

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Buy it at home.

Speak a good word for the local industries.

Send your eastern friends a Tillamook cheese.

Pass the paper to your neighbor. He might like it.

Decide to buy more in Tillamook this year. It will help build up the community.

Springtime is cheeetime in Tillamook, Robin Redbreast has returned and the Pussywillows are bursting forth. It must be that Spring is near, cheese and all.

Advertising pays; it isn't necessary to do a whole lot of it but what is done must be made clear and understandable. Advertise in a newspaper first, then you can try something else if you wish.

Growing old graviously, is the finest thing we know of. It is inspiring to see men aged in years but young in spirit. To feel something of the buoyancy of youth allows the sunshine to fill our lives.

F. K. Blackador of Tillamook, Ore., will begin official testing in February. Mr. Blackador has only three purebred Jerseys, though he has a good herd. He wants to know just what his cows are doing.—Oregon Farmer.

City and country communities alike all take to basket ball for relaxation these fog days of winter. Basket ball is certainly a healthy and commendable winter sport—both from the player's and spectator's standpoint.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has made work more difficult for the jokesmith—he has simplified the income tax forms so that the ordinary citizen can make out his report without help. The jokesmiths will have to find a new subject.

The lumber industry is again nearing normalcy. Astoria mills are running full blast, Willapa Harbor mills are operating at capacity. Brighton mills running; Wheeler mill planning to resume cutting; Tillamook mills all running and Bay City mill has just purchased 16,000,000 feet of timber on the Nehalem.

We have all been good-roads boosters from Maine to California and hundreds of dollars of the taxpayers money have been spent to build what would have been considered perfect roads five years ago.

Today our hardsurfaced roads are being torn up by truck traffic just about as rapidly as our macadam roads were torn up by automobile traffic from 7 to 10 years ago.

It is a question of how far the state is going to go in providing permanent highways to be destroyed by overloaded commercial vehicles long before the bond issues, which built the roads, have been paid off.

Lumber is today the cheapest building material. The recent reduction in freight rates helps west coast timber products in reaching the eastern market.

In order to hold the price of lumber at the lowest possible profitable level progressive sawmills, such as the National Lumber & Manufacturing Co. of Hoquiam, Washington, are urging lumber dealers to point out to lumber consumers the advantages of buying and using the shorter and cheaper grades of lumber where possible.

The National Lumber Co. points out that selling lumber is like selling meat. There is a certain amount of material in a log and there is a certain amount of meat in a steer. If the public refuses to buy any but the choicest cuts of the beef or anything but the clear timber out of a log, the cost must be proportionately higher to cover the waste which is not used.

Due to the varied diameter and lengths of logs, there is of necessity many short pieces, side cuts and knotty wood, all of which is perfectly satisfactory for many building purposes.

Sawmills are urging lumber dealers over the country to point this out to customers and show them that by using these cheaper grades of lumber, great savings can be made in construction costs at no detriment to the building.

Thus by using every scrap of the log we will accomplish true forest conservation, equalize lumber prices and encourage home building.

WHY?

Why pay the price of a new car, when you can buy a car in perfect condition for 1-3 the money

AT A BARGAIN

Chevrolet Delivery
Chevrolet 490-1918 Touring
Overland Delivery
And many more to choose from.

Drop in and see for yourself

At

Martiny's Garage

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and acting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purports to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption is in the nature of a special privilege, though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to do as other businesses are already doing by cooperation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for men to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand cooperative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turn-over a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guarantees of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. He reads of the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessities of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses, especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the general good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from ending-oring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Regarding the economic structure on one

side is no injurious to the other side, which is in good repair. We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and regulatory, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is of a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act that was avowedly for the protection of manufacturers, but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital or the state should own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate overweighing, overgrading, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner. Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should compile, summarize, disseminate, and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products. Sixth: commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration. The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor-saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse show" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one-man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was self-sufficient and did not depend upon or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the Jay farmer of the funny papers in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and

Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has no selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are asking for.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of standard quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers' Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become embroiled in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

(Continued to next week)

Garden Spot for Bears. Kamchatka has more bears than all the rest of east Siberia. It probably has more bears than any other place in the world. They are as plentiful here, I believe, as buffaloes once were on the western plains. The main reason which I found for this is the fact that bears do not eat during half the year. They are like grasshoppers or mosquitoes, or flies, and really live only in summer. They hibernate for six months, and are active here only during the salmon season; and salmon are so plentiful that bruin can live through the entire Siberian year on the salmon he catches in summer, together with other sea food brought ashore in stranded seaweed, and berries found everywhere else. And it is because Kamchatka province has such a long coast and so many salmon streams. Nearly the whole east Siberian coast of the Okhotsk sea, Pacific ocean, Bering sea and Arctic ocean is included in this province, with a fish supply as great as that of our American coast opposite, or greater.—Frederick McCormick in the Los Angeles Times.

Bird Lore. The color of birds can be changed within five generations by keeping them in a white room, with white surroundings and attended by persons wearing white. Scientists say it is nature's way of taking care of the birds so that they will harmonize with the background in which they live. But, it has been discovered by an Italian naturalist, have a small sense organ situated on the middle wall of the tympanic cavity of their ears. The removal of this organ destroys their sense of balance. The scientist concludes that it is by means of this organ that the bird is able to determine the density of the air through which it moves and regulates its wing movement accordingly.

SENTENCED TO SCHOOL

Illiterate Boys and Girls Forced to Study.

West Palm Beach Bad Children Will Be Sent to School of Opportunity Instead of Jail—to Provide Clothing.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Illiterate boys and girls under the age of twenty-one who are brought into Municipal court here in future will be sentenced to the school of opportunity instead of jail as the result of a movement launched by Municipal Judge Joe L. Harman, former newspaper publisher and editor, and backed by the Rotary club and other civic organizations.

The school of opportunity has been organized along the lines of the usual public school, with a board of three trustees, consisting of Judge Harman, City Manager Carl Riddle and Chief of Police Frank Matthews.

Business men have offered to provide suitable clothing for students who otherwise might feel embarrassed because of their attire, and Judge Harman has taken it upon himself to provide textbooks, having placed an order for \$500 worth of readers, arithmetic, spelling and writing books, to which subjects the course of study will be confined.

The youngsters sentenced to the school will become members of special classes and will be instructed by a teacher employed by the city school board. Classes will be held in the city school building at hours which will not conflict with the regular classes of the school, the girls and young women to attend from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m. and the boys from 6:30 to 9:30 p. m.

In order that the students may have individual instruction, classes will be limited to twenty members, and when the pupils have worked their way through a simple spellingbook, a second reader and fractions, they will be given diplomas, with all the ceremony incident to a high-school commencement.

LODGE DIRECTORY

TILLAMOOK LODGE NO. 1260 L. O. O. M. Meets every Friday evening at K. P. Hall. S. A. Brodhead, Sec.

G. A. R. Corinth Post, No. 35, Dept. of Oregon, meets on Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month, at 1:30 p. m. in the W. O. W. hall. Visitors welcome.

GEO. T. WILT H. W. SPEAR Commander Adj.



TILLAMOOK ENCAMPMENT NO. 57 L. O. O. F.

Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. S. A. Brodhead, Sec.

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 94 meets every Tuesday eve. 8 p. m. REBEKAHS, Wednesday eve. 8 p. m.

SILVER WAVE CHAPTER NO. 18 O. E. S.

Stated communications first and third Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall. Visitors welcome. LELLA D. DOTY, Sec.

JOHNSON CHAPTER NO. 24 ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Regular meeting nights first and third Fridays of each month.

MARATHON LODGE NO. 89

Meeting Every Monday Evening. Visiting Brothers Welcome. Alderman Bldg. W. R. Gould, C. C. C. H. Coe, K. R. & S.

TILLAMOOK LODGE NO. 57 A. F. & A. M.

Stated Communication Second Wednesday month. Visiting Brethren welcome. By order W. M. Lealie Harrison Sec.

W. R. C.

Corinth Relief Corps, No. 64 Dep. of Oregon, meets on First and Third Friday evenings of each month, at 8 p. m. in the W. O. W. hall. Visitors welcome.

MARY WILT, President. ELIZABETH CONOVER, Secy.

MIRIAM TEMPLE NO. 36

Pythian Sisters meet every second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Knights of Pythias Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M.

INEZ CARROLL Excellent Chief.

ELIZABETH OATHOHT M. of R. and C.

The Pythian Sisters Club meets every third Wednesday of each month.

BOTTS & WINSLOW LAWYERS Oregon

Robert H. McGrath Counsellor at Law TILLAMOOK, OREGON

Complete lens grinding factory on premises. Any lens duplicated. DR. J. G. TURNER EYE SPECIALIST Permanently Located in Tillamook Private office in Jenkins Jewelry Store Latest up-to-date instruments and equipment

DR. I. M. SMITH Physician and Surgeon Office in National Bldg. TILLAMOOK, OREGON

TILLAMOOK UNDER TAKING CO Federal Director and Licensed Embalmer R. N. HENKLE, Mgr. Lally Assistant when desired

T. H. GOYNE Attorney-at-Law and Land Office Business. OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Dr. O. L. Hohlfeld Veterinarian AT Bell Phone 8P2 Mutual Phone

David Robinson, M.D. Physician and Surgeon Successor to Dr. Wendt

L. L. HOY, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Bell Phone—Office 5, Residence 5 M Mutual Phone—Office and Residence TILLAMOOK BLOCK

SHOES

Repaired While You Wait BY SHOEMAKERS

One trial will convince superior workmanship. Parcel post given prompt attention.

RALPH R. EDWARDS

When you think of Life Insurance—Think

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

See W. A. Church, local representative GO TO CHURCH FOR INSURANCE

H. T. Botts, Pres. Attorney at Law

John Leland Henderson, Secy. Treas.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public

Tillamook Title and Abstract Co.

Law, Abstracts, Real Estate, Insurance. Both homes

TILLAMOOK, OREGON

Shoe Repairing

Laces, Oil, Polish, Grease, etc., Call on.

SNODGRASS

The Shoe Doctor.

Todd Hotel Bldg.

Professional

Photography

Roth in portrait and commercial work.

Also the best of framing may be found at the

Ovo Studio