

HALSEY ENTERPRISE
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In his homecoming address at West Branch, Iowa, Tuesday, Mr. Hoover said regarding farm relief: "I trust that we may have the full assistance of the leaders of agricultural thought. I am not insensible to the value of study which sincere farm leaders have given to this question of farm legislation. They have all contributed to the realization that the problem must be solved. They will be invited to conference. Outstanding farmers such as Governor Lowden will be asked to join in the search for common ground upon which we can act."

Our idea of automobile speed has been all wrong in the past. We used to berate the driver who jockeyed for position on the pavement before heading for the ditch where he usually finished the stunt by rolling over a time or two with various results. It has been proven that with sufficient speed you can jump the ditch and make one grand slam with about the same results and it takes less time if you are in a hurry.

Both candidates have accepted the nomination for the presidency. Now while we are awaiting the result of that campaign let us get behind the community house plan and put it over so we can have a place to gather and celebrate the winning candidate for the presidency of the best country in the world.

William F. Whiting of Holyoke, Mass., has been selected by President Coolidge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herbert Hoover, as secretary of commerce.

The farmers and the presidential candidates are seeking relief. It would be easy for them to relieve one another; Al to quit the race and Herb to attend to the farmers' needs.

The architect who is to plan the community house for Halsey is at present not rushed with work and we would suggest that he be given the high sign to proceed.

Have you registered yet? If not, do so at once, and rest easy.

The premium list of the eighteenth annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition to be held at Portland, November 3 to 10, inclusive, is now ready for distribution. Copies may be had from the general manager, O. M. Plummer, 211 American Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon. The total amount of cash prize money aggregates \$100,000.

Cooperation Helps Turkey Market

Turkey production in late years has been undergoing rapid expansion in the eastern part of the state but prices for holiday birds has not been satisfactory to growers. A series of turkey meetings called by county agents throughout the territory resulted in a decision to join with the Idaho turkey growers association in marketing. The result has been that a premium of 5 cents a pound has been realized on 16,000 birds with but half a cent a pound overhead charge and payment made on delivery.

The Idaho association is an outstanding example of the advantage of well managed producers' cooperative marketing. Starting with but 14 members in 1923 and shipping but three carloads of turkeys, it last year shipped 75 carloads for a membership of 1500. It is generally conceded that cooperation has obtained for the growers from 5 to 10 cents a pound premium over the old private marketing method.

Who Pays the Taxes in Linn

The Oregon Voter has this to say in regards to reports concerning taxes in Linn county and the percentage paid by different taxable properties, which we believe is of interest to our readers.

"An erroneous statement is going the rounds in Linn county to the effect that rural property pays 90% of the taxes in that county. It is based on a rather loose report in a newspaper implying that the rural and city real estate, including personally, pays 90% of the taxes. The facts are that property within city boundaries pays 31% of the taxes in Linn county. Timber lands pay 23% of the taxes. Rural property pays 36%. Railroads and public utilities pay 14%, but part of this is included in the 31% of taxes paid by cities, as a portion of the public service corporation property lies within cities.

"Linn county is a great agricultural county, with the interest of agriculture ever at the front, which is proper, but it is a mistake to suppose that agriculture pays nearly all the taxes when it pays little more than a third. Too often the unpopulated timber areas, owned by non residents, are forgotten

when taxes are discussed, but annually this forest property pays a huge sum to the public.

"Linn county some day will enjoy a great industrial development, when the time comes that its timber can be marketed at a profit. Its agricultural producers will reap large benefits from this industrial development, for it will provide them with a profitable home market for many of their products. To bring about this development will require investments of large sums which must be advanced by non residents. The tax attitude of the public in Linn county undoubtedly will be a factor in encouraging or quenching the enthusiasm of these outside investors to build up their investments within the county. If a tax attitude is founded on correct information it is much more likely to encourage investments than if it is based upon misinformation."

HOOVER'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH MEETS PROBLEMS

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Herbert Hoover met the farm question fairly and squarely in his Address of Acceptance at the Stadium of Stanford University.

Nearly one-third of his address was devoted to this subject, which Hoover termed "the most urgent economic problem in our nation today." He declared bluntly that farm relief must not be delayed by any monetary considerations, urging that "a nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the national prosperity."

The candidate pledged himself to a farm-aid plan in which farmers shall themselves control and administer the federal financial assistance which he proposes to put into effect.

"The most urgent economic problem in our nation today is in agriculture," he said. "It must be solved if we are to bring prosperity and contentment to one-third of our people directly and to all of our people indirectly. We have pledged ourselves to a solution."

"In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incapable of the same organization. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point comparable with pre-war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in farm land values. Even of more importance is the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries.

Cause and Effect

"There are many causes for failure of agriculture to win its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer, but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through glut in our markets during the harvest season. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The increases in transportation rates since the war has greatly affected the price which he receives for his products. Over six million farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained.

"The whole tendency of our civilization during the last 50 years has been toward an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is often not a complete solution.

"Differences of opinion as to both causes and remedy have retarded the completion of a constructive program of relief. It is our plain duty to search out the common ground on which we may mobilize the sound forces of agricultural reconstruction. Our platform lays a solid basis upon which to build. It offers an affirmative program.

Tariff and Waterways

"An adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief. Our consumers increase

faster than our producers. The domestic market must be protected. Foreign products raised under lower standards of living are today competing in our home markets. I would use my office and influence to give the farmer the full benefit of our historic tariff policy.

"A large portion of the spread between what the farmer receives for his products and what the ultimate consumer pays is due to increased transportation charges. Increase in railway rates has been one of the penalties of the war. These increases have been added to the cost to the farmer of reaching seaboard and foreign markets and result therefore in reduction of his prices. The farmers of foreign countries have thus been indirectly aided in their competition with the American farmer. Nature has endowed us with a great system of inland waterways. Their modernization will comprise a most substantial contribution to midwest farm relief and to the development of twenty of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of midwest agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. These improvements would mean so large an increase in farmers' prices as to warrant their construction many times over. There is no more vital method of farm relief.

"But we must not stop here.

"An outstanding proposal of the Party program is the whole-hearted pledge to undertake the reorganization of the marketing system upon sounder and more economical lines. We have already contributed greatly to this purpose by the acts supporting farm co-operatives, the establishment of intermediate credit banks, the regulation of stockyards, public exchanges and the expansion of the Department of Agriculture. The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a Federal Farm Board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' co-operatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with federal finance, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations to protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Will Cost Money

"Objection has been made that this program, as laid down by the Party Platform, may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish initial capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

"This program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only today but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into force.

"During my term as Secretary of Commerce I have steadily endeavored to build up a system of co-operation between the government and business. Under these co-operative actions all elements interested in the problem of a particular industry such as manufacturer, distributor, worker, and consumer have been called in council together, not for a single occasion, but for continuous work. These efforts have been successful beyond any expectation. They have been accomplished without interference or regulation by the government. They have secured progress in the industries, remedy for abuses, elimination of waste, reduction of cost in production and distribution, lower prices to the consumer, and more stable employment and profit. While the problem varies with every different commodity and with every different part of our great country, I should wish to apply the same method to agriculture so that the leaders of every phase of each group can advise and organize on policies and constructive measures. I am convinced this form of action, as it has done in other industries, can benefit farmer, distributor and consumer.

Greater Opportunities

"The working out of agricultural relief constitutes the most important obligation of the next Administration. I stand pledged to these proposals. The object of our policies is to establish for our farmers an income equal to those of other occupations; for the farmer's wife the same comforts in her home as women in other groups; for the farm boys and girls the same opportunities in life as other boys and girls. So far as my own abilities may be of service, I dedicate them to help secure prosperity and contentment in that industry where I and my forefathers were born and nearly all my family still obtain their livelihood.

"The Republican Party has ever been the exponent of protection to all our people from competition with lower

standards of living abroad. We have always fought for tariffs designed to establish this protection from imported goods. We also have enacted restrictions upon immigration for the protection of labor from the inflow of workers faster than we can absorb them without breaking down our wage levels.

"The Republican principle of an effective control of imported goods and of immigration has contributed greatly to the prosperity of our country. There is no selfishness in this defense of our standards of living. Other countries gain nothing if the high standards of America are sunk and if we are prevented from building a civilization which sets the level of hope for the entire world. A general reduction in the tariff would admit a flood of goods from abroad. It would injure every home. It would fill our streets with idle workers. It would destroy the returns to our dairymen, our fruit, flax, and livestock growers, and our other farmers."

Prohibition

On the subject of prohibition, Mr. Hoover repeated his recent declaration: "I do not favor repeal of the 18th Amendment. I stand for efficient enforcement of laws enacted thereunder. Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively." And he added the following comment: "Common sense compels us to realize that grave abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. Investigation can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one

denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Republican Party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the Constitution by indirect means.

"Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of the President, but that oath provides still further that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise."

Kenagy Auction House
Broadalbin St., Albany
Auction Sat. Aug. 25, 1 p. m.
Furniture—live stock—will be sold. If you have anything you want sold, bring it in. Furniture sold at private sale anytime. Farm machinery sold at all times.

GLOBE Albany
Sun. Mon., Tues., Aug. 26-28
"Surrender"
Featuring Mary Philbin
Wed., Only, Aug. 29
Sally O'Neill—Molly O'Day
"The Lovelorn"
Thur., Friday, Aug. 30-31
Billie Dove in
"The Yellow Lily"
Sat. Only, Sept. 1
Tom Mix in Zane Grey's story—"The Lost Trail"

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Many Western farmers have already learned through experience the value and convenience of reeding hay and other forage crops that have been cut in an ensilage cutter. The feed is easier to handle, takes less storage space, and is more readily eaten by stock.

Perhaps you wish to make ensilage of your forage crops this year; and on the other hand, you may plan to put it through an ensilage cutter and store it in barn or stack. In either case, you will need a McCormick-Deering ensilage cutter. If you will stop in at our warehouse we will point out to you the important features of the McCormick-Deering Ensilage cutter.

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