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Close the Condensary  
(Oregon Voter)

"The condensary will be forced to close or look for their milk supply outside of the League membership or engage in dairying themselves." Foregoing is the prospect outlined by Powers Patriot for the dairymen of Coquille Valley, who now are almost unanimously joined in 5 1/2-year exclusive marketing contracts with Oregon dairymen's League membership. The condensary referred to is the Nestle Food Co. plant Bandon, which hitherto has provided a market for the dairymen of the Coquille Valley.

Just what the dairymen of that valley will gain by banding together in an agreement that will force a condensary to close is a question difficult to answer. The condensary pays the market price for the milk it buys. The dairymen cannot expect the full market price from the Dairy League, for the reason that the League cannot market the product at more than the market price, and from this price it makes all its deductions from the pay checks it sends to its dairymen. With the condensary out of business, the dairymen would be entirely at the mercy of management or mismanagement of the League. With the condensary remaining in business, the dairymen would gain all the benefits of competition for their product, and either could sell it to the condensary or to any other purchaser, according to the price offered,—provided, of course, they were not tied up by the 5 1/2-year contract with the League. Tied up, they lose all the benefits of an open competitive demand and must settle down for five and a half years to take what a co-operative body can pay them, unstimulated by the competition of any other potential purchaser.

If the foregoing analysis is correct, why did the Coquille Valley dairymen tie themselves up so tight?

The reason is well set forth in the remark made by President Alma D. Katz of the dairy league in addressing the dairymen. He is quoted by Powers Patriot: "Giving up the long end of the bacon is need be at present, and taking the short end, that they in the future might get the long end permanently and definitely."

It was the hope of ultimately getting a higher price for their product through tying up for 5 1/2 years with the League that animated the Coquille dairymen to forego the advantage of an open competitive demand fortified by the existence of a condensary in their midst. Admittedly, they forego some price advantages at first, and experience shows that the present sacrifice of price on the part of League members is a material item. But they are willing to gamble, and hope for the reward in the way of a higher price in the long run. They take all the risk of the gamble, too, for all expenses and mistakes of League management must be paid out of the price the League receives for the dairymen's product. The deductions are made monthly, as the milk is paid for. There is no one else to pay these costs, or take these risks, except the dairymen themselves.

These risks include not only the ordinary problems of business management of a cooperative, but also the risk of the League by-products corporation into the manufacturing business. Whatever losses are incurred through this adventure into a highly competitive and specialized field must be borne by the dairy league members. It may have been that the Coquille dairymen knew what they were doing when they shouldered all these risks.

Certain it is that by the iron-clad 5 1/2-year contract they entered into, they equipped the League management with all of the capital, credit, and confidence necessary to embark in a big business adventure. If with the milk assured, the expense assured and the capital assured—all at the risk of the dairymen who signed the contract—the League management cannot in the long run give a far greater return to the dairymen than they could hope for in an open competitive market, it is because of the inherent difficulty of the whole plan. That difficulty is found mainly in the problems of a co-operative body employing salaried managers of sufficient business capacity, training and experience to enable them to compete successfully with private enterprise that is privately controlled by the business men who own it. If the League can win out in the long run in the face of difficulty like this, its management will deserve vast credit. Private business will be looking to such an able management as a recruiting ground for money-makers.

## Small Cars—and the Declining Cost of Tire Mileage

You are aware, of course, that during the last ten years, Goodyear has been able steadily to increase the amount of mileage built into its tires. Do you realize, also, that this increase has been accomplished without extra cost to the user—that Goodyear Tires are priced no higher today than in 1910?

In no tire in the Goodyear line is the declining cost of mileage more evident than in the present 30 x 3-, 30 x 3 1/2- and 31 x 4-inch size Goodyear Tires made especially for small cars.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car taking these sizes, go to your nearest Service Station for Goodyear Tires—get the exceptional worth and endurance that Goodyear builds into them.



30 x 3 1/2 Goodyear Double-Cure Fabric, All-Weather Tread... \$23.50  
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Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes cost no more than the price you are asked to pay for tubes of less merit—why risk costly casings when such sure protection is available? \$4.50  
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# GOODYEAR

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**VETERINARIAN,**  
County Dairy Herd Inspector

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**Morals vs. Manners in Alice Lake Film**

Alice Lake, who created such sensational success this season in Metro's productions of "Should a Woman Tell?" and "Shore Acres" is to be seen in a new role at the Gem Theatre on Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28 when the new Metro special "The Misdemeanor" will be the feature.

"The Misdemeanor" is a young westerner who marries into a wealthy eastern family, a family excessively careful of its manners, its accent and its traditions. The little westerner discovers the family isn't quite so careful of its morals. Her husband's young step-mother, who has scorned her as "the misfit," has been carrying on an affair with a man-about-town. The young wife, in an effort to save her, is caught in a compromising position.

Alice Lake will play "The Misdemeanor". It is a part said to afford her unusual opportunities.

The country has no objection to Mr. Harding's porch being a listening post on the one condition that he does not pick up any of those voices in the air which Mr. Wilson heard.

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TIRES, TUBES AND ASSESSORIES.  
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**Higher Freight Rates Hurt in Many Ways**

Some special pleader, in commenting on the rise of \$1,500,000,000 in their rates for service, assured the dear public that increased cost of transportation would add only a few cents annually to the running expenses of each American. A dispatch from Wenatchee supplies caustic comment as to the validity of such assurance.

The Wenatchee article deals with a higher rate on apple shipments, recently proposed by the interstate commerce commission, and the probable results of the heavier burden on the orchardists furnish a clear illustration of what follows when any shipper is compelled to pay out more cash for freighting.

The orchardists there, the shippers of fruit, protest against the freight charge on apples being increased by 25 per cent, in some cases by 33 1-3 per cent, above the present charge. They state that the special rates proposed, if put into effect, will cost the growers of fruit between \$1,350,000 and \$1,875,000 more for railway service annually than they now pay. An increase of 25 per cent was made only two years ago and provoked a protest that is under consideration yet by the interstate commerce commission. The new increase has already led many shippers at Wenatchee to prepare to use Seattle-Panama-New York steamers, instead of the transcontinental railroads, to send their fruit to eastern markets. The first effect to the rise in railway prices is to threaten the carriers with loss of business.

The result, if the rises in 1918 and 1920 be sustained, will not stop there. The effects will only have begun to make themselves felt. They touch, not Wenatchee alone, but the whole of the Inland Empire, the Pacific northwest and the entire country. The railings hit not only the growers of grains and fruits, but the distributors and the consumers. Every housekeeper and every family are affected directly.

The orchardist, if he is to make money over the new scale of freight charges, must charge a higher price for his products from tree and vine. The distributors must charge more for their services. The consumer must pay more for his berries, apples,

peaches, pears or plums.

Nor that only. The expense of the kitchen and the table is likely to be increased. The housewife who can not afford to preserve fruit, on account of its increased cost and that of sugar, will, if she wants preserved fruit, have to buy it ready made from the grocers and will have to pay more for their goods than now, because the increased cost of fruits and berries bears down on the manufacturers also.—Spokesman Review.

**Significance of the Early Primaries.**

The results of the state primaries are accumulating to an extent that provides interesting indication of the national political trend. The Kansas vote is especially important. In Kansas radical labor and other extremist elements concentrated their strength to prevent the renomination of Governor Henry Allen, who incurred their displeasure by instituting compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Yet Governor Allen won in the primaries by 130,000 votes. The Kansas radicals also lost their fight against Senator Curtis and the republican representatives, whose sin was that they had voted for the Esch-Cummins railway regulation bill.

In Texas, Minnesota and even North Dakota there have been similar instances of overrated radical strength. What happened was that the loyal element not only stood by its principles, but went to the polls and voted for them, something that does not always happen. Radical hope of political control in any state is based on a light primary vote, which enables them to use their strength as an organized minority to good advantage. The plan of capturing party machinery in behalf of extreme doctrines can not succeed where every voter does his best to get to the primaries.

Another noteworthy phase of the primaries so far is the drift shown toward republicanism. It is the republican primaries in almost every case that have drawn the biggest votes and developed the closest contests, the general opinion seeming to be that republican nomination is equivalent to election.

Mr. Bursleson has one consolation—he'll have very little mail to worry over after March 4 next.

**European Appreciation of American Assistance.**

The query what Europe now thinks of the United States has thrust itself on many Americans during the 18 months of our wrangling over the treaty of peace and the league of nations. Intelligent citizens of the United States realize that our moral declension since the war and our plague of partisanship do not express the real and lasting attitude of our people. But can foreigners grasp the underlying truth?

The Paris Figaro makes a reassuring reply in the affirmative. Discussing what it styles the true American it declares that there occur occasions when a nation is superior to its politics. The feeling and belief of a people are not when faithfully expressed by its politicians, rulers or statesmen. The America in which Europe had come to have so firm a faith exists yet and continues the same.

The humaneness of Americans, the Parisian journalist avers, remains what it had been. He cites in proof the numberless charities that American workers and American money continue to carry on in France. Last year, for instance, the Red Cross expended nearly twice the sum there that it had spent the year before. Figaro believes that such sustained beneficence reflects the true America.

**Would Ruin the State**

In many localities throughout Oregon meetings have been called for discussion among farmers and business men, of a constitutional amendment, proposed by initiative which is to limit the legal rate of interest to be charged in the state of Oregon to 4 per cent on all moneys after they become due, and 5 per cent on what are known as contract loans. The measure will go before the voters at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of money loaned in Oregon comes from outside the state and this would be withdrawn over night if such a measure as this should pass.

The wording of the proposed measure appears to benefit the borrower by giving him cheap interest rates but low rates without money to bor-

row will not help the man needing money.

With the U. S. Government paying 6 per cent for money what chance would individuals in Oregon stand to get it at 4 and 5 per cent?

Franklin T. Griffith, Pres., of Portland Ry. Lt. & Power Co., says the measure would literally ruin the state. It would close industries and throw thousands of men out of work.

**To Stop Abuse of Initiative**

Amendment Number 4 on the ballots in California at the coming election in November has been framed as a direct blow at the Single Tax agitation, which has gone on in California for ten years or more.

If this amendment is adopted any future effort to effect legislation or change laws pertaining to taxation will require an initiative petition containing 25 per cent of the number of voters voting at the last previous general election. At present only 5 per cent is required.

The opponents of the single tax believe that this will prove an effective permanent bar to further attempts of the single taxers to foist this iniquitous measure upon the people of California.

Those opposed to the single tax confidently expect to defeat the single tax amendment again this year, also to carry amendment No. 4 on the ballot, which they anticipate will prevent any further activities on the single taxers in California.

Already, they say, the state has suffered from the efforts of the single taxers, during the past ten or more years, and the one supreme effort now is to be made to stop the harmful movement for all time to come.

Oregon could well follow California's example in proposing a change in its laws to require a larger percentage of voters on initiative petitions and stop the abuse of the initiative by continually bringing up measures such as single tax which has been voted down by increasing majorities for ten years but which can always be put on the next ballot by a few radical theorists.

But the worst thing that has been said about Governor Cox up to now is that he is Newton D. Baker's ideal for a President.