DR. F. E. FARRIOR DENTIST Office upstairs over Postoffice half of the Southwest quarter and West

half of Northwest quarter of Southeast quarter of Section 16 in Township 5 South Range 25 E. W. M., be seld upon

foreclosure and the proceeds applied to

plaintiff's judgment and that you be foreclosed of all right, title and inter-

est in or to said real property save the statutory right of redemption.

This summons is served upon you by

ablication thereof in The Gazette-

Times, a weekly newspaper published

at Heppner, Oregon, once a week for six weeks, by order of Hon. Gilbert W.

Phelps, judge of the above entitled Court and the date of first publication

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract

(021869)

PUBLIC LAND SALE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Ore.,

NOTICE is hereby given that, as di-rected by the Commissioner of the Gen-

eral Land office under provisions of Sec

2455, R S. pusurant to the application of Jos. A. Robbins, Serial No. 021869,

we will offer at public sale, to the high-est bidder, but at not less than \$1.50

per acre, at 10:45 o'clock A. M., on the Fifteenth day of February, next, at this

flice, the following tract of land: NEW

NW4. Sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 24, E. W. M.

(containing 40 acres) "This tract is ordered into the natket on a showing

that the greater portion thereof is

untainous or too rough for cultiva-

The sale will not be kept open, but

will be declared closed when those pre-

sent at the hour named have ceased bid-

ding. The person making the highest hid will be required to immediately pay

to the Receiver the amount therof. Any persons claiming adversely the

above-described land are advised to

file their claims or objections on or

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the un

dersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon

for Morrow County Administratrix of

the Estate of William L. Barlow, de-

ceased; and that all persons having

claims against the said estate must present the same, duly verified accord-

ing to law, to me at the office of my attorney, S. E. Notson, in Heppner, Ore-

gon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, said

MARY S. BARLOW, Administratrix

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

ISOLATED TRACT.

Public Land Sale. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon

becember 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereby

given that, as directed by the Commis

doner of the General Land Office, un

der provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pur-

suant to the application of Jerm O'-

Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No.

021142, we will offer at public sale, to

the highest bidder, but at not less than

\$3.25 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23rd day of February, 1922, next, at this office, the following tract of

land: NW % NE %, Section 6, Tp. 4 8, R. 13 E. W. M.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those

present at the hour named have cease

st bid will be required to immediately

ay to the Receiver the amount thereof

Any persons claiming adversely the

above-described land are advised to file

their claims, or objections, on or befor

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

ISOLATED TRACT.

Public Land Sale.

CARL N. HELM, Register J. H. PEARE, Receiver.

the time designated for sale.

The person making the

bidding.

date of first publication being Decem

T. C. QUEEN, Receiver.

before the time designated for sale.

WOODSON & SWEEK,

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Heppner, Oregon

la December 15, 1921.

lovember 29, 1921.

1212-78

Heppner, Oregon

### DR. R. J. VAUGHAN DENTIST

Permanently located in the Odd Fellows building, Rooms 4 and 5. Heppner, Oregon

A. D. McMURDO, M. D. **PHYSICIAN & SURGEON** Office in Patterson Drug Store Trained Nurse Assistant Heppner, Oregon

# C. C. CHICK, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Trained Nurse Assistant

Office upstairs over Postoffice Heppner, Oregon

WOODSON & SWEEK ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office in Masonic Building

Heppner, Oregon

## SAM E. VAN VACTOR ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

First National Bank Building

Heppner, Oregon

## S. E. NOTSON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Court House Heppner, Oregon

Office Phone, Main 643 Residence Phone, Main 665 FRANCIS A. McMENAMIN

LAWYER

Roberts Building, Heppner Oro

F. H. ROBINSON

LAWYER

IONE, OREGON

# **BOY V. WHITEIS**

Fire Insurance writer for best Old Line Companies.

Heppner, Oregon

E. J. STARKEY ELECTRICIAN

House Wiring a Specialty Heppner, Oregon Phone 872

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. light of broad national policy, just E. E. MILLER Office at LaGra we consider oil, coal, steel, dye December 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereb "The Old-Time Auctioneer stuffs, and so forth, as sinews of nagiven that, as directed by the Commis He Sticks and Stays tional strength. Our growing populasioner of the General Land Office, un der provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pur tion and a higher standard of living Reasonable Rates for Sales demand increasing food supplies, and suant to the application of Jerm O Ione, Oregon more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No. With the disappearance of free or 021142, we will offer at public sale, to he highest bidder, but at not less that cheap fertile land, additional acreage \$4.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., or HEPPNER SANITARIUM and increased yields can come only the 25rd day of February, 1922, next, at this office, the following tract of from costly effort. This we need not DR. J. PERRY CONDER expect from an impoverished or un-Physician-in-Charge land: SE%SW%, Section 30, Tp. 3 S., R. 28 E. W. M. DR. PARIS T. RICHARDS The sale will not be kept open, bu Associate Physician will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased Treatment of all diseases. Isolated utding. wards for contagious diseases. The person making the high est bid will be required to immediately ly to the Receiver the amount thereof Any persons claiming adversely th FIRE INSUBANCE above-described land are advised to file WATERS & ANDERSON their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale. Successors to CARL N. HELM, Register C. C. Patterson J. H. PEARE, Receiver. Heppner Oregon NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS ANNU AL MEETING. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MOORE HOSPITAL he Annual Meeting of the stockholder of the Heppner Mining Company will NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC r Surgical and Medical Patients be held at the office of S. E. Van Vac tor, Heppner, Oregon, on the second Entire New Equipment. Large Modern Surgery. Tuesday in February, 1922, being the DR. C. C. CHICK, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Phone Main 532 9th day of February, 1922, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said This meeting is for the purpose o electing officers and the transaction of such other business as may appear MATERNITY HOME STALTER, President. J. O. HAGER, Secretary, MRS. G. C. AIKEN, MEPPNER. I am prepared to take a limited NOTICE. number of maternity cases at my TO HIGHWAY MOTOR TRANSPOR home. Patients privileged to choose TATION COMPANIES AND PER SONS, And to whom it may Concern their own physician. Best of attention and care assure You and each of you are hereby noti Phone 395 fied that the law passed at the special session of the Legislature providing for supervision and regulation of transportation of persons and property fo LEGAL NOTICES compensation over public highways by notor vehicles is now in force and ef-IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE fect, and you are advised to secure in structions by communicating with the STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MORROW commission immediately. For your eference and convenience a copy of Christina Cook, Plaintiff) TS. the law is now on file with County Charles D. Coleman and Lo-)SUMMONS Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 31st day tus Rebison, Defendants) f December, 1921. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION To Charles D. Coleman, defendant: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby summor OF OREGON. By Fred A. Williams, Chairman. and required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you ATTEST: Wm. P. Ellis, Secretary. in the above entitled court and cause NOTICE TO CREDITORS. on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons Notice is hereby given that the un dersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon On or before the 26th day of to-wit: January, 1922, and you are hereby notified that if you fail so to appear or anfor Morrow County, Administrator e. the Estate of Bernard F. Doherty, de swer, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demande ceased; and that all persons having in her complaint, vis. for judgment claims against the said estate mu for \$900.00 and interest present the same, duly verified according to law, to me at the office of Attor-ney F. A. McMenamin, in Heppner, Orethereon at the rate of ten per cent per further sum of \$100.00 attorneys fee gon, within six months from the date and the costs and disbursements of this of the first publication of this notice suit; that the real property mortgaged cember 29, 1921. Date of last publiby you to plaintiff to secure the fore- cation being January 26, 1922. going obligation, viz. Southwest quar-ter of Section 9, Northeast quarter of JAMES G. DOHERTY. Admnistrator of the Estate of Bernard F. Doherty, deceased. ction 17, Northwest quarter, North



Some Aspects of the **Farmers'** Problems

## By BERNARD M. BARUCH

### (Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

tion. Indeed, it demands our careful

study and examination. It is not like-

ly that six million aloof and ruggedly

independent men have come together

and banded themselves into active

unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so

Investigation of the subject conclu-

sively proves that, while there is much

overstatement of grievances and mis-

conception of remedies, the farmers

are right in complaining of wrongs

long endured, and right in holding that

it is feasible to relieve their ills with

benefit to the rest of the community.

that contributes in the raw material

form alone, about one-third of the na-

tional annual wealth production and

per cent of the population, it is ob-

vious that the subject is one of grave

concern. Not only do the farmers

make up one-half of the nation, but

the well-being of the other hulf de-

So long as we have nations, a wise

politcial economy will aim at a large

degree of national self-sufficiency and

food supply was too far removed from

the belly. Like her, we shall destroy

our own agriculture and extend our

sources of food distantly and precari-

susly, if we do not see to it that our

farmers are well and fairly paid for

their services. The farm gives the

nation men as well as food. Cities

derive their vitality and are forever

renewed from the country, but an im-

poverished countryside exports intelli-

Only the lower grades of mentality

of being pursued with contentment and

adequate compensation. Hence, to em-

bitter and impoverish the farmer is to

dry up and contaminate the vital

The war showed convincingly how

ahead of consumption, and that only

by increasing the acreage of certain

that of others. We ought not to for-

staple crops at the cost of reducing

common problems, and there should

sources of the nation.

and character will remain on, or seek,

pends upon them.

forth, for no sufficient cause.

reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most busic in The whole rural world is in a ferdustry can be put on a sound and solid ment of unrest, and there is an unpermanent foundation? The farmers paralleled volume and intensity of deare not entitled to special privileges; termined, if not angry, protest, and an but are they not right in demanding ominous swarming of occupational conthat they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products ferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a and with other industries? turmoil cannot but arrest our atten-

> п Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not een modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent ine, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the This being the case of an industry farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any imis the means of livelihood of about 49 portant scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat

self-containment. Rome fell when the mixed with onts, chaff and the like. Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in." A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions gence and retains unintelligence. of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged the farm, unless agriculture is capable for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attestdependent the nation is on the full ed by the railways and the growers, productivity of the farms. Despite Georgia watermelon-raisers received herculean efforts, agricultural produc- on the average 75 cents for a malor on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, tion kept only a few weeks or months the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 798 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, get that lesson when we ponder on as against 20.2 cents for growing and the farmer's problems. They are truly transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such com-

if they were purely selfish demands ent practices. of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to Nature prescribes that the farmer's the rest of the community. Rather "goods" must be finished within two should we consider agriculture in the or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations conerally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community. The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support. the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage-in warehouses and elevators-and the financial carrying of their products to others. Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance-when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many stances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to ske further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financ ing, and uttimate marketing-which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite will ing to take the unfavorable chance. if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part ed farmers mass their fields on some of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low. While, in the main, the farmer must damentally the most important of our sell, regardless of market conditions, American industries. The cities are at the time of the maturity of crons he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtall production a little or alter its form, and versal distress of the farmers, of a that-because he is in the dark as to slump of six billion dollars in the farm | the probable demand for his goodsmay be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him. Even the dairy farmers, whose put is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear. 111 \* Now that the farmers are stirring. Now, what is the farmer asking? thinking, and uniting as never before Without trying to entalogue the reto eradicate these inequalities, they medial measures that have been sugare subjected to stern economic lec gested in his behalf, the principal prohelp them. All of us want to get back | tures, and are met with the accusation posals that bear directly on the im-

cipients of, sportal phyloges. Lot us see what privileges the government. has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions, Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege,-though I think if was so in appearance rather than in fact,-we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other husinesses are already doing by o-operation in the form of incorporation? If it he proper for men to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40

per cent of an industry, and wrong for hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turnover a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidental ly, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an ad-ministrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capi tal and carry all the liabilities them-It is true that Farm Loan selves. honds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for be no attempt to deal with them as mentaries on the crudeness of presten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing proj-ects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the greatest and most intractable of the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guaranties mercial mechanism and its myriad acof earnings by the government, with the result to him of an 'ncreased toll cessories have articulated and co-ordion all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestaural raw materials to retail sales, the tions of governmental concern for parbusiness of agriculture has gone on in ticular industries and interests. Res much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the ninecuing the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly for the benefit of the teenth century, when the farmer was country as a whole, but what can be self sufficient and did not depend upon, of more general benefit than encour or care very much, what the great agement of ample production of the world was doing. The result is that principal necessaries of life and their the agricultural group is almost as even flow from contented producers to much at a disadvantage in dealing with satisfied consumers? other economic groups as the jay farm-While it may be conceded that er of the funny pages in the hands of special governmental aid may be necsleek urban confidence men, who sell essary in the general interest, we must him acreage in Central Park or the all agree that it is difficult to see Chicago city hall. The leaders of the agriculture and the production and disfarmers thoroughly understand this, tribution of farm products are not acand they are intelligently striving to corded the same opportunities that are integrate their industry so that it will provided for other businesses; espebe on an equal footing with other busicially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to As an example of integration, take be even more contributory to the genthe steel industry, in which the model eral good than in the case of other is the United States Steel Corporation, industries. The spirit of American with its iron mines, its cool mines, its democracy is unalterably opposed. lake and rall transportation, its ocean ailke to enacted special privilege and vessels, its hy-product coke ovens, its to the special privilege of unequal opblast furnaces, its open hearth and portunity that arises automatically Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its from the failure to correct glaring tube mills and other manufacturing economic inequalities. I am opposed processes that are carried to the higho the injection of government into est degree of finished production combusiness, but I do believe that it is an patible with the large trude it has essential function of democratic govbuilt up. All this is generally concedernment to equalize opportunity so ed to be to the advantage of the confar as it is within its power to do so, sumer. Nor does the steel corporation whether by the repeal of archaic inconsiderately dump its products on statutes or the enactment of modern the market. On the contrary, It so ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the acts that it is frequently a stabilizing farmers from endeavoring scientifically influence, as is often the case with oth o integrate their industry while other er large organizations. It is master of industries find a way to meet modern Its distribution as well as of its proconditions without violating such statduction. If prices are not satisfactory utes, then it would seem reasonable the products are held back or produc to find a way for the farmers to meet tion is reduced or suspended. It is not them under the same conditions. The compelled to send a year's work to the law should operate equally in fact. Remarket at one time and take whatever pairing the economic structure on one It can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair. We have traveled a long way from grades and qualities of steel determin-ed at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency the latter hold the scales. In this sinand regulative, corrective, or equalizgle integration of the steel corporation ing legislation, which apparently is of is represented about 40 per cent of the special nature, is often of the most steel production of America. The rest general beneficial consequences. Even is mostly in the hands of a few large the First Congress passed a tariff act companies. In ordinary times the that was avowedly for the protection steel corporation, by example, stabilizes of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable means of promoting the general good and fair prices are essential to solid through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts and continued prosperity) why would It be wrong for the farmers to utilize for the benefit of shipping, commerce, central agencies that would have simiand labor. . lar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they ere IV aiming at

First: storage warehouses for cottun, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thicks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit. Third: a certainty of credit sufficient

to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner. Fourth : the Department of Agricul-

ture should collect, tabulate, summa rize, and regularly and frequently pubitsh and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying post-

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other Industries,

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, In justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association can-

not now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feas lble, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monop olistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as

to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry. For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agirculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power PAGE THREE

keting relations may be summarized as and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, vertain supply, and reasonable and celutively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Withremoving local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and toagency. cco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a hillion dollers a year, They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading : but they do not meet the requireme rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step-the plan of the Committee of Seventeen-which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and alm to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism, They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the verspective of their place in the pati .. al system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them,

v To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups, Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leader ship to carry through sound plans : but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts, We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spollage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm prodautomobiles. The American farmer is ucts. Should it not occur to us that individualists. While industrial pro- farmer in his attempts to attain a deduction and all phases of the huge com- gree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations nated themselves all the way from nat- in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have In contemplation? It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive pricefixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer, I have no apprehensions on this point. In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumibering democracy and the other an aglie autocracy. In the second pince with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best inid plans that attempt to foll it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices, There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer. In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the Inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far fr m getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of inho put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although represent-

happy rural population. It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of vesterday This is peculiarly an age of flux and hange and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widesprend feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it s not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to hance and natural incidence Prudent and orderly adjustment of roduction and distribution in accordince with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public-to the city-dweller-that production should be sure, steady, and in creasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blind ly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompa nled by disconcerting price-variations, barass the consumer. One year pota oes rot in the fields because of excess oroduction, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the notato acreage; next year the punishother crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on, Agriculture is the greatest and funbut the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deeply into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present univalue of their crops in a single year. of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking

ers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the

situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should permanently to "normalcy;" but is it | that they are demanding, and are the

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products inteprovement of his distributing and margrally and in accordance with seasonal

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relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farm-