

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## METHODS OF SALVAGING DAMAGED ALFALFA GIVEN

The recent continued rainy weather in many portions of the county has focused attention upon the need for information regarding methods which may be used in salvaging damaged crops. While it is too late for the following information to be of any service in connection with the first cutting this year, it is entirely possible that the hundreds of hay growers in Umatilla county will be interested in the following material which has been supplied to the office of the county agent by Professor G. R. Hyslop of Oregon State college.

On farms equipped with silos, green first crop alfalfa may be cut and stored successfully in the silo if a sufficient amount of carbohydrate is added so that the normal lactic acid fermentation will take place. This may be done by either of two methods according to investigations that have been reported by various research agencies.

Work done in Kansas, Germany and South Africa indicates that alfalfa mixed with molasses as it is going into the silo or after it has been put into the silo makes an excellent fermentation and provides good silage. The Kansas experiments, reported in 1917, tried molasses at 10 parts of alfalfa to one of molasses, and 20 parts of alfalfa to one of molasses, with the livestock favoring the latter from the standpoint of palatability.

More recent work shows that molasses contains 60 or more per cent of sugar and that .5 of a per cent to .75 of a per cent of the weight of the alfalfa is sufficient to cause the right type of fermentation. These people recommend 40 to 50 pounds of molasses per ton of silage, and Morrison in the revised book on feeds and feeding, which is off the press, says that 40 to 50 pounds should be ample for each ton of alfalfa.

The molasses may be run slowly from a barrel onto the alfalfa as it goes into the cutter, or it may be diluted with water and sprinkled around in the silo.

The Kansas experiment station also tried a mixture of alfalfa and green rye and it proved to be almost as successful as the alfalfa and molasses, and the reports indicate that while it was slightly less palatable than the alfalfa and molasses mixture there was very little difference except that the material did not rack out so well in the silo.

They found the use of two tons of alfalfa to one ton of the green rye to be very satisfactory and the two were fed into the ensilage cutter simultaneously. I am sure that if some of your farmers have some alfalfa on hand or have had it to hand, it can be used in the same way as this one and with equal results.

## WILL MEET ON MCKAY CREEK

The Umatilla County Grange Council will meet Saturday, June 27, on McKay creek near the White Falls grange hall. Sessions will start at 10:00 o'clock in the morning with a picnic lunch served at noon by visiting members. In the afternoon entertainment and program will be furnished following a short business session. The road to the meeting place will be marked and all officers of the council are especially urged to attend.

## Farm Bureau Auxiliary.

The meeting of the Farm Bureau Auxiliary scheduled for July 3d has been postponed until July 17th, because of conflicting activities coming before the Fourth of July. The next meeting will be held in the Hermiston Union church with Mrs. Orval Dawson, Mrs. Waldo Dyer and Mrs. E. E. Rainwater acting as hostesses.

## INCENTIVES IN A COOPERATIVE ORDER.

By Harry W. Laidler, Ph. D.

Some years ago, I was sitting in the research laboratory of Dr. Chas. P. Steinmetz, the great electrical wizard and consulting engineer of the General Electric. There he was hunched over the table on which he had made so many brilliant calculations in the field of electricity. We began to talk about the need for a socialized order under which the masses of men and women would be able to enjoy security and plenty and leisure.

"Yes," I said, "many people today agree that a cooperative social order would bring about a juster distribution of wealth and income. It would abolish unemployment, poverty and waste. But, they say, people—especially inventors and managers—would have no incentive to work under a cooperative order."

"You are an inventor, Dr. Steinmetz. Do you think that you would have as great an urge as you now have to invent and conduct your researches, if employed by a socialized industry?"

Steinmetz took a puff of his long, black cigar and quietly replied: "I feel that I would have greater incentive to invent under a new social order. For under social ownership I would know that the invention would be immediately used by the entire industry and that all of its

## CANNING SCHEDULE.

From June 29 to July 4.

MON.—1 to 4 P. M., Peas.

TUES.—1 to 4 P. M., Beans.

WED.—1 to 4 P. M., Peas.

THURS.—1 to 4 P. M., Beans.

FRI.—8 to 12 A. M., Peas.

SATURDAY—NO CANNING.

The Laundry and Cannery will be closed Saturday, July 4th.

We went to the pea fields Sunday evening to see when the peas would be ready that we have ordered for those who are planning on shelled peas for canning. There are several thousand acres of peas in full bloom now and it is quite possible that we won't get any of these until after the Fourth. Every one that has an order in for peas will be notified as to when they will be here. Others wanting some of these peas should notify us soon.

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benefits would be felt directly by the masses in higher income or in shorter hours."

## Why Men Work.

Steinmetz obtained from the General Electric all that he needed to keep him going and an opportunity to continue in his experiments. If he invented anything, the patent to that invention, however, went to the company, not to him. He represented the new type of inventor in the United States.

In the old days, most inventors did free lance work. They became possessed of an idea and experimented by themselves in their garret apartments. If they invented anything, they might make a fortune out of it, or they might die in poverty.

Most inventors died poor. Among American inventors who did great things for society and ended their days practically penniless, we might mention John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat; Charles Goodyear, discoverer of the vulcanizing process; Christopher Sholes, originator of the typewriter and Tom Davenport, builder of electrical motors.

Many of these had little thought of profit. When they began their experiments, they could not be induced to stop until they had achieved their ends. And after the inventor had given birth to his brain child, we frequently found him impatiently turning to other ideas, leaving it to others to make a profit.

Sholes, inventor of the typewriter, for instance, seldom thought about money, because as he said, it was "too much bother." Most of the money went to the Remingtons, who bought the patent. Sholes merely received a small sum of money and the joy of creating. But that proved to be sufficient. Edison strove for fame more than money.

## A New Role for the Inventor.

Today, the free lance inventor is being displaced by the salaried employee in the large research laboratories. Representatives of the Bell Telephone Laboratories scour the country for the bright minds in the universities, put these boys into the laboratories, give them a salary and start them at work. If these employees invent anything, they will get a larger salary, perhaps, but the profit goes to the corporation. Under a Cooperative order, these salaried inventors could be depended upon to work for a salary in a socialized laboratory as they are now working for a salary for a private corporation.

So much for the inventor. What about the administrator, the business man? Does he require the profit incentive, the chance to make a fortune to keep him efficiently at work?

At the present time, I must admit that many business men are working hard with an eye to big profits. They want riches partly because of the comforts and the power that wealth will give to them. They want wealth for another reason: The gaining of a future is regarded by most people as an indication of success in business.

"That man is a great success," you will hear people saying. "Why, he entered business a poor boy. And now, look at him, he is a millionaire! That's success for you." And a man wants to be regarded as successful in whatever line of effort he enters.

## Teaching Without Profit.

If there were other measures of success, however, you would find that same man working just as hard for those other goals. Take, for instance, the teaching profession. There are probably not more than a handful of the million odd teachers

in this country who hope, as a result of teaching, to become millionaires. But does that keep them from doing good work? No. Thousands of our teachers are among our hardest working people. What gets them to work? Well, they receive a fair salary. They are more secure in their jobs than are most workers for private corporations. They have the satisfaction of seeing their pupils develop under them, of being well regarded by the community; of increasing their knowledge in cultural and scientific studies. And these and other non-profit incentives are sufficiently powerful to keep them hard at work.

Or we can go to the great consumers' cooperative movement of the world. I was speaking a while ago with the very efficient manager of the Swedish cooperative. He was showing me around the imposing headquarters of the wholesale in Stockholm. He was the head of a concern that was doing a business of millions of dollars a year, and yet neither he nor any other administrator was getting a profit from managing this cooperative enterprise.

I asked him what induced him to do his best work, and he was doing magnificent work. He smiled at the question. There was such a thing, he said, as a feeling of loyalty to a great movement. He was spurred on by the knowledge that he had been selected by his fellows as the head of this big enterprise. He received a moderate salary. He was comparatively secure in his job. He had the satisfaction of doing a good administrative piece of work. He was anxious to excel among the administrators of the cooperative movement in the country. He wanted the movement to grow in its battle with private industry. He didn't need the profit incentive to induce him to do efficient work. And he was but one of thousands of administrators in such non-profit businesses in the world today.

I have likewise talked with many executives of public enterprises who have done excellent work. I have realized from observing them in action how potent non-profit incentives in industry can become. Many of us disagree with a number of things that are happening in Russia. But one cannot visit Russia as I have twice done and see tens of thousands of men and women from the highest to the lowest rung of industry energetically working without any thought of acquiring fortunes, without coming to the conclusion that industry can be run for use, for service, rather than for profit.

Or go into private industry in the United States. In the days of the small business, the average promoter or manager was also the owner of the firm in which he worked. If the business made profits, he got those profits.

## Profit Without Work.

Today the situation is a far different one. Most of our business is done by the great private corporations owned by inactive stockholders scattered in different parts of the world. I may own a thousand shares of stock—which I don't—in the United States Steel, or the Standard Oil or the Electric Bond and Share Corporation. I may have inherited those shares or have obtained them by mere accident. I may be a baby in arms or an imbecile. I may live in California or Timbuctoo or Cairo. I may have never seen any of the plants of the corporation. I might know nothing about the concern except that it usually declares a certain dividend every quarter. Because of my ownership, and not because of my ability, I will obtain my check whenever a dividend is declared. If I sell my stocks today and buy stocks in a competing corporation tomorrow, it will make absolutely no difference with the way the corporation is run. I, with other absentee owners, get the profit. I have nothing to do with the running of the corporation outside of signing a proxy and allowing an officer of the corporation to vote for me.

The operation of the concern is in the hands of the executives, the engineering force, and the ordinary workers, with some financial advice from the Board of Directors. The administrators work, for the most part, for a salary. They may, or they may not, own shares of stock in the corporation. Any profit that may be earned, doesn't go to them but goes to inactive stockholders. In other words, as ownership is becoming separated more and more from management, executives depend less and less upon the direct profit motive (Continued Next Week)

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## STANFIELD NEWS

By Sophronia Rhea

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoskins motored to Portland Sunday on business.

Rev. and Mrs. Jesse K. Griffith were dinner guests at the F. A. Baker home Tuesday evening. The occasion being birthdays of Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Griffith and Claudia Gabriel.

Mrs. D. A. Starkweather and Miss Elva Berry entertained at a party Monday afternoon at the Starkweather home honoring Mrs. Chas. Hoggard, who with Mr. Hoggard will leave soon for The Dalles to live.

The Misses Elva Berry and Sophronia Rhea and Mrs. Curtis Simons went to Walla Walla Wednesday to attend the Washington State Rebekah assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Refvem and family, Miss Elva Berry, Josephine Rhea and Guy McCallister were visitors at Bingham Springs Sunday. Guy and Bob Refvem remained for a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hundock and son Charles arrived at the home of Mr. Hundock's mother, Mrs. Ed Morgan, Saturday evening. Mr. Hundock returned to his home in Seattle Monday while Mrs. Hundock and son will remain for an extended visit.

Miss Edith Nickerson of Boardman is spending the week at the home of Miss Dorothy Shelton.

Miss Mary Johnson of Pilot Rock was the house guest of Miss Arlie Ann Parry last week.

Mrs. J. S. Angle and daughter Lois, and Mrs. F. W. Elliott of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, also Mrs.

E. E. Reese and Mrs. Catherine Ann Junior of Vancouver, are visiting at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hoosier of Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. Z. Perry of Echo, and Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Villermore of Hermiston. Mrs. E. E. Reese went on to Walla Walla to attend the Rebekah State convention of Washington.

## WANT ADS

USED WATCHES—ELGINS AND Walthams, \$5.00 to \$10.00. A. W. Behrman, Jeweler, Hermiston, Ore. July 1.

75-POUND CAPACITY ICE BOX refrigerator for sale. Reasonable. Staymore Auto Camp, Umatilla, Oregon. 44-31p

YEARLING HOLSTEIN—BRANDED FW on left hip, lost since first of June. Frank Walker, Boardman, Ore. 44-31p

THE FURNITURE SALE IS STILL on at Osborn Apartments. 44-11c

ONE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—1 1/2 miles south of Irrigon. Ray Olmstead. 43-31p

FRYERS FOR SALE—RHODE Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Mrs. Maude A. Dyer, Phone 92F4, Hermiston. 43-31p

SALESMAN WANTED FOR RAWLIGH Route of 800 families. Write today. Rawligh, Department ORF-85-5A, Oakland, Calif. 43-31p

WANT A BARGAIN? SMALL SIZE piano like new; also larger used piano must be taken up in this locality. Will sell for unpaid balance on easy terms. Write Tallman Piano Store, Salem, Ore. 42-31c

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## Co-operative Specials!

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CORNED BEEF	LIBBY'S	2 CANS	35c
PORK & BEANS	MEDIUM CANS	4 FOR	25c
MATCHES	-	CARTON	17c
CORN, PEAS or BEANS	-	CAN	10c
SARDINES	Large Oval Cans	3 FOR	25c
CRACKERS	WHITE OR GRAHAM	2 LB. BOX	25c
PUREX	-	QUARTS	11c
COFFEE	GROUND FRESH DAILY	LB.	15c
PICKLES	SWEET	PINT	15c
KOOL ADE	-	3 PKG.	14c
MILK	TALL CANS	3 FOR	21c

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