LITTLE THINGS

Nothing is more interesting than to hear successful men reminisce about their careers. Recently, after a golf game, I had such an opportunity.

My companions were well-known lawyers.

One of them said: "I wasn't much of a student in college. I played on both the football and baseball teams, and I managed to graduate and go on through law school.

"My first job was in the office of a country lawyer in a small city in Pennsylvania. There I really did work, preparing cases and trying them, and doing my best to master the profession.

"I could look forward to earning enough to marry on, but could see no chance of ever escaping from that small town.

"One Christmas I visited my folks in Boston, and while I was there a friend told me that a certain lawyer would like to meet me. I called at his office the next morning. We chatted for about an hour and then, out of a clear sky, he offered me a partnership. I was flabbergasted, but I managed to stutter an acceptance. I started in with him a month later. In that firm I spent ten very happy and profitable years.

"One day I summoned up courage to ask him how he ever happened to make me such an offer on so short an acquaintanceship.

"His answer was surprising. He said that for years he had been able to secure more business than he could properly handle. As a business getter he was a star; as an organizer of an efficient force he was a failure. He had hired brilliant woung chaps out of law school but somehow they never developed as he hoped. Being brilliant, they expected to get results easily, and if they were whipped a couple of times in court it broke their spirit.

"One night he went home and sat down before the fire to analyze his situation. He decided to look for an entirely different type of man; he listed the qualifications:

"1. The man must not be too smart. He must have the habit of working hard for his results.

"2. He must have been in college athletics, trained to fight for victory, and to keep up his chin in defeat.

"Having made this list, the lawyer asked his friends to recommend men who met the qualifications. One of them named me, and the lawyer remembered that he had once seen a football game in which I was badly smashed up but still was able to carry the ball across the line for a touchdown.

"So you see," my friend concluded, "it was that one little thing, to which I never attached the slightest importance, that made my whole career."

When you hear stories like this, and I have heard many of them, it makes you think that there are **no little things.** No operation is so insignificant that a man can refuse to give it less than his best.

FOOD

Henry Ford's order that every married man employed in his Iron Mountain plant must plant a vegetable garden next year is an interesting experiment which will be criticized by several different kinds of people. Commission men and dealers in garden priduce will see in it a possible loss of good markets. And the people who think that an employer has no right to dictate to his employees about anything except their actual work in the factory will regard this order as an invasion of the individual worker's rights.

My own view is that the results of the Iron Mountain experiment, if records are carefully kept, as I assume they will be, may prove to be the most powerful stimulus to the general movement away from the cities and back to the economic independence of the small landholder who raises most of what he and his family consume.

WORK

In my home county, Berkshire, Massachusetts, there are three important industries. One of the General Electric's manufacturing plants is at Pittsfield, the county seat—or as the oldtimers call it, the "shire town." Nearly all the writing paper used in America is made in the mills along the Housatonic river, including the paper on which the Federal Government prints money and bonds. And the limestone quarries of Lee, Adams and West Stockbridge in good years pay the New Haven railroad a quarter of a million dollars in freight charges on building and agricultural lime.

None of these industries is running on full time these days, but we see and hear little evidence of anything approaching real distress. One of my nearest neighbors has eleven children at home, three more married. He works in a paper mill when it is running, sells the milk from ten cows through the local branch of the Dairymen's League, grows feed for the cows and a pen of pigs on his hundred acres, besides cutting enough cordwood every winter to keep his house warm. He is a lot better off than the city worker who has nothing to fall back on.

ENGLAND

The fall of the Labor Government in England and the desertion of the Labor Party by Ramsay MacDonald and other leaders does not necessarily mean the end of the Socialist movement in Great Britain, but it does mean that the effort to force social and economic changes faster than they can be paid for has failed. The trouble with almost every movement for social reform is that its proponents want to change everything instantly.

Great Britain's new Government is pledged to balance the budget—that is, to cut down governmental expenses to a point where the income from all forms of taxation will meet them. That will slow up such reforms as employment insurance and the national housing program, but it will keep England out of bankruptcy and help restore world trade, which in the long run probably will be just as beneficial for the workers. It takes more than one generation to change the course of social progress.

THRIFT

The president of the largest savings bank in America is advising his 240,000 depositors to stop hoarding up their money, to draw it out and spend it for things which they will need later and which they can buy cheaper now than at any time since the war. That is good advice. True thrift consists not in hoarding cash but in spending wisely. There never was, and probably will not again be for a long time, a better opportunity to buy a home, for example, or the equipment and furnishings of a home, or any of the other necessary things which do not lose their value with the passage of time. And every dollar spent now hastens the day when the dollars will again circulate freely.

AGE

The average American is older than he used to be. Twenty years ago our average national age was about twenty-three; now it is about twenty-seven. Not so many children, grown-ups living longer.

This change is bound to be reflected in every phase of life. We will tend to take a more reasoned, less emotional view of social, political and economic matters, for example. We probably will lose as a nation some of the pioneering, adventurous spirit of youth. We will grow to value security more than excitement. There were boys of twenty-one among the leaders of our Revolution, the signers of our Declaration of Independence, the drafters of our Constitution. Today we look on a man of thirty as rather too young for the serious responsibilities of government. We are in danger of becoming stodgy and conservative as a nation, unless more young men forge their way to the front as political leaders.

"Pop, did the cavemen have to milk the dinosaurs?"

"I don't know. Why?"

"Well, if they didn't have canned milk in those days what did they put in their coffee?"

OREGON FARMS IN GOOD CONDITION

Census Figures Show Increased Valuation; Debt Proportion Lower Than in 1925.

A prelmiinary announcement of the 1930 farm census for Oregon just released by the bureau of census, U. S. Department of Commerce, indicates nothing very alarming in the farm situation for the state as a whole. Figures are given for the years 1925 and 1920, from which comparisons may be made.

The number of farms in 1930 was less than in 1925, though greater than in 1920. The total value of all farms increased in 1930 over 1925, but decreased from the 1920 figure which was affected by war-time inflation values. The number of farms and valuation for each year is: 1930, 55,163 farms, $755,896,689; 1929, 55,911 farms, $714,410,119; 1920, 50,206 farms, $818,559,751.

The value of land and buildings was greater in 1930 than in either of the other years reported, while there was a decrease in the mortgaged debt in 1930 from that of 1925, though an increase over 1920. Total value of land and buildings for 1930 is given as $186,174,373 against which there was a mortgaged debt of $64,116,798, or a ratio of 34.44 per cent. The ratio for 1925 is 37.65 per cent, and for 1920, 31.20 per cent.

The amount paid for farm labor, exclusive of housework, shows an increase over both preceding years, $18,256,718 for 1930, as compared with $14,990,831 for 1925 and $17,161,595 for 1920.

A steady increase in the growth of cooperative marketing is indicated with $11,366,895 in products sold cooperatively in 1930, $8,061,728 in 1925, and $7,746,624 in 1920. Goods purchased cooperatively show a corresponding increase.

Large increase in the prdouction of hops, walnuts, grapes and strawberries is shown for 1930 over either preceding year, while a large decline is noted in the apple production. Total number of sheep in 1930, 3,319,271, compared to 1,775,093 in 1925 and 2,002,378 in 1920.

Milk production increased in 1929, the reporting year, over previous years, showing a total production of 135,376,656 gallons as compared with 112,218,008 in 1924 and 92,844,946 in 1919.

The number of automobiles on farms in 1930 was nearly double the 1920 figure, or 47,440 as against 22,223. Motor trucks showed a still greater increase, or 9,741 in 1930 compared with 1,819 in 1920. Tractors increased to 9,838 from 5,768 in 1925, and 3,070 in 1920.

Farms having water piped to dwellings totalled 24,265 in 1930. There were 12,914 in 1920. Dwellings lighted by electricity showed 18,397 for 1930, as against 5,463 lighted by either gas or electricity in 1920.

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter.

According to a news dispatch from Chicago sent out by the Associated Press, Mrs. M. B. McGavran of Kansas City, president of the American Association of Cosmeticians, women smokers are becoming homely. She says that their faces are growing sharper, lips pallid, protruding and twitching; the corners of the mouth sag; the eyes acquire a blank stare.

Good people, who complacently say that the eighteenth amendment can not be repealed because thirteen states can defeat the repeal and that it is not at all likely that, by any sort of political upheaval, the number of states resisting the repeal can be reduced below thirteen, should bear in mind that it is possible for a majority in congress to nullify the amendment. What else does Mr. Pabst expect when, as was reported last week, he is purchasing large storage facilities in anticipation of the legalizing of beer.

The news reports from Washington indicate that there will be tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the new congress to legalize beer and to resubmit the prohibitory amendment. If the dry forces sit idly by, they may awake to the fact that they have lost out. The wets are relying upon the depression to aid them. They undertake to blame the depression upon prohibition, reasoning that the surplus of grain is due to the fact that it is not used largely in making liquor. They will fool some people by that argument. But it has been shown again and again by figures which are beyond dispute that the grain used in producing the increased use of milk per capita is very much greater than the amount of grain used per capita in the manufacture of liquors during the saloon days. Moreover, rest assured that if beer is legalized there will be less milk consumed and less of other useful commodities bought, for the money spent for beer can not be used to buy other things. The utter folly of the argument that the depression is due to prohibition is apparent when it is considered that many of the countries which are suffering more from the depression than this country is, are not dry. You can't make a country prosperous by decreasing the efficiency of its people, and no person who is at all informed will deny that beer drinking and the use of alcohol decrease the efficiency of the pepole.

The wets assert that it is impossible to enforce unpopular laws, and that prohibition is the most unpopular law on the statute books. If prohibition is so unpopular, why do they not undertake to get two thirds of the states to request congress to call a convention to propose a repeal amendment. They know they can not do it. The things the wets complain about are not due to prohibition. They are due to booze, and people who stop to think know that that is the case. But the wets are banking upon putting the thing over with a bluff. The drys must wake up, and, as Petroleum V. Naseby used to say: "Pulverize the Rum Power."

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Crockett Sprouls at the Heppner hospital last Thursday evening, an 8-pound daughter.

Chore Routes on Poultry Farm Too Long, Says OSC

If all the trips the average Oregon poultryman makes between his own dwelling and the brooder house, the pullet range and the laying house each day were placed side by side, how far would that reach?

Too far, say poultry and farm management specialists at Oregon State college. The length of the chore route traveled by the average poultryman in feeding and caring for his flock is one of the greatest factors in reducing the efficiency of management and labor and thus increasing production costs, it was found in a recent survey made by the college on the cost and efficiency of commercial egg production in Oregon.

From the dwelling house to the laying house alone, the survey shows, the distance ranges from 70 feet to 996 feet, and averages 338 feet. Poultrymen with the least distance to travel between these two points walk an average of 62 miles per year, which at the normal rate of 15 miles per 9-hour day, requires 37 hours a year. Those with an average of 650 feet between the dwelling and the laying house travel 450 miles a year, requiring 270 hours. Even greater contrasts were found in the chore routes to the brooder house and to the pullet range. The long-distance men on these different routes travel from 7 to 14 times as far as the short-distance men, with correspondingly greater expenditure of time and labor.

"It is obvious, of course, that the increased distance traveled on the chore route does not increase the egg production," says the report. "Unnecessary labor is drudgery, when it is remembered that the poultryman does most chore-route travel early in the morning before breakfast, in the heat of the day at noon, or when tired at night, day in and day out through all kinds of weather, often with bad underfooting, and usually while carrying some burden, unnecessary chore route travel becomes double drudgery. Naturally, it lowers the efficiency and increases the cost of production.

Paul and Nat Webb and Harlan Vail were in the county over the week end looking after farming interests. Mr. and Mrs. Nat Webb recently removed their residence to Walla Walla after living on the farm near Hardman for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stone of Baker, and Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Farrior of Pendleton, former Heppner residents, were visiting friends here Sunday.

L. D. Neill, Pine City farmer in town Monday, was anxious to see a good rain.