

RURAL ENTERPRISE

An Independent—Not neutral—news-paper, published every Wednesday, by Wm. H. WHEELER

\$1 a year in advance
Arrearages, 12 1/2% a month

Advertising, 20c an inch; no discount for time or space; no charge for com-position or changes.
An "Paid-for Paragraph," 5c a line.
No advertising disguised as news.

THE POOR GROW RICHER

The stereotyped cry of the soap-box orator that "the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer" is true in its first half and false in the second. The poor, like the rich, are growing richer. Sunset magazine truly says:

There is more food and better food here than anywhere else on the globe. There are more comforts for persons of small incomes than kings and queens enjoyed in olden days. Radios, phonographs and moving pictures are among the pleasures enjoyed regularly by the masses.

The time never will come when the lazy and incompetent will fare as well as those who make good use of good brain and muscle. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

As government advanced the demagog appeared and the improvident began to hate the provident. The very weaklings who want to penalize wealth are benefited by the overflow of prosperity.

Some come into the world mentally unfitted to succeed. If during their prime they are able to better enjoy the measure of self-support of which they are capable than they would a dependent condition, society permits them to go their way. When feeble old age overtakes them they are not left to perish by the wayside. Homes are provided for them, as well as for needy little ones.

One such refuge, maintained by the Oddfellows, was referred to in these columns last week. Another will be helped by the proceeding from the affair of the Ladies Study club last Saturday.

There is another class to whom the public is too kind. These are the small-bore criminals who serve a portion of a light sentence one in a while and are paroled or pardoned to resume activities.

SCATTERGUN SHOTS

It is not on Wall street that the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb.

The Oregon Voter, republican, says the Imperial hotel, Portland, is the political center of Oregon. That's where Milton A. Miller, democrat, resides.

Aunt Phoebe says: "Like Los Angeles, we have two kinds of weather—Perfect and unusual. This year we have had the perfect. Usually it is unusual."

Opponents of an income tax say it would be just but oppose levying it before other states do, lest we cause capital to flow thither. In other states they argue against assessing incomes before Oregon does. "Let George do it."

A news heading in the Broad (Mont.) Examiner says: "Montana Leads in Hogs in the Northwest." Not in the road variety, judging from observations on the Pacific highway.

The National Industrial Conference board announces that it has discovered that the farmer's costs have risen 300 per cent and his prices only 120, and advises further investigation. Among the burdens of which the farmer carries more than his share is the cost of a multitude of such boards. They are perfectly willing to continue to investigate as long as the salaries can be made to continue.

The person who knows his faith is weak most fears to investigate

the records of the rocks or to allow them to be examined in the public schools. He whose faith has grown like a mustard seed is ready, unafraid, to face all facts.

Mr. Haney quit his Washington job when he got good and ready—not when he was asked to do so. He is at home and refuses to tell reporters whether or not he would accept a democratic senatorial nomination. We suspect that he is not telling them all he knows.

Congress has taken the greater part of the wind out of the sails of the supporters of the Dennis resolution. It remits 80 per cent or less of federal inheritance tax to offset a like amount of state inheritance tax if levied. If Oregon does not collect such a tax, up to the 80 per cent, she simply lets the amount go to the United States instead of to the state. The heirs pay the same amount in either case. The Dennis amendment would sacrifice two taxes to relieve the tax shirker of one, both at the expense of the owner of visible property.

Olsen's oil well at Eugene is down 3000 feet and still going. Olsen, a minister, is a man of faith and in this instance has faith in his oil indicator, a faith which some of his backers have lost. These have sued his company for return of their investment, which they say he promised on demand. Just now the oil fever has broken out violently at Harrisburg, promoted by eastern oil men who say that this valley gives promise of becoming second only to southern California as an oil producer. We presume they could be persuaded to part with a few shares of stock.

Man in America
Millions of Years
He Made Records Which
Now Furnish Proof
of the Fact

Never before in the era of recorded history has there been displayed so much zeal to solve the riddle of man's early existence on the earth, and never before have the efforts to do so been crowned with such brilliant success as in recent years. The discoveries of Sir Howard Carter in Egypt, of Count de Prorok in northern Africa, of Roy Chapman Andrews in China and of American expeditions to Central America have all done much to increase our rapidly increasing knowledge of what our forbears were like hundreds of thousands of years ago—what conditions of life surrounded them, what kind of animals and natural elements they had to contend with.

Not to be outdone in anything, our own west is contributing its full share of prehistoric evidence to prove its claim to being one of the oldest inhabited portions of the globe.

Recent discoveries, notably those made by the Doheny expedition in Arizona, indicate that humanity's first dwelling place in the new world was in the region from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. A little rock carving, not quite a foot in height, found in Arizona by the Doheny expedition, is believed to represent one of the carnivorous dinosaurs that roamed the earth twelve million years ago. Less than 100 miles away, in the red sandstone of Arizona's Painted Desert, have been discovered foot-prints of dinosaurs like the one portrayed by the prehistoric artist in the rock carving. Other rock carvings of elephants, woolly rhinoceros, ibex and deer that have been discovered in the Arizona country are used as illustrations (in color) in a fascinating article, "The Pacific Slope—the Dawn Man's Nursery," written by H. H. Dunn for March Sunset.

GET ACQUAINTED for a dollar. Send \$1 for a special 5-months' subscription to SUNSET, the west's great national magazine—the clean, up-to-date monthly for the whole family. Spare time agents wanted. Address: 460 Fourth street, San Francisco, Cal.

Barnyard Manure
Without Livestock

A "Synthetic" Product
Equal to the Natural
Fertilizer

In the great war England lost a good many horses and killed most of her domestic animals to conserve food when the submarine blockade threatened her population with starvation. All available land was sown to wheat. In the fall there was much straw and no manure.

European farmers have no faith in farming without manure. The English farmers appealed to the Rothamstead experiment station and its specialists worked for months and made many experiments, but they solved the manure problem. Farmyard manure is the product of certain microscopic organisms feeding on a mixture of animal and vegetable matter. Rothamstead found a chemical food for these bacteria which takes place of animal matter. It is on the market in the form of a slatery powder and anybody can use it. Mixing this substance with almost any non-woody vegetable matter, and keeping the mixture wet, produces manure.

The principal farm wastes, straw and corn stover, are most often used. For each dry ton 150 pounds of the chemical food are required. For each ton a ten-foot square is measured out, and on this the straw is spread in a layer a little more than a foot thick and trodden down till it is fairly level. Then it is sprayed with water from a hose till it is wet through, and over it about 25 pounds of the gray powder is scattered. On top of this another layer of straw is spread, trodden level, wet through and sprinkled with the powder. This procedure is repeated until six layers have been built up into a stack, flat topped, so as to hold water rather than shed it.

In a few days the bacteria set up intense activity in the pile. It grows quite hot and must be sprayed with water every two or three days to control the heat. In about three weeks the heat dies down, and after that the pile needs only occasional sprinkling when its top and sides dry out.

It rots like ordinary manure, shrinking to half its former size, and in about four months can be cut with a sharp spade and is ready to spread. A ten of dry straw yields four tons of manure with about the same moisture content as stable manure. The product looks like stable manure, has about the same fertilizing value and is odorless.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, hard white, \$1.45; soft white, western white, \$1.47; hard winter, northern spring, \$1.43; western red, \$1.42.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$20@20.50 ton; valley timothy, \$19@19.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21.50@22.

Butterfat—47c shippers' track.

Eggs—Ranch, 21@24 1/2c.

Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 31c; loaf, 32c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$8@9.00.

Hogs—Medium to choice, \$13@14.25.

Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$11.50@12.75.

Seattle.

Wheat—Soft white, \$1.51; western white, \$1.50; northern spring, hard winter, \$1.46; western red, \$1.45; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.48.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$26; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$20; mixed hay, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 46@47c.

Eggs—Ranch, 32c.

Hogs—Prime, \$13.75@14.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.50@9.00.

Cheese—Oregon triplets, 27c; Oregon standards, 25c; Washington triplets, 27c.

Spokane.

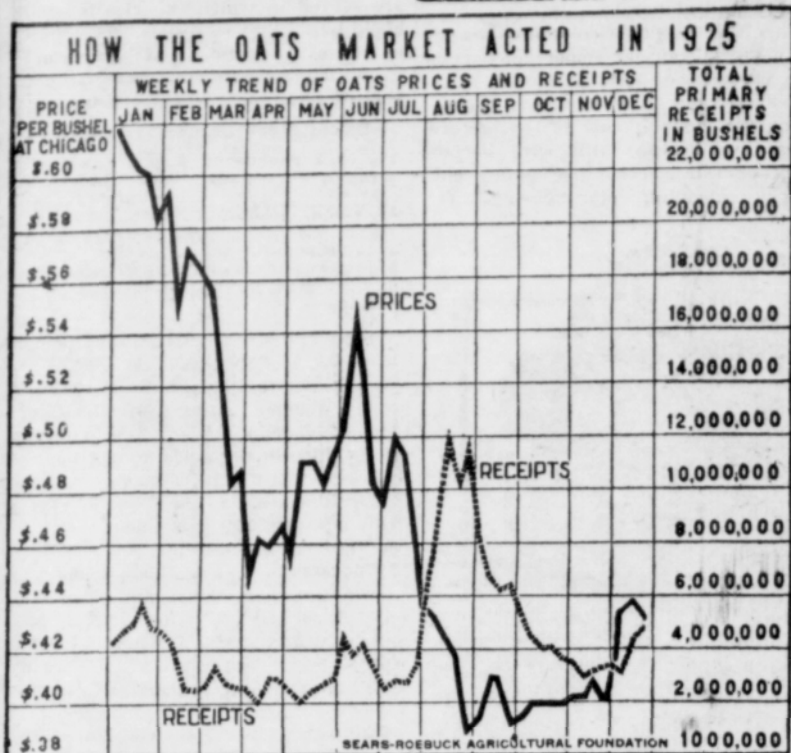
Hogs—Prime, mixed, \$13.75@13.55.

Cattle—Good, \$7.75@8.50.

Farmers who are not satisfied with the state's offer in fiber contracts are advised by oil men to grow flax for seed. A Minnesota firm offers to buy the seed and return the meal to the growers to feed to stock. That will involve a freight bill. Why not have the oil extracted nearer home?

The Great Outdoors

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



EARLY in 1925, oat prices were so high, reports the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, that consumption was actually checked. Then the market began to decline and with large stocks coming on through commercial channels, reached a low level in April, went up again in June, fell to less than 40 cents in August and stayed at that low level. The 1925 crop was 1,501,000,000 bushels and the carry-over from 1924 was larger than usual. Total supplies of oats in all sections were only 20,000,000 bushels less than in 1924 when the crop of 1,522,605,000 bushels was harvested.

Prices started to go down in February and March, went up somewhat during June but came down again in August and have maintained a general low level. Oat prices are likely to advance toward spring as commercial stocks are reduced and the consuming sections of the country draw more extensively on the terminal markets.

Albany
Creamery Association

Oldest farmers' co-operative creamery in the state of Oregon. Pleased to handle your cream shipments. We also buy cream and eggs on the cash basis. Corner of Second and Washington

To Experiment in
Aiding Settlers

Washington, D. C.—The department of interior has drafted a bill embodying a compromise agreement between the department and a group of western senators for financial support for settlers on reclamation projects. The bill was prepared at the request of the western senators, who declined to accept the department's recommendations for state aid for settlers until it was shown that the plan was feasible. Under the terms of the measure \$500,000 was appropriated out of the federal reclamation fund for a three-year experiment in aiding settlers financially.

The bill, as drafted by the department, provides that the settlers selected for the experiment will be confined to not more than two existing reclamation projects. The secretary of the interior would be authorized to advance \$3000 for permanent improvements for the purchase of livestock to an occupant of a farm of 160 acres, or \$800 to the occupant of a smaller tract. The government's investment would be protected by a first lien on the farmer's property, and would be paid off in fixed installments at 4 per cent interest.

BUTTER TARIFF IS RAISED

50 Per Cent Increase Ordered by President Coolidge

Washington, D. C.—An increase in the tariff on butter from eight to 13 cents a pound was ordered by President Coolidge.

The president cited the flexible provisions of the tariff law and the recommendation of the tariff commission, which advise him the higher rate was needed to meet Danish competition. The increase, amounting to 50 per cent, is the highest the president may order. The proclamation making the increased rate effective said the present duty does not equalize the differences in costs of production in the United States and Denmark.

Shipment of

Land Plaster

has arrived

Those who have placed orders may obtain same at their own convenience. Those who have not placed an order are urged to do so, as the quality and the price are right.

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

Brewing Nostrums
for the Farmer

Revised Program on Surplus
Problem Offered to House
Agriculture Committee.

Washington, D. C.—A revised program designed to solve the farm surplus problem was submitted to the house agriculture committee by the group of middle western agricultural leaders who came to Washington to advocate the principles of the Dickinson bill.

The farm leaders' suggestions were made at the request of the committee, and were intended to meet strong objections, which have been recommended in executive and legislative quarters, to provisions in the Dickinson bill assessing an equalization fee against producers to provide a fund to offset losses on crop surpluses sold abroad.

Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American farm bureau federation, explained the program, as follows:

"It would provide for the collection of the equalization fee for the financing of surpluses from the whole industry instead of from the producer alone.

"It provides for the selection of a federal farm board from a list of 86 candidates, three from each federal reserve district to be nominated by bona fide farm organizations. From these candidates the president, subject to the consent of the senate, is to appoint 12 who will constitute the board.

A "farmers' national export cooperative" association would be created with an appropriation of \$250,000,000 under a bill introduced by Senator Brookhart, republican, Iowa.

The organization would be authorized to purchase all exportable surplus crops at a five-year average cost of production plus 5 per cent profit. Loss from export sales would be apportioned among the farmers.

Grimm alfalfa is beating all other varieties.

The Jersey jubilee cattle show is scheduled to be at the Albany fair ground May 8.

The penitentiary has 1500 bushels of flax seed for distribution and expects to have the fiber from 2500 acres under contract this year.

Cheap seeds ruin the best laid garden plans. The use of good seed is one of the surest factors in obtaining good garden crops.—O. A. C.

Flax for seed as a cash crop is recommended in Linn county by O. A. C. It is nothing new. Flax seed has been raised in this county for many years.

J. M. Dammeier, who gave \$150 in prizes for the best Jersey cows at the state fair last year, offers \$200 this year and has named three women as judges.

The Portland linseed oil works offers to contract for flax seed at a minimum price of \$2.52 a bushel or the Duluth price, f. o. b. Portland, if that is more.

In 1924, according to the farm census, there were 1700 acres of alfalfa in the Willamette valley. The three counties with the largest areas in that crop were Multnomah, 435 acres; Marion, 235 and Linn, 210.

Three times in succession the world's milk and butter fat record has been raised by Oregon heifers. The present queen is Graymere Alice, owned by M. N. Tibbles of Independence. She produced as a senior yearling 11,415 pounds of milk, containing 581.87 pounds of butterfat in 305 days.

Field peas give good results when planted in March. Varieties recommended are white Canadian, blue Prussian and Arthur. Grown with oats or barley these make good hay or silage. Where planted for the first time it is important that they be inoculated. Material for inoculation may be obtained from the agricultural college.—O. A. C.

FOR SALE

Petaluma
Incubator

410-egg size, in good running order

Mrs. C. E. Smith,