

FEW FARMERS IN UNITED STATES

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box of apples. Eighty cents freight on an \$8.00 pair of shoes would be one-tenth of their value on the apples.

The entire freight schedules should be revised and freight rates established more equitably by taking into consideration the value of the article transported as well as the weight.

Taxation

Thirty-two years ago a resolution was introduced in the Oregon state grange favoring the idea of an income tax as a means of making all classes of wealth contribute something to the support of government.

In 1923 the Grange was successful in securing the passage of an income tax law, and before the act became a law it was referred to the people and was endorsed by a good majority.

However, with all the facts and figures before them, the tax dodgers initiated a measure to repeal the income tax, and the voters, in 1924 cast their ballots for the repeal largely, I believe, because of the negative manner in which the vote was placed on the ballot.

The entire state, outside of Multnomah county, voted a majority of about 12,000 against the repeal of the bill, but Multnomah county gave so large a majority for the repeal that it overcame the wish of the rest of the state, repealing the law and forcing property to again assume the entire burden of taxation.

If the income tax had not been repealed in 1924 there would now be no difficulty in state funds, and the tax rate for state purposes would be only about four mills. Possibly one reason why Multnomah county gave such a large vote for repeal of the income tax was because the returns for the federal income tax show that over two-thirds of all the statements filed in Oregon come from that county.

The income tax measure submitted to the legislature by Governor Patterson is a copy of the Grange bill, with lower exemptions and lower rates, and even with its faults, it does establish the principle of a graduated income tax.

The legislative and executive com-

mittees of the Oregon State Grange have endorsed the income tax measure, and we appeal to every voter who favors an income tax as a means of re-adjusting and re-distributing the tax burden to go to the polls on June 28 and vote for this bill.

Conservation

We have many thousands of horse power of electricity going to waste in Oregon that should be put to work turning factory wheels, furnishing motive power for railroads, pumping water for irrigation and lightening the labor in household and field.

Many water rights for power purposes have been granted to the power interests in Oregon that have not been developed, and I believe a tax should be placed on each horse power, developed or undeveloped, of water energy in Oregon that has been filed upon for power purposes.

The proper control of the commercial fishing should add to our wealth for many years to come and prove a source of employment for many people. To secure this control the Grange, the state Federation of labor, fish commission and the fishermen's union initiated a measure as ordered by the state Grange session last year at Baker, and it was endorsed by the voters of Oregon by 30,000 majority. However, the fish interests have secured an injunction from enforcing the law, and in the meantime the wheels, traps and nets are all in full operation.

I am listing the following which I believe this assembly should act upon or refer to the subordinate Granges for study:

- 1. We must have a state income tax; vote yes for the bill on the June ballot. If it is defeated, we must initiate another.
2. A severance tax on all natural resources.
3. Consolidation of state government so as to eliminate duplication and unnecessary boards and commissions.
4. A state bank guarantee law to protect depositor will get his money back.
5. Oregon should have an excess corporate tax law. California has such a law, and it brings in several millions of dollars of revenue each year, and it does not keep business out of the state.

Condition of the Grange

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report progress in the condition of the Grange in Oregon for the past year. The net gain in membership from April 1, 1926

to April 1, 1927, is 1227, making a total membership April 1, 1927, of 13,494.

The membership in 1923, when I was elected master, was 9701, so our net increase has averaged about 1000 members per year for the last four years, an achievement in which I think we can all rejoice.

Roads and Highways

I believe there should be some re-adjustment in the auto license so that the old car will not be forced to pay a license fee of from 50 to 100 per cent of its value. Probably the most equitable system would be to have a small license fee on all cars, then put the cars on the tax rolls, the same as all other property, assessing them according to their value and provide that the tax receipt accompany the application for a license; or, better yet, allow the license to be issued by the county tax collector of each county, and thus facilitate the securing of licenses and eliminate the mailing expense as well as congestion and delay.

A great many more cars would be licensed under this plan, as nearly all the old cars would carry license plates which are today discarded or left unused because of the high license fee.

The Majestic

"It, arriving on Sunday at the Majestic theatre, is the story of a little flapper who raises herself from the depths of poverty to the heights of affluence only because of that peculiar power, "It," which has been imbued in her since birth. People are attracted as soon as she enters a room, yet the one man Clara would like to win pays no attention until she gets him by a ruse, only to lose him when he suspects her of infidelity. Then—

Well, see "It." Antonio Moreno is featured opposite Miss Bow. Clarence Badger, director of "Paths to Paradise" and "The Campus Flirt," produced "It" with Madame Glyn's aid.

The unique story of a cowboy who turns sporter and breaks "beasts" instead of cows is told with a whirlwind of action and a rollicking sense of humor that is as rare as it is delightful in "Man Rustlin," Bob Custer's most recent picture for F. B. O., which will be seen at the Majestic theatre next Monday.

Marceline Day, who was featured in "The Barrier," "The Boy Friend," and other Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer productions, and who has just completed the leading feminine role opposite John Barrymore in his latest film production, is to be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at the Majestic theatre in "Rookies," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new farce comedy based on life at a citizens' military training camp.

An explosion finish, with Tom Mix rolling off a fifty-foot tower in a powder barrel, eluding desperadoes and returning to rescue a beautiful girl and his faithful pal just as a terrific powder blast demolishes the tower, provided thrills for the concluding scenes of "The Broncho Twister," Fox Films latest release starring Mix. This picture comes to the Majestic theatre next Thursday and Friday.

Electric Water Heaters Are Helpful to Poultry

Electrically warmed water is much preferred to cold water by poultry in cold weather, and the heat may be applied at a cost about that of running two electric lights, says a joint report of the Oregon experiment station and Oregon committees on electricity in agriculture. In extended tests pullets drank one fourth more warmed than cold water in freezing weather.

"Drinking water for poultry may be conveniently warmed with one of several styles of simple electric heaters," says the report, written by George W. Kable and F.

E. Fox, representing the station and the committee. "Heaters of 75 to 100 watts are about right for warming two gallons of water."

A three-inch "clamp on" heater can be bought for \$2.25. It will last indefinitely. Heaters to be immersed in the water cost about \$3. In an emergency a hermetically sealed electric soldering iron makes an excellent heater. Even electric lamps may be used for heating the water if they are fastened close against the underside of the water pan and both lamp and pan protected to avert heat loss.

Water consumption was increased 5 per cent during average winter weather," says the report. "Temperatures were above freezing; 90 per cent of the time.

White leghorn pullets laying at an average of about 60 per cent in mid-winter drank a quarter of a pound of water each day, about 44 pounds of water for each 100 eggs laid."

Saving labor is another advantage of heating poultry drinking water in winter. When slight uniform heat is applied no freezing of water occurs to make the poultryman heat the water every time the flock is supplied with drinkable water.

The immersion type of heaters may be used in any open top container; regardless of shape and material, wood troughs, pails, pans and earthenware jars. All the heat is applied to the water, and it is ready for use merely by plugging into a lamp socket. It is easily removed for cleaning the vessel. But it burns out quickly if the vessel becomes empty or if it is removed from the water while the current is on.

Evangelical Church

Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Rev. G. W. Plumer will preach at 11 a. m. The annual childrens day program will be given at 8 p. m. Sunday.

Page, Line and Paragraph

All poultry houses need openings in the back as well as front, so the chicks can get plenty of air during the summer and early fall.

Feed the beef calf as much grain as it will clean up in 30 minutes and still want more. Remove from trough any left-over feed and give less next time. Digestive disorders occur from feeding too much rather than too little.

The keeping of a flock of poultry by the home gardener is usually advisable, according to the United States department of agriculture, provided he has the room and can keep the chickens out of the garden during the growing season.

Keep in good repair fences around pasture where the calf grazes. Do not teach the calf to jump or be a rogue by allowing it to run at large or go through or over poor fences. Better have a gate for it to walk through than bars to jump over.

Timber when mature should, if practicable, be cut just the same as wheat or oats, no dead or diseased timber under any circumstances being allowed to stand. Heavy stands composed almost wholly of mature trees, however, should not be removed all at once unless the owner expects to provide for the new crop by planting.

Velvet beans should become an important factor in developing the livestock industry in the south and as a rotation crop which helps succeeding crops. This crop is the most vigorous-growing annual legume cultivated in the United States. One or more varieties of velvet beans can be grown successfully in nearly all parts of the cotton belt.

Power expense is the one vital factor in producing crops over which the farmer has control. The thinking farmer will keep down his expense at all times. It is important, therefore, that he study the relative advantages of animal

and mechanical power for his own conditions in order to convince himself of the necessity of raising colts for replacement purposes before the inevitable shortage in desirable work stock occurs.

The use of the combined harvester-thresher is so materially reducing harvesting costs that it is rapidly replacing other harvesting machinery in the great plains east of the Rocky Mountains, according to a study just completed by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Montana agricultural colleges. Harvesting losses attributable to the combine itself are generally less than with other machines. Harvesting with the combine, however, is not cheaper than with the binder and thresher unless 100 or more acres are available for cutting.

Most potato diseases are caused by microscopic parasites, principally fungi and bacteria, but weather, soil and cultural conditions usually determine whether a disease becomes destructive or not. For this reason the weather is mistakenly sometimes said to cause the disease. The cause of another group of potato diseases is unknown, but they behave like infectious diseases, except that they are permanently perpetuated in the tubers when used as seed. Hence they are sometimes called degenerative diseases, or running out.

"Inside" Information

Thousand-island dressing is a mayonnaise dressing in which chopped highly flavored materials are added. There is no rule about what these ingredients should be. Some of those used, and there may be half a dozen are hard cheese, hard cooked eggs pickle, olives, radishes, celery, green peppers, pimentoes, capers, and onion. It is easy to make use of small amounts of such materials as you have on hand, rather than to purchase special things to make this dressing.

The easiest way to make a brown gravy to serve with a roast is to stir the flour into the fat drippings and brown by heating carefully over a hot flame. Use about as much flour as you have fat. You will get a brown color if the meat drippings are almost entirely used, this is, if no water has been added in roasting the meat. After the mixture becomes brown, water or milk is added to complete the gravy. Another way to make rich brown gravy is to brown the flour before it is added to the gravy, in a smooth, polished skillet. Some housekeepers keep flour browned in this way on hand for gravies. Flour loses its thickness power when browned, so some additional white flour must be used in making a thick gravy.

Grapefruit can be served in a number of ways. As a breakfast fruit it is cut out in halves crosswise, and each section is cut around with a sharp knife. The seeds and tough center are removed. Granulated or powdered sugar is passed. For a first course at dinner the halves of grapefruit, similarly prepared, are garnished with a preserved cherry or strawberry, a bit of firm red jelly, some Malaga or Tokay grapes with seeds removed, bits of ginger, or other tasty preserves in fairly firm pieces. Grapefruit salad is often garnished with pimento. Or the grapefruit

may be combined with oranges, apples, dates, canned pineapple, or other fruit mixtures. The same ingredients with sugar instead of salad dressing are served as fruit cup.

Here's a reliable recipe for lemon pie filling: Mix 3 tablespoons of cornstarch with 1 cup of cold water and 1-8 teaspoon salt; place over the fire and stir constantly until thickened and the cornstarch thoroughly cooked—about 10 minutes. Add 3-4 cup of sugar, 4 tablespoons lemon juice, grated rind of half a lemon, 1 tablespoon butter and 3 egg yolks, well beaten. Cook for one or two minutes over steam. Pour into a cooked pastry shell, and cover with a meringue made by thoroughly beating the egg whites and adding the sugar and a little salt. But at a low temperature (250°F.) for 20 minutes, then raise the temperature until the meringue is a light brown.

Farm Market Review

Wheat.—The winter wheat crop in the United States is now officially estimated at about 90 million bushels less than last year and 57 million bushels less than the May '1 estimate. This had a strengthening effect on the grain market. About 38 bushels of soft winter wheat less than last year is expected which is a factor of some interest to Pacific northwest soft wheat growers. Foreign crop conditions are reported generally good but the yield of spring wheat throughout North America is uncertain owing to late seeding but favorable moisture conditions.

Feed Grains.—Prices for corn and oats softened a little last week with more favorable weather for corn planting, but the outlook for corn is yet very uncertain. Barley prices continued firm both in the United States and in Europe. The demand for barley at Portland was slow but at San Francisco demand for the better grades was active, choice shipping grades going at \$1.95 to \$2.10 per hundred pounds and feed barley at \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Butter.—The San Francisco market continued firm, but with good producing conditions and heavy receipts eastern markets weakened and trade was slow last week.

Wool.—The general situation improved last week. The Boston market was fairly active with mills covering part of their needs with new wool. Country sales in Oregon were made from 25 cents to 31 cents. The mohair market continued slow but orders for products picked up a bit.

Eight hundred fifty-four thousand and new telephones were installed in the United States in 1926, bringing total installations to 17,574,000.

St. Helena plans \$40,000 high school auditorium and gymnasium.

Casey's Rheumatic Remedy

A BLOOD TONIC. Drives out the poison of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, reduces pain and swelling of joints. Purifies the blood. Sold on a money back guarantee by the VERNONIA DRUG CO. Exclusive agent for Vernonia

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FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By F. O. Alexander

Tennis Courts - Tennis Courtsy



AFTER YOU - ALPHAZO

NO NO YOU FIRST MY DEAR GASTON

POLITE