men now having revocable permits. Under the legislation proposed these permits not only would become irrevocable, but certain grazing areas would be assigned in perpetuity to present holders, thereby blocking the way to any reapportionment and barring small newcomers. In effect the grazing rights of public property would be deeded to the present users forever.

It is significant that the senate public lands committee, which has been holding hearings and inviting complaints from stockmen, is guided in its activities by Senator Stanfield of Oregon. Senator Stanfield is the west's outstanding sheep baron. The forest service was compelled under its regulations to open down the number of sheep on by Stanfield companies on the national forests.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

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Krydtkoks are a delight to the eye 365 days in the year. The invisible bifocals for near and far.



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LAWYERS.
Halsey and Brownsville Oregon

The Great Outdoors

Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced

Linn the World's Strawberry Center

Fresh-flavored Fruit Can Be Had at Any Time of the Year

BARRELERS WANT 400 TONS

A representative of Baker, Kelly and MacLaughlin was in Albany Wednesday to contract for 11,500 barrels of berries from that section next year on a three-year contract at prices that will insure the growers a good profit.

Mr. Stenberg, the local manager, has more than 100 acres of strawberries in the vicinity of Albany. He wants 200 acres more planted this coming year if possible. The company is making five-year contracts on not less than five acre yards.

The company reports having signed a contract recently with one of the largest preserving companies in the United States to furnish on a three-year contract 5000 barrels of strawberries, 3000 barrels of red raspberries, 2000 barrels of black raspberries and 1500 barrels of loganberries.

Last week's Lebanon Express said: Ten gallons of the strawberries that were barreled here last year by Baker, Kelley & MacLaughlin were given out in samples at Reeves Eros' grocery last Saturday to nearly five hundred people. Believing that it would be a good idea to acquaint the people here with the deliciousness of their own product, Ralph Scroggin, buyer for the barreling firm, was instrumental in having the ten-gallon keg sent here for sampling, and it surely was a revelation to the folks here. The flavor, the sweetness, the goodness and the shape of the berries were all there and there is no one who sampled them who will doubt that a good market will be found throughout the years to come for all that can be produced.

In a letter to growers sent out today by Baker, Kelley & MacLaughlin, they say among other things:

"Imagine, folks, our berries in eastern markets. Are you surprised that they sell well? You can understand perhaps our enormous demand and our capacity for tons and tons.

"Last season we barreled one hundred and ninety tons here. Next year we will be disappointed if we cannot have four hundred tons. You can readily see how much cheaper berries can be taken to market in big 500-pound barrels than any other way. Your cost of marketing is cut—reflected to the consumer and grower—and no wonder one grows more and the other eats more. Does this not mean prosperity to our berry centers?

"We invite you to come to our warehouse next May. See our big electric washer scrub and dry each berry, mix sugar and berries, our coopers head up the barrels. It's all simple, only one has to know how. Then the real marketing commences. We have a worthy product—it must be kept that way, the consumer located and finally the barrel delivered to him as you have found the product to be. We are equipped to do this and you have the berries. "Watch your acreage and barreling plant grow!"

Chicago Wheat Prices Hit High Mark. Chicago, Ill.—Wheat prices jumped more than 5 cents a bushel Saturday to the highest level yet this season. May delivery sold at \$1.79 a bushel and December above \$1.80. Reports of fresh damage to crops in Argentina were at hand, and it was also current talk that mills in the United States have as a rule no more than a 60-day supply of wheat in their elevators.

Farm Credit Unions Pay Income Tax

Washington, D. C.—National agricultural credit corporations have been held subject to income taxation in a ruling by A. W. Gregg, solicitor of internal revenue. When the information leaked out observers saw it as a new element in the rural credit problem.

The ruling held that if the agricultural credit corporations were entitled to exemption at all this must come under section 231 of the act, and then asserted: "National agricultural credit corporations are not exempt from income taxation under section 231 of the revenue act of 1924."

Attention was called in the ruling to the fact that section 231 specifically carried the revenue act exemptions to certain forms of mutual and governmental agencies of finance. It was suggested as significant that the provision which authorized the formation of the national agricultural credit corporation failed to mention the exemption from taxation which had been granted to federal intermediate credit banks, federal farm loan associations and federal farm loan banks as applicable to the newly authorized agency.

Sweet peas blooming outdoors at Christmas time is a rare thing even in the mild climate of Oregon, but at Sweet Home, George Flanagan Jr. showed a bouquet of these flowers which he had picked in his yard.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.58; hard white, soft white and western white, \$1.57; hard winter, northern spring, and western red, \$1.53.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$19.50@20 ton; valley timothy, \$19@19.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@22.
Butterfat—44c shippers' track.
Eggs—Ranch, 26@29½c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 31c; loaf, 32c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, good \$7.85@8.25.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$11.50@12.25.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$12.50@14.25.

Seattle.
Wheat—Soft white, western white, Big Bend bluestem, \$1.59; hard winter, western red, northern spring, \$1.55.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$25; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$20; mixed hay, \$24.
Butter—Creamery, 43@47c.
Eggs—Ranch, 38@40c.
Hogs—Prime, \$12.15@12.35.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.75@8.00.
Cheese—Oregon fancy, 28c; Oregon standards 25c; Washington triplets 28c.

Spokane.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$11.75@12.00.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@8.00.

U. S. May Juggle Price of Surplus

Washington, D. C.—The administration's farm relief program will be broadened to provide for some machinery for handling surplus crops.

Just what form this new aid will take has not been determined but both President Coolidge and Secretary Jardine have reached the conclusion that surplus crops present one of the dominating problems of agriculture and that some governmental step must be taken to afford relief.

Tremendous pressure has been brought to bear recently on the administration by the congressional farm bloc and western agricultural leaders to create a federal commission with powers to direct the disposition of surplus farm crops in a way which would enable the producers to at least get the cost of production.

Heretofore the White House has been silent on the subject, but after the president had conferred with Secretary Jardine, it was disclosed that the administration was prepared to endorse conservative legislation fostering the sale of surplus crops in the export trade with a government commission as a directing agency.

The issue was brought to a head a few hours before the departure for Des Moines of the Iowa congressional delegation, members of which were invited to attend a meeting there of farmers and bankers to discuss means of marketing the surplus corn crop.

Four-Dollars-a-Year Men

Forty-nine years ago the first incandescent lamp was demonstrated. The energy distributed as electricity in the United States is available at an average cost of \$4 per year per man.

The four-dollars-a-year men are the most efficient workers the world has ever known. They don't watch the clock and they never heard of an eight-hour day. They are many-handed and every hand is a right hand. They will perform any number of jobs simultaneously. They will run the sewing machine upstairs, sweep the floors downstairs, cook dinner in the kitchen, wash the dishes in the pantry, make ice in the back hall, light the dining-room fire, iron clothes in the basement, summon you to the front door and carry a message to the other side of the world, and do it all at one and the same time.

In the United States there are 308,880,000 of these four-dollars-a-year men, bired out to 16,377,905 employers. They are spreading from city to hamlet, to farm. The day will come when they will be available everywhere.

They are "the sons of light."

Erceil Sneed spent his vacation with home folks.

A Coast Success In Co-operation

A Spark Lighted in Linn County Illumines the Great Northwest

Two of the outstanding successes in the struggle for co-operative marketing of farm products and the elimination of the rake-off taken by a line of rapacious middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are the poultrymen's and the wool and mohair growers' organizations. Both these sturdy youngsters are entitled to the label: "made in Oregon."

Below are a few quotations from bulletins issued to members by the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers Dec. 18 and 23:

The co-operative had its inception through a call by agricultural leaders at Albany in 1921. The association has shown marvelous growth and covers the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Nevada, with wool stocks in Portland, San Francisco and Boston, and salesmen visiting the worsted and woolen mills in New England and Pennsylvania. It has over three thousand members and handles between six and seven million pounds of wool per annum.

Due to the orderly system of marketing the graded wools during the period in which manufacturers were supplying their requirements the association has been able to secure full prices, showing an increase over last year on the fine and medium wools of 3 3/4 cents a pound and on the coarse wools of approximately 4 1/4c. While the returns are a little later than last year, the members have been well paid for the additional wait in sharply increased prices and have received the benefit of direct selling to the mills.

The expense has been reduced year by year and shows a further reduction this year of about ten per cent. The baling, grading, storage, insurance, reweighing and cartage for farm flock wool costs a fraction over 2 1/2c per pound. The storage is a little higher than last year owing to a longer period in the warehouse, but this has been many fold overcome by the sharply increased prices received.

Mohair

The mohair growers who pooled their 1925 clips received a Christmas distribution in cash covering the year's sales.

The prices received are satisfactory, considering the difficult conditions which have existed. These pertain more particularly to the choicer grades. A large manufacturer is quoted as follows:

"The mohair situation is quite different from anything we have experienced for a long time. The market on long mohair, most of which comes from abroad, has been so high and the competition on our products so keen that we have changed our process so as to make it possible to use all fall Texas mohair. Having established this process in our mill, and having figured our costs on this basis, we shall not be in a position for some time to pay any premium for long mohair."

Private information is that a number of manufacturers are not using the kid and No. 1 mohair they purchased, but are holding until conditions restore them to demand.

The New Contracts

The new marketing agreement permits growers to withdraw after two years. It has been signed by owners of more than 600,000 sheep and goats.

L. A. Morris, potato inspector for Columbia county, says the inspection law is protection to growers, retailers and consumers and that when they understand it better they will all heartily observe it and boasts that Columbia county heads all others of the state in observance, and that not a retail merchant in the whole county will handle a sack of potatoes that is not branded with the grower's name and address and the grade. If the counties generally would do as Columbia county has done, the law would be fully enforced.

Attractive prices are given on half-ton lots or more of
KERR'S OR FISHER'S EGG PRODUCER
Molasses in barrel lots.
O. W. FRUM

American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
Hay is worth just as much in storage as you might get for it in case of fire. The American Eagle Fire Insurance company will pay you 85% of the cash value in case of loss by fire.
C. P. STAFFORD, Agent