

● **LOOKING FORWARD**

By FRANKLYN WALTMAN, Publicity Director, Republican National Committee

"Quick, Wallace! The hypodermic needle—before the election!"

Perhaps President Roosevelt did not use those exact words but they undoubtedly represent the substance of the instructions given to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace when the cries and groans of the suffering American farmers reached Washington. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt must have been surprised when he learned that prices of major farm products were lower than in 1933, for he repeatedly had told the farmers that everything was all right because "we are planning it that way—don't let anybody tell you differently." And, of course, Mr. Roosevelt would not deliberately mislead anyone.

But it is not surprising that we should surmise that Mr. Roosevelt's first thought was to give the farmer another shot in the arm, for that is the way the New Deal has worked. So Doc Wallace grabbed his black bag and set forth for the wheat and corn states, again, to tell the farmers how the New Deal had saved them—that is, ah, uhhmm, uhhmm—that is—would save them. Meanwhile Dr. Key Pittman, who does not think Doc Wallace is so hot, got out his own hypodermic needle and proposed that the farm patients in the cotton state be given a little shot of inflation narcotics.

But every time the corn and wheat farmers and the cotton planters looked at the current price quotations, they let out another yell of protest. Not even New Deal drugs proved very soothing. Doc Wallace found himself proposing remedies which a few months ago he had denounced as quackery. Dr. Pittman was heard muttering such words as "hopelessness of present program," "absolute failure," "great loss to the government" and "continuing destruction of foreign markets for American cotton."

Not Funny for Farmers

All of this would be very funny were it not for the tragic plight into which the New Deal has cast American agriculture. It is not funny in the slightest degree because what has happened to farm prices vitally and directly affects almost one-half our population and indirectly presses down on the remainder of us. It is certainly not funny for the farmers who had been led to believe that their troubles had been solved.

Here we are, after five years of New Deal hypodermic needles, with farm prices lower than when the schemes for crop control were placed in effect—with prices for the New Deal period far below the previous period from 1921 to 1932. For instance the annual average price of wheat from 1921 to 1932—and this includes the bottom of the world-wide depression—was \$1.017 a bushel. The average annual price from 1933 to 1937—the period of experimental control—was 85.5 cents a bushel, or 16 per cent less. When the 1938 average price can be computed the difference will be much greater because wheat is now selling down around 60 cents a bushel. In the last year the price of wheat has fallen approximately 50 per cent.

Here we are, after five years of New Deal wisdom and crop restriction, with a cotton carry-over of 13,400,000 bales—7,000,000 of which are under government loans. Here we are with cotton selling at around eight cents a pound as compared with 12 cents in July last year and an average of 16.7 cents during the 1921-32 period—which again includes the worst period of the world-wide depression.

And, here we are again, plowing under cotton—destroying cotton when millions need clothing—in order to comply with the provisions of a nonsensical futile farm program. Mr. Roosevelt in 1935 indignantly declared that "it is high time for you and me to make clear that we are not plowing under cotton this year—that we did not plow it under in 1934 and that we only plowed some of it under in 1933 because the Agricultural Adjustment act was passed after a huge crop of cotton was already in the ground." Mr. Roosevelt asserted that anyone who

said anything to the contrary was "lying."

Is This a "Lie"?

Maybe so, but witness this story which appeared under an Atlanta, Georgia, dateline on Sept. 4 last:

"Thousands of acres of cotton, much of it with open bolls, ready for picking, are being plowed under by Southern farmers eager to qualify for farm bill benefits and to escape its penalties.

"Any accurate estimate of the number of acres being destroyed probably would run high into the thousands. It might be obtained only by a county to county study of the area, but even then, the percentage of error would be high. One county in middle Georgia has almost 2,000 acres subject to penalties if the cotton on them is not plowed up. . . .

"It is much like 1934," one county agent said."

What does Secretary Wallace now propose? He has become so confused it is a little difficult to tell. He seems to be floundering around like a man in a daze, stunned over the collapse of the Farm Act enacted only last January. One day he denounces export subsidies—indeed, none recently has been more denunciatory of export subsidies than Mr. Wallace. The next day he suggests export subsidies as the solution. Then he suggests we go back to processing taxes. Always, he undertakes to give the impression that he knew what would happen all along.

Can't Fool Wallace, He Says

For instance, in his speech at Hutchinson, Kansas, he asserted that "to anyone who has watched the wheat market closely in the last few years, the fall in the price of wheat is not a surprise," and he added "It was bound to come with the return of ordinary weather." It would have been nice of him to have let Mr. Roosevelt in on that wisdom, for the latter in the 1936 campaign emphatically declared that "by a program of land use and conservation we have ended the possibility of immediate glut."

A few months earlier Mr. Roosevelt said that "steps like these which we have taken and are taking will at least greatly cushion depressions and prevent the up-curve from rushing to a violent, mad peak of false prosperity and prevent another violent, mad descent into another sink of suffering and disillusionment like the one from which, for the last three and a half years, we have been surely emerging."

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt would not deliberately mislead anyone. He just did not know—even if Mr. Wallace did.

STATE CAPITAL NEWS

- Boiling Pot
- Anti-Racket Bill
- Periodic Plan

By A. L. LINDBECK

Salem—The political pot, which has been simmering all summer, is beginning to boil at last. With only four weeks remaining until election the voters are beginning to take an interest in the candidates to the point of discussing them in the open.

Outward indications appear to give C. A. Sprague a lead in the gubernatorial contest at this time but in view of the fact that Sprague enjoys the support of a large majority of the newspapers over the state these outward indications might well be heavily discounted in the interest of a conservative estimate. It should be remembered that at this same stage of the primary campaign Governor Martin was believed to hold a safe lead in the race for the Democratic nomination but when the votes were counted it was found that Henry L. Hess was out in front. It is fairly safe to assume that Hess still retains the support of most of those who contributed to his success in the spring campaign, a numerous unvocal segment of the state's population whose political opinions are not subject to analysis by ordinary methods. It is also reported that Secretary Harold Ickes of the New Deal administration will put in a few well directed licks in behalf of the Democratic ticket before the campaign ends, a fact which can be counted on to solidify New

Deal support behind Hess.

The respective position of Republican Rufus Holman and Democratic Willis Mahoney in the senatorial handicap, also appears to be neck and neck. While the endorsement of Francis E. Townsend swung thousands of aged voters into the Holman column it did not deliver them all by any means as witness the attitude of the St. Helens club last week when it refused to follow the leader and was kicked out of the state organization for insubordination.

On the ground that the state highway department was created primarily for the benefit of the farming sections of the state Rufus C. Holman, state treasurer, has asked that \$20,000 of the department's publicity funds be allocated to the financing of an agricultural exhibit at the San Francisco World's fair. Holman addressed his request to the highway department after a delegation from the Greater Willamette Valley association had appeared before the Board of Control to ask for state aid in financing the exhibit. If the highway department refuses Holman's request it is expected that the Emergency Board will be asked for an appropriation.

Profits from the state's liquor monopoly have been found to be inadequate to meet the state's relief needs. State Treasurer Hilman was compelled to borrow \$100,000 for the relief fund this week. The loan was made from surpluses in other state funds and the interest, slightly more than one-third of one per cent, will be kept in the state's pocket. It is expected that other loans will be made during the next three months in order to keep the relief fund on a cash basis.

The proposal to employ disabled war veterans as guides to visitors to the new capitol will have to await legislative action it has been pointed out by officials. No appropriation was made by the last session for operation of the new building and Secretary of State Snell was compelled to go to the emergency board for enough money to employ janitors to take care of the building.

Ballot Measures Analyzed

Bill Regulating Picketing and Boycotting by Labor Groups and Organizations.—Sponsored by a group of agricultural organizations, including the Associated Farmers of Oregon, Oregon Farm Bureau, Eastern Oregon Wheat league and the Hood River Growers club, this measure is designed primarily to protect farmers and other producers from interference by organized labor through strikes or picketing.

In this connection the measure would make it unlawful "for any person, persons, association or organization to obstruct or prevent or attempt to obstruct or prevent, the lawful buying, selling, transporting, receiving, delivering, manufacturing, harvesting, processing, handling, or marketing of any agricultural or other products."

Its scope, however, is by no means confined to labor disputes affecting agriculture but seeks to include all labor disputes in every industry. It begins by defining a "labor dispute" to mean only an actual bona fide controversy between an employer and a majority of his employees over wages, hours or working conditions. Jurisdictional disputes between rival labor groups would be placed outside the ban and employers would be authorized to ignore both parties to such a dispute in dealing with his employees.

The measure would make it unlawful to either picket or boycott an employer or business unless a labor dispute as defined in the act, should be in progress.

Labor organizations would be required to keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements and to make these records available to any member of the organization upon request. Fees, dues and fines of labor organizations would be limited to the legitimate needs of the organization.

Coersion or intimidation of employees by labor groups would be prohibited.

Circuit courts would be empowered to issue restraining orders and injunctions in enforcing compliance with the terms of the measure. Violation of any of the provisions of

the act would be made a misdemeanor.

The periodic "plan" for another state building bobbed up again this week. Just who is sponsoring the plan, if any, has not as yet developed. It can be predicted, however, that unless the Industrial Accident commission has had a complete change of attitude toward attempted "raids" on the compensation fund, any proposal to finance a new building with its money will meet with vigorous opposition. While it is true that the present office building was financed with funds of the accident commission under a legislative act of 1927 the program met with such a storm of protest from employers who contributed to the fund as well as workmen who are under its protection that the session of 1929 declared the accident fund to be a "trust fund" to be used only for the purposes covered in the Workmen's Compensation act and waived any proprietary claim the state might have in the fund. Plans of the capitol group provide for another building to balance up the library building now under construction. Capitol gossip is constantly "planning" a new structure to be erected on the east block of the new site recently acquired by the state as a part of the capitol site. State departments, now housed in rented quarters, could make good use of such a building. But there are many obstacles to be overcome before this dream becomes a reality.

Want Ads

Lost—Red bud disc wheel and Goodyear tire between Lex and Butter creek. Arthur Ritchie, Ione.

Wood sawing anywhere, cash or what have you, Max Schulz, city.

Baby carriage for sale. Phone 283.

Paying apartment business, also 4-room house, for sale or trade by owner. Tel. 1039J or write Harris apartments, Walla Walla, Wash. Also good car wanted. 1tp

For sale, about 70 tons hay and 700 acres pasture; sheds, stable and bunkhouse; water. A. K. McMurdo, Rhea creek. 31tf

For Sale—Eph Eskelson residence, phone 1013 or call at house. Reasonable, easy terms. 31tf

For Sale—Young yellow canary singers. Phone 1013. 31tf

For Sale—290 Rambouillet yearling ewes. Pat McEntyre, Condon, Ore. 30-35

Mahogany, all porcelain finish Spark oil circulating heater for sale. Call 562 or 582. 30tf

Charter Oak range, good shape, trade for camp stove or what have you. Alex Wilson, Heppner. 29tf.

For sale or trade, new fenders, engines, new and used parts for Fordson tractor, Chev, Dodge, Pontiac, models T-A-B Fords; Dodge chassis for trailer or farm wagon. Max Schulz, Heppner, Ore. 1tp

8 tons wheat hay to trade for milk cow or what have you. Arthur Hunt, Lexington. 27-32

20 pigs for sale. Lotus Robison, 1 mile below Rugg's on Rhea creek. 25-1tp-tf

Wood sawing anywhere, customary prices. Homer Tucker, city. 24-31p

City residence \$2500, \$500 down, balance terms F. B. Nickerson, agent.

Gasoline, diesel and stove oil storage tanks. A stock in Pendleton at Portland prices; terms. Beall Pipe and Tank Corp., 1411 Raley St., Pendleton, Phone 1274W. 7tf

Briquets for sale at Tum-A-Lum Lumber Co.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1938, and immediately thereafter opened by the Council of the City of Heppner, at the Council Chambers in said City, for the purchase of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) City of Heppner Refunding Water Bonds; said bonds to be dated October 15, 1938, bearing interest at the rate of not to exceed six per cent (6%) per annum, pay-

able semi-annually, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars \$(1,000.00) each, maturing serially in numerical order at the rate of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) on the fifteenth day of October in each of the years 1943 to 1947, inclusive.

The approving legal opinion of Messrs. Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley will be furnished the successful bidder.

Bids must be unconditional and accompanied by a certified check in the amount of Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00).

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

E. R. HUSTON, Recorder.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator with Will Annexed of the estate of Josiah W. Osborn, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and said Court has set Monday, the 14th day of November, 1938, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in the County Court Room at the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account, and all persons having objections to said final account or the settlement of said estate are hereby required to file the same with said Court on or before the time set for said hearing.

Dated and first published this 13th day of October, 1938.

Last of last publication, November 10th, 1938.

JACK HYND,

Administrator with Will Annexed of the Estate of Josiah W. Osborn, Deceased.

NOTICE OF SALE OF COUNTY LANDS

By virtue of an order of the County Court, dated the 20th day of September, 1938, I am authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction, at not less than the minimum price herein set forth after each tract or parcel:

S½NE¼ of Section 34, and S½ NW¼ of Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 24 East of Willamette Meridian. Minimum price \$200.00 cash.

N½N½NE¼ of Section 17, Township 4 North, Range 25 East of Willamette Meridian. Minimum price \$40.00.

Therefore I will on the 15th day of October, 1938, at the hour of 2:00 P. M., at the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Oregon, sell said property to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff, Morrow County, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow, executrix of the estate of Henry Scherzinger, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present the same, duly verified as required by law, to the undersigned executrix at the office of her attorney, Frank C. Alfred, at the First National Bank Building, Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice.

Dated and first published September 15, 1938.

Date of last publication October 13, 1938.

CHARLOTTE SCHERZINGER, Executrix.

NOTICE OF SHERIFFS SALE

On the 15th day of October, 1938, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the County Court House, Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 36, Township 5 North Range 26 E.

W. M., Morrow County, Oregon. Said sale is made under execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, to me directed in the case of S. E. Hodgen and C. S. Brewster, plaintiffs, vs. C. W. Acock, defendant.

C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.