

Home and Farm Magazine Section Editorial Page

Timely, Pertinent Comment Upon Men and Affairs, Following the Trend of World News; Suggestions of Interest to Readers; Hints Along Lines of Progressive Farm Thought.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers in this locality who wish to fully cover all sections of Oregon and Washington and a portion of Idaho will apply to local publishers for rates. General advertisers may address C. L. Burton, Advertising Manager of Farm Magazine Co., Publishers Oregon-Washington-Idaho Farmer, 411 Panama Building, Portland, Oregon, for rates and information.

TO READERS.

Readers are requested to send letters and articles for publication to The Editor, Oregon-Washington-Idaho Farmer, 411 Panama Building, Portland, Oregon. Discussions on questions and problems that bear directly on the agricultural, live stock and poultry interests of the Northwest, and on the uplift and comfort of the farm home always are welcomed. No letters treating of religion, politics or the European war are solicited, for the Farm Magazine proclaims neutrality on these three matters. Comparatively brief contributions are preferred to long ones. Send us also photographs of your live stock and farm scenes that you think would be of general interest. We wish to make this magazine of value to you. Help us to do it.

ONE CROP.

THE SOUTH is now learning the proverbial lesson which teaches the foolishness of relying on but one thing for prosperity. Cotton, the greatest of southern crops, is practically a drug on the market, the European war shutting off a demand for millions of bales. A frantic effort is being made to dispose of the cotton on hand without disaster to the grower in the "Buy a Bale" movement. This project will meet with success, we hope, but it does not hide for a moment the improvidence of putting all the eggs in the same basket.

Tobacco is a big crop in some sections of the South, but cotton is assuredly the greatest of all southern products, and it overshadows other industries in this section. The South is not a great manufacturing country and its prosperity depends largely on the products of the soil. The utter failure of a market for cotton then, is seen to be a catastrophe. The method that is being used to divert disaster is being applied in Oregon for the relief of apple growers who have no European market, and the slogan in Oregon cities is "Buy a Box."

Yet it is not always folly to put one's money in one crop. Often it is most improvident to invest in many varieties to such an extent that the success of several may be offset by the failure of others. And in the present case the cotton and apple growers can be forgiven readily for not counting on the possibilities of a European war, for, until a few brief months ago, none on this continent and few in the old world knew the lighted match was so near the powder keg.

Still, it will often prove to the advantage of the farmer if he will put his hand to several different projects so that the failure of one through an unforeseen calamity will not bring poverty to his door. Also, it is a poor economy that leads the grower to invest his all in one crop and to depend on the profits from that to furnish him with necessities of life that could be produced on his own farm.

WAR UNCIVILIZED.

THAT ANY CIVILIZATION that is not founded on the principles of human brotherhood cannot endure, is the editorial conviction of the Portland Oregonian. In a recent comment this newspaper says: "The so-called civilized world has been reading for many years of the horrors of war. It has read of the wars of former times and of present-day wars in remote countries which it regards as the frontiers of civilization, but has vainly dreamed that war could not destroy the products of its boasted twentieth-century civilization. It is now appalled at the spectacle of war devastating the continent from which enlightenment was presumed to radiate.

"We see Belgium laid waste and half depopulated, her cities in ruins, Antwerp taken

after a ten days' siege. We see a large part of fair France trampled by Germans, whose army is now face to face with the allied French and British forces in a grim, indecisive struggle of mutual slaughter. We see Galicia overrun by Russia, many of its people fugitives. Austria and Hungary are prey to dread cholera, their cities crowded with wounded and fugitives, and Russia and Germany are at death grips in the East, pouring millions of men and money into the conflict. England lives in dread of bombardment from the air, as she makes over-late preparations for defense. Little Holland, wedged in between the belligerents, is swamped with the care of a million Belgian refugees, and with difficulty maintains neutrality between the conflicting demands of Britain and Germany. Italy and Turkey arm to the teeth and hesitate whether or when to join in the fray. Japan strives to drive Germany from her outposts in China and the Pacific. On all hands, in the supposedly most civilized countries of the Old World, we see death, suffering, disease, misery, poverty, hunger and devastation.

"This is a picture which should take away all man's pride in the achievements of his race and should fill him with humiliation. It reveals the human race as harboring barbarism in the same brain which develops civilization, and as making the arts and sciences, the great discoveries, the skill of hand and brain, the broadened knowledge and the universal education—all that compose what we call civilization—mere instruments of barbarism. The world which we have been accustomed to call civilized has proved to be naught else but a world of highly educated, highly skilled and highly developed barbarians. We have been humbugging ourselves with the term 'civilized warfare.' Now we realize the absurdity of the phrase, for the two words contradict each other. War cannot be civilized, in the true sense of the word, for war is barbarism and destroys civilization.

"Grim facts force us to cast aside all skams and to abandon all delusive phrases. We are brought back to the fundamental truth that the first essential of civilization is justice and fair dealing between men and nations—the Golden Rule that each should do unto others as he would they should do unto him. Any civilization that is built on any other foundation is a mockery and will be swept away by new tides of barbarism, rising not alone from without but from within, as the civilization of Babylon, Nineveh, Egypt, Greece and Rome were swept away. When this war ends, mankind, humbled and disillusioned, will need to begin again to build up a new civilization on the solid rock of justice and truth, and must suffer no barbarism disguised in civilized trappings to exist."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

"WHILE there's life there's hope." "Perseverance means success" and other bromides will receive new life from the latest example of the victory of determination—the team which startled the baseball world.

Tail-enders with the season half gone; pennant winners at the season's close; world champions by the unprecedented winning of four straight games from what was believed to be the greatest of baseball machines—this is the record of the Boston "Braves." A year which threatened the very life of organized baseball was transformed; gate receipts increased by the thousands, and even a great war could not pre-empt the interest received by the national game.

Back of it all was a determination to win. The "Braves" did not lose hope when their best players were crippled at the opening of the season and they lost game after game, while the Giants gained an almost insurmountable lead. And the team composed in large part of cast-offs from other teams (Gowdy, the batsman who sprang into fame, was released by New York; Evers, field manager and second baseman, was "fired" by Murphy of the Cubs) proved the greatest baseball factor in the nation. The men played like a mighty machine without the jealousies which often mark an "all-star"

team, and they did not lose hope. And there is the secret!

CONCERNING ADVERTISING.

THE READERS of a magazine make the magazine. If the publication is approved of by them and merits their support they will show this by patronage of the advertisers. This co-operation is necessary to the success of any venture in the publishing field which secures its revenue through its advertisements. The cost to the reader of the average newspaper scarcely covers the expense of the white paper upon which it is printed.

It will be seen that a magazine is a co-operative institution. The publishers of the Farm Magazine invest capital and employ the men to write for the paper, to put it in type and to mail it to subscribers. Through their subscriptions, the readers contribute their portion. The advertisers, using the circulation to carry to the consumers information concerning their goods, contribute their share.

For this reason we earnestly request our readers when writing to the advertisers in the Farm Magazine or when ordering goods, to state where they saw the advertisement. This insures the readers full consideration, and gives added value to the advertising columns of this publication. It is not much to ask and is of great benefit to us and enables us to put before you a magazine that merits careful reading.

There are many things you need with which you are not familiar. Extend your knowledge as far as possible concerning the various labor-saving implements of agriculture and the labor-saving household appliances. We commend our advertisers to your consideration. They are a selected list, striving to serve you.

Unless commerce is mutually profitable to buyer and seller, it ends. Our advertisers do not compete with your home stores—they are selected that there may not be such a conflict. Bringing to your doors articles you need at reasonable prices, the advertiser should be considered a friend and a neighbor.

Patronage of our advertisers benefits you, them—and incidentally us.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

NOT A GREAT MANY centuries ago a certain carpenter of Nazareth preached a doctrine of peace upon earth. From a handful of fishermen about the Sea of Galilee, his followers increased until they were numbered in millions. Then, in a world called Christian, upon a continent where was born "culture" and "enlightenment," there broke a war, in which, in the frenzy of blind hatred and barbarity, civilizations that were centuries in building flung themselves at each others' throats. Lovers of peace and slaves of war lust mingled their blood in the shambles of battle. Stately cathedrals crumbled by the side of peasants' hovels. Like some gigantic illusion the crimson glare of war overspread the eastern world. And the teachings of the Prince of Peace seemed far away indeed.

DAIRY COWS AND STUMPS.

DAIRY COWS will be a leading factor in the logged-off land problem. The rich valley lands of the Coast section within easy reach of transportation pays out on the cost of clearing in a few years. It is the upland clay soils with stumps which are slow in being developed, but much of this is worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre for pasturage. Some of our leading dairymen seed clover and mixed varieties of grass seed on this stump land in the early part of September, harrowing or hand-raking among the stumps to cover the seed as best they can. This affords pasture by another season and gradually the stumps can be taken out from year to year as opportunity affords.

A green driver is afraid to scorch in an automobile through city streets, an experienced driver knows better. It is only the fool that takes chances—and he may be sober or he may be drunk.