

# HEPPNER HERALD

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## SPECIAL WHEAT SESSION DENIED BY PRESIDENT

COOLIDGE SAYS LITTLE COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED

Situation is Held Complicated Because of Divergence of Ideas in Congress

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—

When President Coolidge let it be known yesterday that he saw no necessity for calling an extra session of congress to consider agricultural legislation it is understood he had before him a telegram from farmers' organizations in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana requesting that congress be hastily summoned together. The president will not respond, however, because, in the first place, if congress were to meet tomorrow it would be December at least before the two houses could formulate and pass the sort of legislation that is desired. By that time a large part of this year's crop will be out of the hands of the farmers, and the farmers of the country have not the power to force congress to act without long consideration.

The situation is further complicated because the professed champions of the farmer in congress are not agreed upon the remedy. The first proposition arrived at by those who want immediate relief for the grain grower is because it is the easiest stabilization. It is not thought there is the least chance for the enactment of such legislation. It is desired now by those who denounced it most vehemently when it was in operation as a war measure. It is not believed that stabilization or the price guaranty plan could command more than one-third of the votes in either house of congress at this time. It is regarded as a dangerous precedent for peace times, because next year the cotton farmer, the potato grower or the corn grower might come to congress and for the same reason ask Uncle Sam to dig up the difference between the market price and a reasonable profit.

Those who would have an extra session of congress and a price guarantee are further handicapped by the attitude of Senator La Follette, recognized leader of all sorts of short cut legislative programmes. The Wisconsin senator has said that nothing can be accomplished at an extra session and has also indicated that he could see but little difference between government price fixing and corporation agreements of the same kind.

The La Follette men in the house, at least those from Wisconsin, are understood to hold the same views. The American farm bureau federation, the most powerful of the farm organizations, also is not urging an extra session, neither is the organization asking a price guarantee, holding that such a policy would in the end work out to the detriment of the grain grower when prosperity returns.

The farm bureau, as is well known, contends that the only economical grower's problem is by storage of surplus wheat by use of the intermediate credits act and the amended warehousing act. Under this plan the farmer would store his wheat take a government warehouse receipt and use this receipt to borrow necessary funds under the intermediate credits act to tide him over to the day of a better market.

Gray Silver, Washington representative from American farm bureau federation, is optimistic already as to the future of the wheat farmer. He asserts that the farmer is coming back by use of the combined instruments provided by the warehousing law and the intermediate credits act. He says the 12 intermediate credits are liberal in their loans and that the outlook is growing brighter and brighter.

## COUNTY BUYS NEW CRUSHER

The county highway department has purchased a new rock crusher for the Heppner flat plant, the one in use not producing enough fine material for top surfacing. The new machine is a ponderous piece of machinery and weighs about seven tons. It was unloaded yesterday and hauled out to the plant on a big county truck.

## PEOPLES HARDWARE CO. HAS NEW MANAGER

John W. Hiatt has accepted the position of manager of the Peoples Hardware company to which place he was elected at a recent meeting of the board of directors.

Mr. Hiatt succeeds to the position made vacant by the resignation of Alva Jones who has been manager of the concern for the past two years and who resigned to look after the extensive farming interests in which he is engaged with his father and brother, Jeff and Glenn Jones.

Mr. Hiatt has been with the Case Furniture Co. for several years and is well qualified for his new position. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the Heppner trade territory and is a capable, trustworthy business man.

## GRADING, INSPECTION OF SPUDS NOW ASKED

(C. E. Spence, Market Agent, 723 Court House, Portland.)

By proclamation of Governor Pierce, compulsory grading and labeling of potatoes will be a law of Oregon on and after September 15, and in connection with co-operative growers' associations which are organizing in the state, this law will no doubt greatly help this industry.

The new law provides for standard grades and labeling, according to the schedules of the United States Department of Agriculture. Inspection will be under the state market agent and will be handled in much the same manner as grain is now handled. The government fixes four standard grades, but it is not expected that any one crop will be sorted into four grades, nor would such a practice be desirable. Following is Grade No. 1, which will meet the requirements of the most of the potatoes grown in Oregon. Growers should clip and preserve this:

No. 1 shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are not badly misshapen, which are free from freezing injury and soft rot, and from damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow hearts, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of potatoes of round varieties shall be not less than 1 7/8 inches and of potatoes of long varieties 1 3/4 inches. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the prescribed size, and, in addition, not more than 6 per cent by weight, may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-third of this 6 per cent tolerance shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

The other three established grades are No. 1, small, No. 2 and Fancy No. 1. The fancy grade is one that can doubtless be developed in this state with profit. Idaho puts out a fancy grade, every potato being separately wrapped in paper like oranges and these bring a high top price for select markets. Oregon can develop the same markets as this fancy stock can be readily grown in many localities.

Standard grading and state inspection of potatoes has long been needed in Oregon as an aid to marketing. Many states have long had these standards and Oregon has been at a disadvantage in the big markets. Dealers want to know just what they are buying, and when they do not know, the price they will pay will make them safe and the grower sorry. With central selling agencies in position to meet the demands of large buyers and with guaranteed grades to the trade, Oregon potatoes should come to the front.

Any farmer, fruit or vegetable grower who would like to have the Portland daily market report and news service sent to him may have such free service by writing to the state market agent, 723 Court House, Portland. This service is compiled daily in Portland by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and through co-operation with R. L. Ringer, manager of the local bureau. This service will be sent to those who desire it.

## PACIFIC WOOLGROWERS HAVE OPENED NEW LINE

The Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, have just opened their lines of graded and original bag wools for the light-weight season. The accumulation consists of wools gathered from the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and northern California. The organization, which is one of the largest strictly co-operative selling organizations in the United States, is composed of 2500 wool growers residing on the Pacific coast, who grade and market their sales through their own selling agency in a strictly merchantable condition, directly to mills and reputable wool merchants. Scouring wools are scoured and offered in this condition.

Offerings for this fall contain a large percent of graded and tagged valley wools, and a good sized accumulation of the famous Umpqua wools. These wools are well and favorably known among the trade for their exceptionally desirable handling qualities and their lightness and softness. In addition, there is a sizable offering of choice white scouring Idaho farm wools. These are surprisingly light this season and are well grown.

Among the grease wool offerings are a number of the most celebrated original bag fine wool clips of the northwest, including some of the well known lakeviews from Lake county and Humboldt from northern California. These clips range up to 100,000 pounds per lot, and are the product of years of breeding. The association also offers a large line of commercially sorted mohair.

R. A. Ward, manager of the wool growers, states that many of the wools this year are lighter and better grown than was the 1922 clip. Particularly is this true of the wools from eastern Oregon. He believes that the reports of the amount of wool sold in the northwest are somewhat overestimated, and that when the season closes it will be found that there is more wool on the ranches and at the various country concentration points than was at first supposed.

Wool men estimate about three million pounds on hand at ranches or in country warehouses in Oregon alone. There has been a heavy consignment of wools to Chicago, Boston and to the association in Portland. The wool market is very slow and did not show the expected activity at the opening of the light weight season. No immediate activity is expected. The Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers point out that when mill buying is resumed supplies will probably be drawn first from consignment stocks in the hands of associations and eastern dealers, and that those wools which have been aggressively offered to the mills will be considered and taken before any attention is paid to wools still in the country are likely to stay there for some time, unless they are consigned to growers' selling agencies or wool houses that will offer them to mills.

Percy C. Cox and his sister, Mrs. Watkins, returned from Pendleton Friday where they visited for a few days.

## WAREHOUSE RULES ARE HELD TO BE IMPORTANT

Numerous warehousing difficulties will be avoided if association members will read carefully the directions below prepared by the warehousing departments of the Washington Wheat Growers' association and the Oregon Co-operative Grain Growers. Members should insist on being accorded all the rights to which they are entitled, under the state laws governing warehouses. Some points that have puzzled members considerably are cleared up in this article, says the Producer.

Public warehouses like railroads and other public utilities are operated under regulation of the state public service commission. Warehouses in Washington come under the direct supervision of the department of public works and the department of agriculture and these departments promulgate rules and regulations governing them. We also have a federal warehousing act under which all warehouses may and some do operate. But in no case do its rules conflict with or take precedence over state regulations.

First in importance is the requirement of a guarantee bond—a license to operate may be then issued, and may be for cause suspended or revoked. These warehousing facilities represent capital invested, entitled to a reasonable profit on such investment in return for efficient and needed service rendered, which includes handling the grain and underwriting a good and readily negotiable warehouse receipt therefor. Every member should co-operate with the warehouseman. Instead of using straw to patch up a hole it is best to carry a needle, twine and a few extra sacks.

If he is piling your wheat separately, you will then tell him of differences in grade or mixture, that you may secure the advantage of keeping it separate. If he is grading your crop instead, it is well to tell him when you change fields or localities that he may satisfy himself as to whether or not there is a difference in grade, mixture or wools. When you drive up tell him whose wheat it is and how it is to be handled.

Every member should know of the volume of work thrown on the accounting department, which is wholly avoidable if he had a correct knowledge of a perfectly executed warehouse receipt and accepted no other. A perfectly "graded receipt" must show variety, gross weight, net weight after deducting three-fourths pound for sacks, but including all dockages if any, both smut and foil, the per cent of each, test weights, sub class. If mixed, the percentage of each sub class affecting the grade should be shown.

A "special pile" receipt must, for general information, show variety, as declared by owner, gross weight including sack tare, gross weight, less sacks at three-quarter pound—identity clearly defined by mark designating lot, lines and divisions. The character, number or name used to mark or designate such pile must be written or stamped in the receipt. These two constitute the only receipts authorized or recognized by

(Continued on page 6, Column 1)

## NEWLY WEDS ARRIVE FROM WEDDING TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hedrick arrived in Heppner Thursday evening from an extended vacation spent at the Oregon and Washington beaches and Ranier National Park. They left for Portland and southern Oregon Thursday afternoon expecting to return to Heppner in about a week, to get settled at housekeeping before school opens in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick were married at her home at Central Point, Oregon, in June and have been spending their honeymoon at the points mentioned. Mrs. Hedrick, nee Miss Helen Norcross, is a graduate of the University of Oregon, and a most charming young lady.

## SAYS MORROW COUNTY IS BEST WHEAT SECTION

Ross Langdon, who has been in the Palouse country in eastern Washington and in the wheat belt of Idaho all summer selling the Calkins smut treating machines, has returned to Heppner and resumed his old position with the Latourell Auto Co.

Mr. Langdon says conditions in the Palouse country are bad and he declares Morrow county is in better condition, generally speaking, than any of the sections he visited.

The Palouse has for years been counted the banner wheat section of the Pacific northwest where, until last year, crop failures were practically unknown. The failure last season, with plenty of rain and a record crop promised early in the summer things looked brighter until harvest commenced when it was found that smut had developed to the extent of a 3 per cent loss in many of the best sections. This percentage of loss, taken from the present low price, struck the farmers a body blow and there is much discouragement.

Mr. Langdon found a good demand for the Calkins machine before harvest, the only obstacle in the way of a big business being the general scarcity of money among the farmers. Since harvest started, however, and smut conditions have been carefully observed and compared it has been found, he says, that the copper carbonate dry treatment, for which the machine is designed, showed but a small per cent loss smut than did fields on which the old bluestone wet treatment had been used. The copper carbonate treated seed developed about 10 per cent smut while seed treated by the old bluestone method showed about 14 per cent, the difference being so small that farmers were not encouraged to make the necessary investment in a dry treating machine requires.

Mr. Langdon says the farmers in that country are in earnest in their efforts to get a fair price for their product and one encouraging thing he noticed was that the big wheat farmers of means are disposed to take the lead and put up the money necessary to get their neighbors organized into some sort of action that will give them more control over prices and marketing conditions.

W. L. Matlock and Mrs. Matlock, who run a dairy farm near Ione, were visitors here Saturday. They expect to leave for John Day this morning where Mrs. Matlock will probably remain for a while under medical treatment.

## ASSOCIATION IS OUT FOR TWO-THIRDS OF WHEAT

MEMBERSHIP DRIVES LAUNCHED IN ELEVEN STATES

Sixty-Five Per Cent of Wheat Raisers to Be Signed Before Contract Holds

Membership campaigns of co-operative wheat growers' associations in eleven producing states are immediately to be consolidated into a country-wide drive under a national organization committee, according to announcement by the American Wheat Growers' Association, Incorporated, sales agency for the state organizations. A national advisory committee to include representatives from banking, business and professional organizations is being formed to assist in conducting the campaign.

The new method is designed to facilitate the signing of wheat for marketing by the farmers' cooperative agency, and has a definite goal of two-thirds of the American production, according to George C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers' Association, Inc. The change in membership work will not disturb the operation of any of the state associations, the marketing structure continuing to handle the pooled wheat on a basis of state organizations selling through a common marketing agency.

"The new method of securing members and an intensified campaign is made necessary by the present low levels in the wheat market," said Mr. Jewett. "Farmers have reached the breaking point. They cannot continue to produce wheat, they cannot even continue to live on their land unless they can obtain a better return for their products."

"No one can criticize the progress which cooperative wheat marketing has made under state direction. Growth from 1,000,000 bushels to over 50,000,000 bushels in three years is a remarkable record for a new undertaking. But the time has come when American wheatgrowers must act en masse to correct their markets, or quit in a body."

An amended membership contract will be used, providing for the marketing of the entire crop produced by the member through the cooperative organization, but with a restriction against it becoming effective until two-thirds of the total production in eleven chief wheat growing states is signed up. The campaign will be put under way immediately in all of the states where marketing organizations have been formed, with the possible exception of two where the membership already approaches the two-thirds goal which has been set by the national organization. In these states the membership work will be intensified, but may be continued on the former state-unit basis.

William J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers Association, Inc., has completed a tour of the northwest making final arrangements for the membership drive. A trout campaign, instituted a few weeks ago in Columbia county, Washington, to determine the reception of the new contract by wheat growers, resulted in the signing of more than 90 per cent of the grain produced in that county.

"Whenever the organized farmers control 65 per cent of the production of the country," Mr. Brown pointed out, "and are financed to hold that percentage for a fair price, they will get it, for the country will have to have it. That is the underlying principle upon which we are working."

## COOLIDGE MAKING GOOD

"Well," said Miss Host J. D. Fisher of the Heppner Hotel, Friday afternoon while trying to keep cool by reading the political news from Washington, D. C., "I read yesterday that our new president, Mr. Coolidge, has announced that he is going to reduce expenses of government and save a lot of money for the taxpayers and now today I see where he is making good, right off the reel. He went without his breakfast yesterday morning."

W. J. Gooding, a prominent sheep man of Boise, is here on a business trip.

# Surprise

Beginning

## Saturday, August 25

### The Central Market

fresh

FROM THE FACTORY

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Tuxedo

TOBACCO

Now  
15¢

ROLL YOUR OWN WHEAT  
RIZ LA CROIX  
PAPER SLICERS