

PEOPLE'S COLUMN

McNARY BILL IMPRACTICABLE

That the McNary-Haugen bill would require immense sums of money for its operation and in the end be unworkable is the opinion of J. B. Russell. During the war Mr. Russell was the statistician of the United States Grain Corporation, and drawing on the experience of this corporation during that time, he says to the Wall Street Journal:

"To carry out the McNary-Haugen bill would be an immense problem. Errors in crop estimates by the Department of Agriculture in the past few years have been conspicuous enough to make any estimate of the available surplus based on the crop estimates an almost impossible task. There is no counting of the bushels, and even acreage estimates are approximately based on Census Bureau's figures once in 10 years, and the yield may or may not be within ten per cent of the actual result.

"An error as small as 5 per cent would be about 40,000,000 bushels on the wheat crop and 150,000,000 on the corn. The keenest minds of the country every year try to solve the problem of how much is the available supplies and with them it becomes a matter of guess work.

"Even with the machinery of the United States Grain Corporation functioning under the war regulations it was impossible to tell how much wheat would have to be purchased. The corporation had the most complete reports ever obtained in this country, receiving weekly from 22,000 elevators and 12,000 mills reports on their purchases, sources of purchases, shipment and use of wheat. This cost a large amount, but was essential for an accurate handling of the crop. Extend these reports to all commodities to be handled under the McNary-Haugen bill and the cost would be tremendous.

"During its control the Grain Corporation had to buy over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat and 61,000,000 barrels of flour, equivalent to a total of 675,000,000 bushels of wheat. Hundreds of millions of dollars were involved with a turn over totaling \$7,000,000,000. To maintain the government price of wheat alone in the last year it had a definite appropriation of \$1,000,000,000, as this was necessary for handling the one crop, the \$200,000,000 proposed in the McNary bill would not go far."

Representative Voigt of Wisconsin contends that the McNary bill is unworkable in that it attempts to cover too broad a field and therefore he has introduced a bill to create a corporation to sell wheat abroad along similar lines as provided in the McNary-Haugen bill. He only wants \$50,000,000 capital for his corporation, which intends to buy wheat until the price of No. 1 Northern has reached \$1.65 per bushel, etc. Then there is Representative Oswell of Louisiana who is trying to get money appropriated to revive the practice of free seed distribution. While Senator Caraway of Arkansas, a wise and learned member of Congress, was trying to introduce a bill to prohibit trading in grain futures. And so it goes. How long will the business interests of this country have to put up with such continual nagging? The main thing seems to be to introduce some bill in congress and get in the limelight. Little does it matter what the results will be. Business is marshaling its forces as never before and it is high time that voters paid more attention as to who they are selecting to represent them.

Were it not for the constant fear that the McNary-Haugen bill will pass both the House and the Senate, a sharp advance in prices might be

witnessed, as many traders have taken the bull side. The general speculative interest is light and until the bills are out of the way this condition will continue. Regardless of the outcome of the McNary bill, the mere threat that it may pass will be disastrous to the farmer. So far there has been no export business of consequence for deferred shipments. Under normal conditions futures are bought freely against these sales as a hedge, but this class of buying is distinctly lacking this season. When the new crop moves the McNary bill even though it become a law, would not be in operation as the constitutionality must be determined by the Supreme Court, and unless speculative interest increases materially and there is a further strengthening in the world's situation it would be impossible to maintain even the present level of values. There is sufficient uncertainty regarding the outlook for the new crop at the present time to cause sharp price changes. The lack of subsoil moisture in the northwest is attracting considerable attention.

Several years ago when wheat was selling at \$3.00 per bushel and deflation began, the farmer was promptly advised by politicians and farm agitators to hold his grain for \$3.00 per bushel. Many did to their sorrow and it certainly cost the wheat farmers millions of dollars in following this ill-timed advice. Statements have been appearing in North Dakota papers of late that \$11,000,000 worth of wheat is still held in North Dakota in elevators in storage for farmers to be shipped out this spring. It is stated that the reason for this grain being stored and held is that the farmers have been told that legislation would be enacted which would enhance the price. Farmers who sold early or shortly after harvest are the ones who have fared best. Even the much "damned" speculator who last fall believed that wheat was a purchase has been seeing wheat prices gradually lowering. It is pretty hard to get away from the law of supply and demand and this "hold your wheat" advice has not been a profitable venture for the farmer.

Constant Reader

Inspect Potato Field Weekly
(BY FRANKLIN GILKEY)

Potato growers of Oregon who raise a special seed crop of potatoes are careful to inspect the field weekly from the time the potatoes are up. They use a field that is separated from the other potato fields and one that has not carried a crop of potatoes for at least three years.

Weeds are kept down in the vicinity of the seed plot and only tubers free from disease are planted. As a precaution all seed is treated with corrosive sublimate before planting. The experiment station recommends removing all abnormal and unhealthy plants as soon as they can be detected.

It is estimated that all plants with foliage unnaturally crinkled and mottled be removed with all tubers they have formed. Some growers even remove the two plants on each side of the affected plant to prevent the spread of the disease to other parts of the field.

Yesterday afternoon a large caterpillar in charge of A. L. Palmer, and which is being used on the road work now being done here, tore down some electric light wires and pulled up a number of the poles in crossing the bridge over Thomas creek.

Emil Kotan expects to leave some time soon for Hewels, Colfax county, Nebraska, where he will superintend the building of a dwelling house on his farm there.

In Memory of Men Like These—Memorial Day



Veterans both—of two great wars; one that divided and united a nation; one that divided and yet may lead to uniting the civilized world. And to honor the comrades of these heroes—Memorial Day.

Tributes Are Due
to Fallen HeroesObservance of Memorial
Day Is Duty and Privilege of Americans.

MEMORIAL Day, originated as a tribute to the fallen heroes of the Civil war, has come in these later years to mean much more than that, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. The dwindling lines of the Old Guard, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, will soon pass in last review before the inspector general, and the heroes of other, later wars will take their places.

It is well that we Americans keep in memory all our men who struggled in battle to keep Old Glory flying in the heavens. These men, heroes of the Spanish-American war and those of the World war conflict, now loom large on the national horizon, and to them, as well as to the remnant of the Old Guard that kept watch and ward along the Potomac and in the Mississippi valley during the dark days of the Civil war, our solemn graciousness is due.

We can never do enough to show our appreciation of what they did in time of trial, and it is meet that we assemble each Memorial Day and give thanks to Almighty God for the victories won by these sons of the republic on so many ensanguined fields of war.

The blue-clad armies that met and conquered the hosts of Lee in the sixties have their counterparts in the lads in khaki who stemmed the German flood of frightfulness in the Argonne, Belleau and on other fields of gore, teaching the hitherto conquering hordes of the Kaiser that the despised Yankee from across the brine was not visiting the Rhineland for picnic sport, but to terminate once for all the claims of an absolute monarchy that it ruled the world.

Memorial Day is the one day in all the year when the men and women of America can show more reverently, more sympathetically, more heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for our boys who in the World war as in all other conflicts in which the republic has been engaged, led the van, causing victory to perch upon the banners of righteousness.

Bring flowers to garland the graves of America's soldier dead. What more appropriate? Tears for the dead, help for the living. We must not forget the maimed and suffering, that legacy left by the frightfulness of the most ferocious and heartless war in the history of the world. Kaiser Wilhelm sits in the shadow of Dutch hospitality and broods over the fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty. His punishment is small compared to the suffering his guilty reign inflicted on his fellow beings. Doubtless he is now counting the cost when it is too late to save him from the just condemnation of mankind.

Many thousands of graves will this year be decorated in France, graves of American soldiers who paid with their lives for their patriotic stand for God and country when the bugle sounded for the march across the ocean.

Sacred to America Is
This Spot in France

Grave of one of the doughboys of the Rainbow division who fell in the fierce fighting at Navarin Farm, near Rheims.

Mr. Dugger Writes

Last Friday we received the following letter from T. L. Dugger of Los Angeles, former editor of this paper, in which he said: "Dear Friend Mac. I expect to be in Lebanon about the first of June, and will see you soon after that date. My health is good for an old man.

The foot and mouth disease is about over here and Los Angeles is again giving her attention to business. The usual construction of buildings is again on. There are perhaps 75,000 idle men in the city, many of them, however, are leaving for other parts. Eastern visitors are coming in, mainly on the Santa Fe, by train loads.

I am much pleased by the indicated prosperity of the Tribune and by its newsy character. I intend to reach Lebanon in time for the strawberry fair, so if you are over look me up. The weather is fine down here, though cool enough evenings for a little fire.

With best regards to Mrs. Mac and yourself, I am as ever,
T. L. Dugger.

I can tell you, he said, how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart. How much? she asked. Two pints.

Have Good Meeting

(CONTRIBUTED)

By previous action of the Baptist church, May 25 was designated as Home Coming church day. Invitations were extended to the other churches of Scio and Providence church to unite with us on this occasion.

Preaching service was held at 11 o'clock, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Stewart of the Presbyterian church of Scio. A basket lunch was had on the church lawn, and a good social time enjoyed by all. At 2 o'clock p. m. the congregation assembled and was called to order by the pastor, Clarence E. Hedrick, who called on brother Riley Shelton to read the roll call, which was enjoyed by all. Some of the old pioneers gave interesting talks on the old time religion. 96 members were on the roll. Afternoon preaching service was conducted by brother Albers of Providence church and our local pastor.

Members of the Christian and Presbyterian churches of Scio and of Providence, Missionary Baptist church, six miles east of Scio, helped to make the day better.

It was voted to take an offering for the benefit of the Near East relief. This offering amounted to \$19.25. After song and prayer, services were dismissed.

A good congregation and good interest marked the work of the day.

O.A.C. Farm Reminders

Maggot injury to currants and gooseberries may be materially reduced by use of sweetened poison spray if application is made at once, the experiment station suggests. The formula is sodium arsenate 1 ounce, sirup 1 quart, and water 3 gallons. This is sprayed lightly over the outer foliage, a few drops being enough for each leaf. Repeat the spray in 10 days. If sodium arsenate can not be had lead arsenate will do.

In Oregon the pruning of black raspberries in late May keeps the plants from becoming top-heavy and bending badly. No trellising is necessary. The experiment station finds that the caner can be kept from spreading by tying loosely into bundles with hemp or bag twine.

Mineral is part of the hog's ration essential to proper development of the animal, says H. A. Lindgren of the Oregon station. Many satisfactory mineral mixtures may be used. The following is one that can be mixed at home: Charcoal 75 pounds, raw rock phosphate 3 pounds, salt 6 pounds, ground limestone 6 pounds, flowers of sulphur 3 pounds, pulverized coppers 1 pound, and glauber salt 6 pounds.

Get the surplus cockerels on the market as soon as they are marketable. The fast growing animal is the most profitable in any type of live stock and this is equally true of chickens.

To Hold Memorial Service

Plans are well under way for the memorial service in honor of Joab Powell, which will be held at Providence church on Sunday, June 15. Joab Powell was a Missionary Baptist minister in Linn County in the early days, and each year memorial services are held at this church where he preached for so many years and where his remains are buried. A committee is busy preparing the program for the all day service.

About a year ago a subscription list was started to raise \$300 for a monument in his memory, but to date only about \$150 has been subscribed.

The committee is hoping to secure Hon. R. A. Booth for the principal speaker at the memorial service.