

WE ARE HERE

DOORS OF THE



SANITO GROCERY

OPEN MONDAY
Dec. 20, 9 a. m.

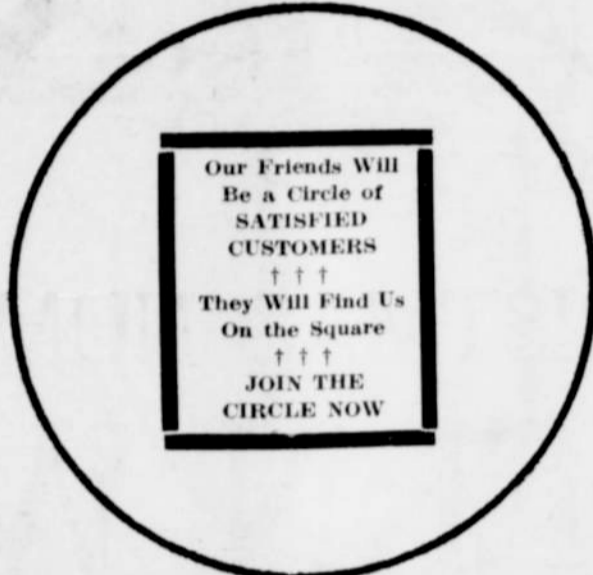
24 First Street Phone 571

It is always a treat to see a new store. Come and look us over whether you want to purchase anything or not. We will welcome you.

Explanation

We will carry a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Confectionery, Tobaccos, Fruits and Vegetables.

SPECIALIZING—Royal Club & Tillman & Bendel brands of canned goods. Bradley's Candy Company Candies, Alta Spices and Extracts, Parkersburg Dairy Milk, Stephan's Bread and Norway Creamery Butter.



Determination

We are determined not to enter into any PRICE CUTTING, QUALITY LOWERING WAR.

We sell for cash only, consequently our prices WILL BE LOW, as low as is consistent with STANDARD QUALITY.

We carry ONLY goods that we can stand behind with our guarantee.

INTRODUCTION

Our Get Acquainted offers TEN PRIZES given away FREE.

With every 50c purchase one ticket will be given, which will entitle the holder to a chance on following PRIZES:
1st Prize—\$5.00 worth of Groceries (winner's own selection from our entire stock).

2nd Prize—1—\$2.50 8-inch Casserole.
3rd Prize—1—\$2.00 Percolator.

4th Prize—1—\$1.75 Community Silver Berry Spoon.
5th Prize—2—Cans 25c grade Del Monte table fruit.
6th Prize—10lbs.—Small White Beans.
7th Prize—1—1lb. can Royal Club Coffee.
8th Prize—1—25c can Del Monte Asparagus Tips.
9th Prize—1—35c pail Karo Syrup, Blue Label.
10th Prize—1—25c bottle Alta Vanilla Extract.

This Big Offer closes Dec. 30; Prizes awarded Dec. 31.

Join the circle and get a New Year's present

WHAT RURAL CREDITS MEAN

(By SAMUEL WOOD)

Not of the least importance among the three leading questions brought forth in President Wilson's recent message to Congress is that of "Rural Credits." It is not only "not of least", but of most importance of any question with which the present session of Congress has to deal. This for the very reason that the future welfare of the nation depends upon the establishment and preservation of the farmers upon the farms of the country.

A great many of our citizens are, through the business and industrial complexities, so far removed from the land that they have forgotten that the life or death of the country depends wholly upon the favorable or unfavorable condition under which the producers of the raw materials exist—that free or easy access to the raw materials forms the base of a prosperous and progressive industrial pyramid, and vice versa.

That the condition of the American farmer is not what it should be is made clear in the census report of 1910, which shows that at that time 37 per cent of the farmers of the country were renters, and 16 per cent of these renters sprung up during the ten years immediately preceding the census year 1910. With the same ratio of increase (from all indications it has been greater) the renters of the present time would total 50 per cent of the farmers of the United States. This condition is traceable to a double-headed first cause, and the question of rural credits must, like that of Australia, take into consideration both.

The one immediately under consideration is that phase of our present rural credit system which places the unorganized farmers at the mercy of the organized bankers. The other is our present system of taxation which penalizes the farmer for having stock, and machinery, and for improving his land; and at the same time encourages land speculation and monopoly, making the ownership of bare land more profitable than the ownership of stock and tools for production; increasing the value of the land until it is beyond the reach of the renter and home seeker with limited means; allowing private individuals to pocket the community-made value of land and at the same time robbing the farmer who is trying to improve his land, and the rent-

er, of the product of their toil to meet the expenses of the community. This has resulted in rendering one-half of the farmers landless, placing them at the mercy of both the bankers and the landlords.

In discussing the question of rural credits, which, in its broadest sense comprehends every measure that will improve the condition of the farmer—help the landless farmer to become an owner of the land he occupies and enable the present owner to continue as such—we must not ignore another allied question of almost equal importance. It is the question of distribution—marketing. However, activity among farmers for the purpose of securing a broad and just system of rural credits will stimulate action along these lines also.

What Congress is Doing

The eyes of the farmers of the country are now fixed upon those honorable gentlemen assembled at the National capital. And that they, too, are not blind to the situation is the fact that upwards of seventy bills on rural credits are now drafted and ready for consideration by Congress. And that is not all, for even those who have not drafted bills are absorbing all available data preparatory to the final issue. There are a variety of opinions. Even those who appear as experts on the subject do not agree. David Lubin favors the German Landshaft. Gov. Herrick thinks the "government should umpire but not play the game." While Henry Wallace would help the tenant farmer but not the landowner.

The Landshaft

Mr. Lubin, in a hearing before the state department, last June, zealously related the merits of the landshaft, a German organization which has successfully managed farm mortgages at a minimum rate of interest for at least a century and a half. He urges its adaptation and adoption in America. Germany has also a national marketing organization known as the landwirtschaftsrat which controls the distributive end of agriculture, rendering trusts in German agriculture an absolute impossibility.

The Power Behind German Arms

This is said to be the great secret of the transcendent strength of the German Empire. "Let us not be mistaken," said Mr. Lubin, "the great strength of the German Empire does not come from the 'goose step' of her soldiers nor from her Krupp guns;

it comes as a direct and indirect result of the landwirtschaftsrat system for the scientific distribution of her agricultural products, of the food products of Germany, all of which is reinforced by her effective and efficient rural credits system."

The foregoing facts, whether recognized by military experts or not, proves this question to be of greater importance at this time than the strengthening of our army and navy.

The history of Rome furnishes further proof that the development of our internal resources is of far greater importance than preparation for war. For when Rome had reached the zenith of her glory, had conquered Carthage, Egypt and Syria, and came thundering homeward over the Applan Way, laden with the spoils of the nations, it was then that the Imperial City, drunken with bombastic display, pleasure, revelry and dissipation, was so far removed from her humble farming population that she ignored and forgot them. Their condition became unbearable, they lost their land, their freedom and their courage. Today we read the history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire! We travel thither just to view,

The piles and palaces stupendous, Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Australian Rural Credits

Germany and Italy are not the only countries furnishing concrete examples of the many benefits derived from a broad and equitable system of rural credits. However much I would like to do so, space will not permit a detailed consideration of the Australian system, but just to call attention to the fact that it is the most successful that has ever been adopted. They are organized with the establishment of state savings banks which handle four-fifths of all the mortgages made in the state. All long-time loans are made at the rate of 5 per cent with a life covering 30 years. The land is appraised and the limit of the amortized loan is 50 per cent of the appraised value. The state in connection with the bank enables home seekers with small capital to buy and improve farms.

The Australian rural credit system, in its broad sense, recognizes the question of taxation as a means for penalizing land monopolists and speculators, and helping and encouraging the actual settler and farmer through exemptions. This is an absolute necessity to ultimate success, for otherwise all benefits derived

from a better system of rural credits would be absorbed by land values, putting land still farther out of reach of the tenant farmer, and in the end go to land monopolists and speculators. It would be a grand blunder to assume that all the farmer needs is a lower rate of interest. But the questions of taxation and distribution are in their very nature local questions, to be dealt with locally, and while the former necessitates an amendment to the state constitution the latter may be brought about by organization. But the question of credits, specifically, in order to be effective, necessitates legislative enactment—whether brought about through state savings banks or by a system like that of the German Landshaft.

NOW IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT. THE IRON IS HOT, LET THE FARMERS STRIKE—"FLOOD CONGRESS WITH LETTERS" DEMANDING FAVORABLE ACTION.

The farmers are the backbone of the country. Not alone that—they hold the balance of political power, and all they need to do is to make their demands and in doing so refuse to be satisfied with any legislation that will come short of rendering them absolutely independent of bankers and money sharks.

Coquille River Coast Guard Crew

One of the principal points of interest to visitors from inland points to Bandon is the Coast Guard or Life Saving station, as it was formerly called. The weekly boat drills, both in the river and among the breakers on the beach, draw large crowds of interested spectators and as many more witness the practice with the breeches buoy.

For many years the Coquille river Coast Guard crew has ranked among the first ten in the way of efficiency of all the stations along the entire coast line of the United States. No other crew has made a better showing than the boys under Capt. R. Johnson in the work they have been called upon to do and the loss of life and property in marine disasters in the territory patrolled by the local crew is proportionately less than anywhere else along the coast. Due to the careful watch and warning system maintained here, there have been few wrecks in the vicinity, while half a dozen will cover the number



of persons who have lost their lives in shipwrecks here.

In the way of equipment the station is well supplied with the latest and most improved devices for the saving of life and property. The big power life-boat is one of the best in the service and can live in the roughest seas, being self-righting and self-bailing and containing 2600 airtight copper chambers which make the boat almost impossible to sink. Besides the constant watch that is kept from a high point overlooking the ocean for miles, the members of the crew have established a wireless station of their own that messages from ships in distress may be received direct.

During the past year the crew has been called on to render aid to only one wrecked vessel, the schooner Randolph which capsized off the bar during the spring. Three of the crew of the little ship were drowned

before the life savers could reach them, but by dangerous work in the rough sea Captain Johnson and his men rescued the captain and engineer, who were trapped in the engine room of the overturned craft, by chopping a hole through the solid timbers of the hull.

Merle Kruzhal, son of Mrs. Chas. Still, is recovering after a serious operation for appendicitis. He will be permitted to leave the hospital soon.

Miss Pearl Craine, Miss Louise Clausen and Ernest Watkins are expected home from the University of Oregon to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents. Along with other university students they will leave Eugene Saturday morning, coming by way of Mapleton, and will probably reach here Sunday.