VERNONIA EAGLE

Issued Every Friday.

$1.50 Per Year.

Entered as second-class matter August 4, 1922, at the post office at Vernonia, Oregon, under the Act of March 3. 1879.

Advertising Rates—25cts per inch, single column measure, each week. We collect for advertising the first of every month.

PAUL S. ROBINSON,
EDITOR AND OWNER.

THE Womans' Club, of Rainier, has purchased street signs that have been put up over the city.

TIME in its speed record has made such time that it is hard to realize that Christmas is nearly here again.

RAINIER is gaining in population rapidly and the future prospects for our neighbor city are, indeed, bright. Two new sawmills building there, many ne houses and eventually an interstate bridge will build between Rainier and Longview.

"OREGON LABOR PRESS issued its Convention and Labor Day Annual last Friday. With its 72 pages and cover full of illustrations, splendid ads and write-ups, it is, indeed, a work of art and a magazine of beauty. It contains much valuable publicity for Oregon that will reach all corners of the nation.

Chicago will get the Republican National Convention next June, The business men raising $125,000 to meet expenses and rent. New York will get the DemocraticConvention, by raising $300,000. The cities will gain in publicity to that extent they believe. Shelby, Montana, didn't bid for either convention.

"THE color scheme" prevails in Portland, and as the new arrival passes through the depot, if he isn't color blind, he imagines he is ne ring the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. Here awaits him with outstretched arms the "Yellow Cab Co.," the "Red Top Cab," the "Black and White Cab," the White Top Cab" and before he gets down the line he feels blue.

SOME of the young men who are arrested for bootlegging and other offenses, look upon imprisonment as a sort of a joke, in which view the public does not share. The sooner these mislead young men learn that they have been used as cat's paws for older men who make the moonshine and get the boys to peddle it, they will not seek to hide the identity of the shrewd moonshine operators, who ought to be in jail themselves. The words of a boy's father and mother and of his real friends are disregarded, and the advice of the man who would ruin them socially and morally, has a far greater weight with them. No one has any use for a hardened criminal; but there are thousands of people who are willing to help and aid a boy, who, having seen the error of his way, shows a determination to reform and make a man of himself. Boys, think it over.—Tillamook Headlight.

W. L. Thompson and Arthur Jones, Vice Presidents of the First National Bank, of Portland, were Vernonia visitors Tuesday, calling on W. O Galaway, President of the Bank of Vernonia. Both gentlemen were delighted with the substantial growth of our city and spoke in encouraging terms of our immediate future prospects. Vernonia is favorably commented on all over the state.

GOV. WALTON, of Oklahoma, certainly "got his." Oklahoma citiz ns held their election Monday in spite of threats from the governor. They don't like his telling them when to go to bed or what they shall wear. They don't like his calling out the National Guard at the state's expense in his endeavor to have his own way. They voted. And it was an orderly election as was ever held. They voted for an amendment authorizing their legislature to convene to consider impeachment charges. Walton killed himself. He couldn't stand the prosperity and the dignity and power of his job. It went to his head. He can go back to selling electric light globes.

A scientist tells us that most men are right handed because our ancestors were warriors. And some men are southpaws, we presume, because their ancestors were innocent bystanders. Ain't science wonderful!

A sleep questionnaire taken by a college showed one student in the habit of reaching his room at 5 a. m. He will be just the hairpin one of these days for somebody who is looking for a wide-awake young man.

THE FARMER'S NEW POSITION

By WALTER W. HEAD, First Vice-President American Bankers Association

Walter W. Head

The farmer today is more than a tiller of the soil. He is a business man. Raising crops is only a part of his business, if he is a real up-to-date Twentieth Century farmer. Problems of marketing, distribution and financing are equally important.

The complexity of our modern economic organization makes it necessary for the farmer to understand and assist in solving these problems if he is to succeed. In this new role—as a business man—the farmer steadily has advanced to a better position.

There was a time when the farmer was dependent wholly upon private marketing agencies, whose interest was not always identical with his own, whose greed for profits sometimes outmatched consideration of the farmer's need. Today there are many great co-operative marketing organizations that handle a large part of the farmer's crop and win for him more liberal treatment from the private agencies which still handle the bulk of his production.

Today the farmer also has his own co-operative agencies of credit. If not satisfied with the terms upon which his local capitalist is willing to advance money upon a land mortgage, the farmer can go directly to the Federal Land Bank, which, by reason of tax-exemption and other advantages incidental to its governmental character, can loan money at a rock-bottom rate of interest.

In addition, the federal government has established another group of banks which permit the local bankers—by rediscount privileges—to extend the farmer credit for his current operations on a more favorable basis than ever before. If he thinks his local bank is not sufficiently responsive to his need, this same legislation enables him to join with other farmers in a co-operative marketing association and arrange for credit direct from the government banks.

New Credit Facilities

For years it has been the farmer's complaint—with considerable justification—that he, alone of all producers, has been forced to market his crop on the buyer's terms because of his inability to use his products, in storage, as a basis for credit. Today the agricultural credits act authorizes the acceptance of warehouse receipts, on non-perishable agricultural products, as collateral for loans, the same as in the case of sugar or other commodities of commerce.

These developments have relieved the farmer from what seemed to be persecution by short-sighted, tight-fisted, grasping grain dealers, landlords and bankers—for there were some bankers who were guilty of this very thing, who thought of the farmer principally as a weak and ignorant opponent in a game whose only stake was the collection of a high rate of interest. The farmer's suspicion of the banker arose because of misunderstanding, because he judged bankers as a class by the derelictions of a few. Today, with these sources of government-controlled credit available at his call, the farmer cannot charge or even suspect that the bankers are conspiring to do him harm.

As the real farmer has taken advantage of these opportunities, he has made himself a business man. Like other successful business men, he is equipped with credit to finance his operations, he is able to make use of labor-saving machinery, he is able to barter with buyers of his products as their equal.

WORLD'S GREATEST BANKING SYSTEM

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD
President Association of Reserve City Bankers

Conceived in the spirit of common good, for the best interests of government, banks and public alike, based on broad and correct principles relating to the nation's currency and credit, the Federal Reserve System represents the greatest piece of economic legislation enacted by an American Congress.

C. B. Hazlewood

The System's record of achievement through a world war, an inflation period of dizzy heights, and months of serious and costly liquidation. It is a matter of greatest importance that very earnest and patriotic thought be given to the two questions: How far has the system succeeded, and in what particulars has it failed, to give our country as strong and as useful a financial system as human mind can devise?

The hope and expectation of those who framed the Federal Reserve Act that the machinery set-up for the origination, distribution and automatic retirement of currency issue, which should be entirely responsive to the needs of trade and the varying conditions of business, have been wonderfully well realized. Every possible effort must be exerted to preserve the Federal Reserve System from political alliance and to keep its powerful influence entirely devoted to the building up of the greatest banking system in the world.

The first bank of the United States was established in 1791 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1811, the opponents charging that the bank was a "money trust" controlled by foreigners, a tool in the hands of the Federalists, and that the act chartering the bank was unconstitutional. Note the use of the words "money trust." We have the idea that this is a modern term. The suspicions which animate the demagogue today have not changed in a century.

The second bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1831, the reasons being a widespread belief that the bank was unconstitutional, the hostility of the states, the opposition of the state banks, the rise of democracy, and the envy and hatred which the poor always feel toward the rich.

Both banks functioned well and accomplished much for the country during crucial times. The downfall of both was caused simply and solely by attempts to place the determination of banking policies in the hands of political authorities.

The delicate handling of currency and credit, to the high end that the best interests of all may be served with special privilege to none, cannot be left to others than those who are competent through proven judgment and experience. The danger of politics in the Federal Reserve System is a real one; upon us is placed the grave responsibility of forever keeping the great system clean.

MAKING CAPITALISTS OUT OF WORKMEN

Festus J. Wade Says Anarchy Disappears With the Development of Thrift.

When the savings pass-book comes into a man's life to stay the red flag goes out. What the country needs is to bring about a condition whereby the man who works with his hands shall take the same interest in his affairs as the capitalist does in his. Probably the best way to do this would be to turn the workman into a capitalist. And this is exactly what he becomes when he saves his money and builds up a reserve fund. He remains a capitalist as long as he holds on to that money. The satisfaction of seeing his money reserve mount up will discourage the waster to take a layoff now and then. It will encourage him to work a full six-day week and thereby increase the labor hours applied to production.

The American people can solve any problem they set themselves to. We provided for a sound currency when the greenbackers and inflationists were routed and the gold basis established. The Federal Reserve Bank was established and solved a problem for which most people thought there was no solution. A number of years ago, when there was a crisis or when a bank failed, we all used to shut up our vaults tight and let nothing get out. Instead of bettering conditions we made them worse. Now if failures occur few people, except those directly interested, are disturbed.

Perhaps the most important problem of all right now is to do away with labor waste. It never can be done by preaching, by agitatian or by force. It can be done by selling the workman on the idea of becoming a capitalist. This can be brought about by the right kind of bank advertising. Who is there to say that an advertising dollar bringing about this result would not be a constructive dollar?—Festus J. Wade.

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIB
NO. 2146

HIGHWAY BUILDING GREATEST INDUSTRY

Trend Shown by Farmer's Need For Increased Hauling.

There are more than 6,250,000 farms in the United States, worth in excess of $70,000,000,000, a sum in excess of that invested in any other three industries of the country. Any up-to-date farmer tilling more than 80 acres knows that, given a road over which he can travel, he must have a truck or loose money to his competitor who has one. Assuming for the purpose of argument that one-third the farms in America are 80 acres or more, it is obvious that more than 2,000,000 trucks are needed on farms alone.

The present yearly production of trucks is 250,000. The existing number of trucks serving farms is probably not in excess of 500,000. The reason why use lags so far behind necessity is the fact that the trucks should travel 2,500,000 miles of road and actually do travel over less than 300,000 miles of road, for the good and sufficient reason that only that number of miles are sufficiently improved to make truck hauling economical.

Statistics gathered by the government show that, given a reasonably good road, it costs, per ton mile, 15 cents to haul wheat, 15 cents to haul corn and 18 cents to haul cotton by truck, whereas by wagon the rates are 30. 33 and 48 cents, respectively.

The American farmer is not a stupid person. Let him once realize how much he can save by a truck and he won't ask for good roads; he will demand at the polls that the United States Government give him good roads. He already is asking in no uncertain voice, which is why it can confidently be predicted that the industry of the future which will be the biggest in the United States is neither railroads nor automobile building (the two present leaders, except farming), but road making. When the farmers of the nation insist on having their 2,500,000 miles of mud tracks made into roads, highway building will become the nation's premier industry.

UNION SCHOOL MEETING

The High School meeting Tuesday had the appearance of "little interest" Now, there will be no kicks. Seven were present; five from outside districts. About $15,000 was voted on us to meet the year's expense. Next year it will take more, as more courses are needed. There will be more people to pay it to.