

RURAL ENTERPRISE

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SCATTERGUN SHOTS

Tobacco kills insects—some of them bipeds.

"Tillamook on the Rind" is more popular in eating houses than "Bingen on the Rhine."

The horse and the automobile are on a par in one respect. When either of them balks one can use the same words to express his feelings.

Benton county republicans met and endorsed a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. To an-

other aspirant the report did not taste pleasant, so he wrote to the Oregonian that the action was in bad taste.

It is easy for him who knows the ropes to appoint an investigating committee that will be harmless except as its salary and expenses affect the treasury.

Every ten taxpayers are said to support a government dependent. Add a few to the commissions and boards and investigating committees and it will be every nine.

If it is laudable for the French government to forbid the use of arsenic in coloring canned green peas "except for export," perhaps our government does well to employ an expert whose study of foreign taste enables us to unload on foreign peoples ten or twelve million cigarettes yearly. See p. 6.

"Little Orphan Annie" is the best picture story running.

Federal Senatorial Outlook Stirs More Republicans than Democrats

Stanfield Enters the Lists With Vulnerable Spots in Armor...All Shout for Retrenchment—and the Biggest Possible Grab for the State Whose Votes They Covet

A CORRESPONDENT of a Portland daily (we forget which daily) says the democrats thus far have but three outstanding candidates for the federal senatorial nomination in Oregon and that one of these is too old (perhaps the correspondent is an Oslerite), one has committed political suicide in Washington and the third cannot command harmonious party support.

More than that number on the republican side have sent their statements, which would fill some pages if we published them all, and nearly every one stresses two irreconcilable objects to be sought—the largest obtainable appropriations for this state and a reduction of taxation. Representatives of other states might impede such a program.

From a three-column appeal went out by Mr. Cusick, the Stanfield manager, we reproduce in the next column a few sentences, with comment below.

1. More United States money grabbed for Oregon during his incumbency than the state received during all its previous history! If Stanfield were responsible for it, which he's not, he'd be the champion grabber of the senate. No wonder he leads the big cattlemen's grab for a perpetual monopoly of all public grazing. When it comes to contemplation of a public grab Mr. Stanfield is a broad-minded man.

2. Yes; taxes have been reduced (on the incomes of the higher-ups), but Mr. Coolidge, who is getting scant consideration from the senate, complains that appropriations have been jammed through which he fears will result in a deficit of \$100,000,000. There's your "strict economy in government affairs."

3. The forestry officials prevented Stanfield, the biggest sheepowner in the country, from running as many sheep on the forest reserve as he wished and made him take his sheep off earlier than he was willing to, because they would kill the seedling trees and so destroy the forests of the future, so he was highly pleased when he got that chairmanship. His proposed law, if enacted, will represent his most outstanding and most objectionable activity in the senate. It would give the cattle barons vested rights which, as the bill distinctly specifies, they might sell or bequeath. A contract from the government which can be sold for a price is robbery



United States Senator Robert N. Stanfield
During Senator Stanfield's five years' of service in the U. S. Senate, he has been a leading factor in the obtaining of the following appropriations for the state of Oregon:
(Totals for Five Years—1921-1926.)
Federal Aid Highways.....\$6,536,594
Forest Roads and Trails..... 6,701,087
Rivers and Harbors..... 7,386,000
Reclamation..... 9,631,000
Indian Affairs..... 2,148,547
Crater Lake National Park..... 292,760
Total.....\$32,696,978
A grand total exceeding all Federal appropriations for Oregon from its admission to statehood until 1921.

From the beginning of his service, Senator Stanfield has actively supported the Republican national administration, and is adding President Coolidge to bring about strict economy in governmental affairs and the reduction of taxes. As a member of the Finance Committee he effectively assisted President Coolidge in bringing about this year's tax reduction of \$297,000,000.

Senator Stanfield is Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, one of the leading Committees of the Senate, with 14 members. This Committee is of vast importance to Oregon and the other ten western states because it handles all legislation dealing with conservation, reservation, use and disposal of public lands.

The Stanfield grazing bill, now under consideration by Congress, is of interest to Oregon and the other ten western states, because it seeks to stabilize the livestock industry by giving stockmen using the range, either on the unreserved public domain or in the national forests, a legal right to such privileges instead of depending upon permits issued by the departments of the interior and of agriculture.

of the people.
Tom, Dick and Harry have to raise or buy feed for the animals they raise and sell them in competition with men of the Stanfield stripe.

The Tariff Might Help the Farmer

Competing Imports Worth More than a Billion of Dollars a Year

(Eugene Register)

A great many people are fond of saying that so far as the tariff is concerned everything has been done for the farmer that can be done. A little study of the figures casts some doubt upon that confident assertion. For example, of the \$1,818,000,000 worth of imported agricultural products last year \$1,056,000,000, or more than half, were directly competitive with the products of the American farm.

Included in this competitive total were animals, \$8,800,000; meats, \$7,252,000; eggs and egg products, \$8,988,000; milk and cream, \$10,114,000; cheese, \$17,318,000; animal fats, 687,000; hides and skins, \$96,746,000; miscellaneous animal products, \$25,000,000; grains and grain preparations, \$26,237,000; fodders and feed, \$11,850,000; vegetables and vegetable preparations, \$36,244,000; fruits (excluding bananas) \$84,500,000; nuts, \$34,283,000; oil seeds, \$64,725,000; vegetable oils and fats, \$75,000,000; tobacco, \$83,881,000; cotton, \$52,775,000; flax, \$3,575,000; wool, \$141,976,000.

It will be argued, of course, that American farms do not produce enough of these commodities to supply the demand, and so there must be resort to importation. True enough, but why is there lack of production? Because, manifestly, the price is not high enough to warrant the American farmer in producing more. A higher price at home would promptly bring up the production total. It would likewise help to relieve the farm depression that is the cause of so much agitation.

It is, of course, apparent that those crops of which we produce an annual exportation surplus can not be benefited by a protective tariff, because their price is set abroad and not at home. But we can aid the farmer by protecting amply those crops of which we do not produce an exportable surplus, and by making production of those crops more profitable we can perhaps turn him away from growing too much wheat or too much corn. As long as we continue to import annually over a billion dollars' worth of products that are directly competitive with the products of American farms it is going to be hard to prove that the farmer can not be benefited by intelligent adjustment of the tariff.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, hard white, \$1.48; soft white, \$1.51; western white, \$1.47; hard winter, northern spring, western red, \$1.45.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$20@20.50 ton; valley timothy, \$19@19.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21.50@22.
Butterfat—45¢@46¢ shippers' track.
Eggs—Ranch, 21¢@23¢.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplots, 31¢; loaf, 32¢ per lb.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$8@9.00.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$13@14.15.
Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice, \$11.50@12.75.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, \$1.53; western white, \$1.52 1/2; hard winter, \$1.49; western red, \$1.47; northern spring, \$1.45 1/2; big bend bluestem, \$1.51.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$28; D. C., \$28; timothy P. S., \$20; do, mixed, \$26.
Butter—Creamery, 43¢@45¢.
Eggs—Ranch, 28¢.
Hogs—Prime, \$14@14.35.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.50@9.00.
Cheese—Oregon triplets, 27¢; Oregon standards, 25¢; Washington triplets, 27¢.

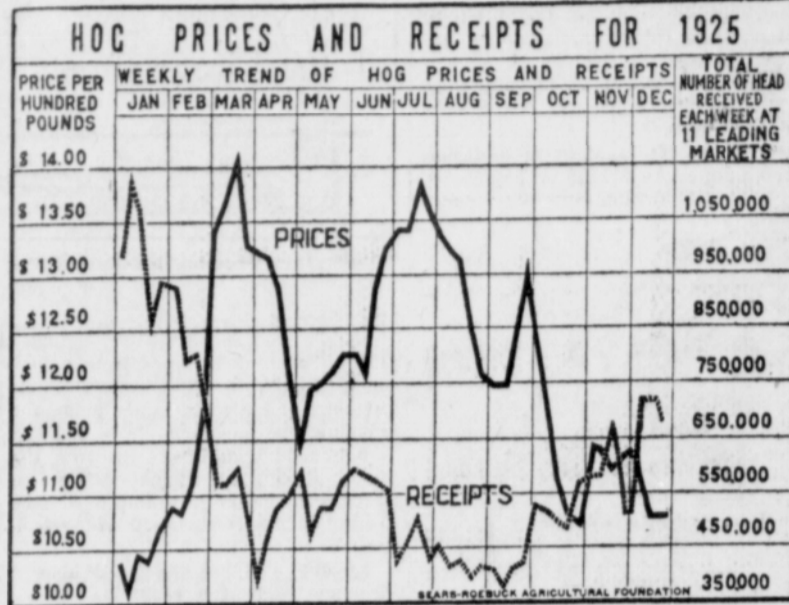
Spokane

Hogs—Prime mixed, \$13.75@13.85.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8@8.60.

To be successful now-a-days a farmer must have brains. Any boob can run a machine in a factory with a foreman to show him how. That's why so many boobs leave the farm.

The Great Outdoors

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



HOG prices in 1925, according to a market analysis by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, have been the highest since 1920 and the number of hogs slaughtered nearly 20 per cent less than in 1924 and 1923, when production was at a record level. With prices approximately 50 per cent higher this year than last year, hog producers have had an especially profitable season. The range of prices has run from \$10 to almost \$14.50 per hundred pounds, the peaks being reached in March, July and September.

The ratio between prices of hogs and corn prices turned favorably for the feeder last spring and is now the best that it has been since 1922. Last spring's pig crop in the corn belt, which is now coming on the market, was estimated to be 10.6 per cent less than the pig crop of the spring of 1924. This indicates that rather high prices are likely to be maintained during most of the 1926 season, unless a very large crop of hogs is produced and pushed rapidly into the markets. Excepting the months of January and February, receipts at the eleven leading markets of the country have gone below the 675,000 level and from June to October have been below the 550,000 mark.

Albany Creamery Association

Key to the dairy industry of the Willamette valley
Manufacturers of LINN BUTTER
Market cash prices paid for cream and eggs each delivery
Our monthly co-operative prices on cream will net the dairyman more money.

According to figures quoted by the Eugene Register and reprinted on this page we are importing about \$8 per head of our population of products of the farm. If families average 4 persons that would be \$32 per family. Less than half the families are on farms and it would be over \$64 per farm family. If one-fourth of the farm families raised those crops that would be \$256 for each family. The custom-house figures are the price at the port of exportation. Probably the value at our ports would be 50 per cent more—\$84. Add a 25 per cent tariff on the custom-house valuation of \$84 and you have \$480 p.r. family for raising those products. Freight from the farm to the consumers would be added, but they pay freight from the port of entry now.

Guessing at Reclamation Costs

Washington, D. C.—The reclamation bureau announced that the total estimate for all reclamation projects asked for, including division of old projects, is \$106,289,060, and that the average annual income of the reclamation fund for the past five years has been approximately \$8,500,000. Receipts declined \$2,952,657 last year.

Proposed new projects and divisions of old ones number 25 and are located in ten western states. The number for each state and the total estimated cost are as follows:

Oregon, six projects, to cost \$26,800,000; Wyoming, two projects, to cost \$16,060,000; Washington, two new projects and extension of one old one, \$13,800,000; Idaho, three projects, \$12,430,000; California, three projects, \$9,771,060; Utah, extension of an old project, \$6,291,000; Montana, one new project and one extension, \$4,900,000; Texas, one project, \$3,000,000, and New Mexico, one project, \$2,237,000.
In addition to these there are three new projects requested for Montana, New Mexico, and Texas, for which no estimates have been made.

April weather is greeting us in March.

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

Tillamook Cheese Found Its Market

It Climbed to the Top and Did not Come Down

(F. L. Ballard in Capper's Farmer.)

One man controls the sales end of the farm business in Tillamook county, Oregon. In no other county in the United States are the farms so completely under the direction of a single individual. In a modest office in Tillamook, the county seat, that man makes decisions which directly control the tide of rural prosperity of the whole county.

The Tillamook plan, a combination of intensely farmed units and individual management of the selling end, is getting larger incomes for the farmers of that Pacific coast county.

Carl Haberlach manages the county's farm business. He sells practically 100 per cent of the products of all farms. Last year he sold one product—cheese—for \$570,000 more than returns would have been on a general market price level. This velvet divided down to an average of \$750 a farm—more than the net income of many farms thruout the United States.

Had the cheese output of the great dairy state of Wisconsin sold at the average Tillamook price, additional returns to farmers there would have been 25 million dollars.

Through the recent depression in agriculture, Tillamook farmers have made more improvements on their places than any other farmers in Oregon. New barns have been erected, fresh paint has been spread, livestock has been improved, and new land cleared. And more important, Tillamook housewives have enjoyed the use of more household conveniences. All this is a result of added income obtained by Mr. Haberlach for the farmers who, thru their organizations, have employed him for more than 20 years. As salesman for all the Tillamook county farmers, he serves as secretary-salesman of the Tillamook County Creamery association, made up of 25 co-operative cheese factories.

Said Mr. Haberlach: "We adopted a branded trade mark—'Tillamook on the Rind.' On the rind of every cheese sold as No. 1, the word Tillamook is stamped so closely that only a very thin slice, indeed, can be cut from a Tillamook cheese without bearing a part of the word stamped in purple.

"We are keen on economies in manufacture and purchase supplies in carload lots wherever possible. By taking advantage of market conditions in volume purchasing, we save the farmers money."

So valuable is Tillamook county land for pasture, that an inadequate hay supply is grown. Further to serve themselves the farmers decided to purchase hay and mill feed co-operatively and last year handled a \$285,000 business which included half the hay, and about two-thirds of the mill feed shipped to the county for winter feeding.

The powers that be are opposed to "tinkering with the tariff" in the interest of the farmer. They advise him to lift himself by pulling his bootstraps—to provide a fund himself with which to buy his own surplus and so hold up the price.

The dairymen who make the most money raise all their own feed.

Cheese is believed to have been made before any other dairy product.

FOR SALE
Petaluma Incubator 410-egg size, in good running order
Mrs. C. E. Smilb.