

# Awakening Farmer Has Discovered That City Man Is His Friend

(From a bulletin issued by the information Service of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.)

A decade ago the American farmer regarded the city worker with more or less suspicion. For years he had been told that his poverty and hard times were due to the fact that the industrial workers got more than their share of the national wealth by reason of trades unions, which enabled them to secure a higher wage. The intelligent farmer of today does not believe all that he reads, nor all that the politicians tell him. In consequence, he has made a discovery that is revolutionizing the position of both farm and industrial labor in modern society. He has found that the producers of food and the producers and transporters of manufactured goods are each others' best friends and customers, and that an injury to one is probably an injury to both.

### Common Interests and Common Enemies.

The modern farmer has joined hands with the city worker because he realizes that they have common interests and common enemies. Even the most obtuse farmer now admits that deflated wages mean deflated prices for farm products, and that the same selfish interests which profit from the one profit from the other also. With this realization has come a changed attitude toward labor unions, because the farmer himself has learned that only by united effort and collective bargaining can he secure a fair price for his own product. In brief, the farmer sees that without the labor unions the worker cannot get a fair wage, and without fair wages the farmer will not receive fair prices. Indeed, instead of baring the unions, the farmer is now organizing unions of his own. Some of these go under the name of co-operative organizations, which market the product of all for the benefit of each. Others are called out and are "Farmers' Unions."

**Farmer Profits from High Wages.**  
This changed attitude of the farmer toward labor is summed up in a recent address by an officer of the National Farmers' Union before the state convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Union.

"You know—if you do not, you should—that the biggest and broadest and most profitable market the American farmer has is the purchasing power of American labor. You know that during the war, for the first time in the history of this republic, all labor was adequately paid and fully employed, and you know that during that same period, for the first time in the history of agriculture, you were able to get a fair price for your produce, because the laboring man was able to buy what his family actually needed. Let us not run away with the idea that there is any conflict between agriculture and labor. There are too many people in the country interested in driving a wedge between them. We are going to act together one of these days for a common purpose."

### Farmer Aroused by Deflation.

This drawing together of farm and city labor has not occurred over night. The recent deflation which plucked the farmers' pocket to the tune of nearly \$8,000,000,000.00 and deflated agricultural values on an average of 75% in two years' time compelled even the most indifferent farmer to do some independent thinking. The farmers learned, for instance, that this \$8,000,000,000.00 did not go into the pockets of the city workers who were even more deflated than their rural brethren. On the contrary, low wages and low prices for farm produce impoverished them both for the enrichment of the same group of bankers, speculators and middlemen.

### Low Wages Ruin Wheat Market.

How quickly low wages cut off the market for the farmers' crops is indicated by the figures recently collected by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry appointed by the 67th congress. Chairman Sidney Anderson of this commission discovered that the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States had suddenly dropped from 6.57 bushels in the prosperous year of 1912 to 4.6 bushels in 1920-21. Accounting for this alarming decrease 22 1/2%, causing a fall of 236,000,000 bushels of wheat in our annual consumption. Congressman Anderson said: "It was due to the bad industrial conditions of unemployment and industrial depression." In other words, the country is suffering from under-consumption and not over-production. On the other hand, when the farmer cannot sell his crops at a fair price, he has no money to buy clothing and farm machinery and the city workers who make these articles are thrown out of employment. Between the producing classes, whether in field or factory, there is an inseparable identity of interests.

### Why the Farmer Spurns the Tariff.

Politicians have recently expressed surprise that the farmer is no longer greatly interested in the tariff. The reason is that the farmers have discovered that only about 10 per cent of the value of their products is exported to foreign countries. In other words, nearly 90

men is hard and tense. Taking the baby up may stop his cry for a minute, but it soon begins again. Walking, rocking, jumping him about will not stop the cry if it is real colic. If it is not colic, he will stop crying as soon as he gets what he wants. Babies who are constipated or overfed are often troubled with colic, and only when these causes are overcome will the colic cease. The treatment for an attack of colic depends on whether the trouble is in the stomach or in the bowels. If the gas seems to be in the stomach, give the baby one tablespoonful of hot water with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda in it; hold him up over your shoulder and pat the back a little; do not walk or rock him. As soon as the gas is belched up the colic will be relieved. If the gas is in the bowels the quickest relief is an enema of warm water in which there is a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. This may be given with a little soft rubber bulb-syringe. The abdomen should be gently massaged also. The feet should be warmed in front of the fire, then warm stockings and booties put on, and a hot water bag placed near them. Hot flannels should be placed on the abdomen, or the baby may be allowed to lie on a hot water bag if this is carefully protected by flannel so he can not be burned in any way.

months of their market is found right here at home, and the city workers constitute the largest part of that market. In fact, so great is this interdependence that unemployment of the city worker invariably brings hard times for the farmer. The farmer is not fooled as easily as he used to be, especially when he sees a high tariff urged by the same interests which have so recently deflated him. He has reason to suspect that some of the self-advertised "representatives of agriculture" at Washington are more adept at milking the farmers than they are at milking cows.

**The Myth of "The Good Old Days."**  
The farmers will not go back to the "good old days," within the memory of the present generation, when butter brought ten cents per pound, eggs were five cents a dozen, chickens were twelve and one-half cents each or \$1.00 for 12, while oats and corn brought from ten to twenty cents a bushel. Even with these prices, the farmer often got paid in "blue bills" which he had to trade out with the merchants who bought his produce. The basic reason for these low prices was the poverty of the industrial worker, who received but from 96 cents to \$1.25 for a day's work.

So long as hundreds of thousands of workers' families had to live on less than \$7.00 a week, farm produce brought almost nothing, and the farmers got only a pittance living in return for their toil. Conversely the so-called high wages of the war years brought farmers the most prosperity they have ever had. These are the facts underlying the rapid spread of the Farm-Labor unions throughout the southwest. They explain the expanding alliance of the two producing classes for political action. The most revolutionary discovery of modern agriculture is not the magic irrigation nor the marvelous yield of scientific crop production. It is the farmer's discovery of the industrial worker as his best friend, his necessary customer, and natural ally.

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### Health Talks

"Child welfare is a broad term used to designate all matters that have to do with the physical well-being of the child from the prenatal period through adolescence."

As we grow farther away from the animal world and become more highly civilized, instinct, which teaches the beast to care for herself and her young, falls the human mother and she must rely on the experience and training of those who have made a special study of children and their needs for aid in giving her children the proper care and training they require to guarantee them robust health and mental poise.

Thought for your baby's health, for strong, sturdy limbs, must begin long before his birth.

Below is a question and answer regarding colic, which will be of help to the young mother:

Q. "Little Paul seldom has colic, but sometimes he cries hard and I wonder whether he is having a real attack of it or simply wants to be taken up. How can I tell colic, and what should I do if he really has a bad attack of it?"

Ans. The symptoms of colic in babies are a strong, hard cry coming suddenly and returning every few minutes. The feet and legs are drawn up, the muscles of the face are contracted, and the abdo-



—This agency has planted an idea for you. If it bears fruit, you will reap bountifully.

—It has shown that your daily life is fraught with danger to body and health, and that

### Accident and Health Insurance

In the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company will enable you to meet the expense due to accident or illness, during which time your earnings may be cut off.

—Further, no one dependent on his earnings should fail to provide this insurance income.

### Ask about Insurance Income. SECURITY INSURANCE AGENCY

CHAS. H. REYNOLDS, Manager.

La Grande Oregon  
"In Home" Service

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## FAREWELL PARTY GIVEN AT PERRY

PERRY, June 3. — A farewell party was given Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Murry in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Colwell, who left for Portland the first of the month. The evening was happily spent at cards and in playing games, breaking up at midnight after delicious refreshments, consisting of ice cream and cake had been served by the host and hostess who were assisted by Mrs. Walter Thompson and Mrs. T. Hansen.

Mrs. Laura Braden, who has been quite ill for the past week, is able to be up again, but owing to her weak condition was unable to attend the Memorial exercises held in La Grande which she was take part in.

Mrs. Sarah Pehrman, of La Grande, spent the week-end at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Fred Pehrman.

Fred Wiseman, of Baker, spent Sunday evening visiting at the Colwell home.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Matson and children drove to La Grande Tuesday to attend the circus.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pehrman and their son Willard, spent Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Fred Pehrman.

Mrs. Abbie Braden left Perry on No. 17 Thursday, bound for her

home in Portland. She has been visiting here for some time.

Nearly every employee of the mill and planing plant took advantage of Memorial Day by either going fishing or attending the circus in La Grande.

The Perry baseball team played a game of ball Sunday which ended in the home team's favor. They were to have played the La Grande Palmer shop team who failed to arrive. The Perry boys expect to

journey to Wallawa Sunday to meet the Wallawa nine.

Miss Edith Hight left Wednesday, bound for Baker, where she expects to spend the summer with friends and relatives.

Misses Jessie Murry and Lila Allen spent Wednesday in La Grande on business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Plandorf were visitors in La Grande Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. Wise.

Fred Braden visited in La Grande on business Friday.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Chambers of La Grande, in spending her summer in Perry, and Mrs. Jones and family spent large banquet of table given by Thursday afternoon here on bus. the W.H.C.

Mrs. Golda Pehrman, who was a member of the '22 graduating class of La Grande, is spending her summer with her parents who make their home in Perry.

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# STAR Today Sunday

## Three Great Moments in a Beautiful Woman's Life



### PRISCILLA DEAN WILD HONEY

THE WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL BY CYNTHIA STOCKING  
DIRECTED BY WESLEY SUGLES  
UNIVERSAL PICTURES

Today Sunday

## You'll see

- 1. The Terrible Awakening.**  
Falling in the arms of the millionaire, Lady Vivienne awakes to find the doctor dead at her feet. Obsessed by the evil deed from England she sails for South Africa.
- 2. The White Captive.**  
Trailing across the African veldt she is captured by a wild man and kept in the desert. After many hours, twice the healing sun she escapes a man. A few moments of rest and she is found the terrible truth — she was a captive of a desert sorcerer.
- 3. The Terrific Flood.**  
Then comes storm, thrilling moments — the rescue, "the sting of wild snakes," the coward's confession, the riot, the explosion of the dam, the terrific flood, the rescue and, finally — happiness.

# TIMELY ADVICE

MR. BABSON speaks impartially, from the point of view of the business analyst. . . . When he says "increase your advertising" in 1922, we may be sure that his advice is based upon careful and searching study.

His message comes to reinforce the views of bankers, business men, and economists. The counsel of these men, enunciated recently in business publications, points to advertising as an indispensable factor in distribution and sales.

More and more we are coming to see the stabilizing influence of carefully planned advertising, as it affects not only the selling machinery of business organizations, but—equally important—the credit, the good-will, the prestige upon which their operations depend.

The Observer, speaking from knowledge of conditions in the La Grande trade district, adds this advice to that of Mr. Babson:

Study well the potentialities of every market. Send every advertising dollar forth to bring back results. Plan carefully. Advertising in 1922, properly conceived and placed, will exert a great influence on business.

# La Grande Observer

The Old Home Paper—Everybody Reads It.

# EXCURSION FARES EAST

## Lower than Ever This Summer

ROUND TRIP TICKETS ROUTED OVER THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Yellowstone Park	\$28.10	St. Louis	\$76.50
Salt Lake City	\$40.42	Cincinnati	\$101.30
Denver	\$64.00	Philadelphia	\$109.95
Kansas City	\$67.00	New York	\$142.40
Omaha	\$67.00	Boston	\$153.35
Chicago	\$81.00	To other cities in proportion	

Ticket Sales DAILY until August 31st. Return limit October 31st. The Union Pacific operates the only THROUGH SOLID TRAIN between Portland and Chicago. "OREGON-WASHINGTON LIMITED" Leaves Portland 9:00 A. M. Arrives Chicago 11:00 A. M. (third day) Through service also on "Continental Limited."

Every foot of the track is protected by AUTOMATIC SAFETY SIGNALS. Equipment is the best in the transportation world. Dining car service the very maximum of human skill and art. The service as a whole represents the supreme effort of the management to please and satisfy patrons.

Call on our agent when you are ready to go and he will do the rest.

J. H. Keeney, Agent La Grande, Ore. Wm. McMurray, General Passenger Agent Portland, Oregon

# STANDARD LAUNDRY CO.

Phone MAIN 56

LIGHT WEIGHT COLOR FABRICS CLEANED

SUMMER CLOTHES of light or dainty fabrics carefully cleaned, colors retained, by our methods. Get full wear, economize by using our service.

# D.A.N.C.E

OPEN AIR PAVILION  
UNION, OREGON SATURDAY NIGHT  
IMPERIAL PEP ORCHESTRA  
BIG TIME  
EVERYBODY INVITED

## AL'S ILLUMINATING STORE

Elm Street near Y. M. C. A. La Grande, Oregon



Patent leather, one and two straps for the little toes at a price that you can't afford to overlook.

5 1/2 to 8 at \$1.65  
5 1/2 to 8 at \$1.65  
Barefoot Sandals at \$1.00 \$1.15 and \$1.65

# The Bootery

La Grande's Only Exclusive Shoe Store  
206 Depot Street Phone Main 118  
Grover Smith, Mgr.