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Longees in Tweed and Corduroy, sizes 6 to 16	$1.98 to $2.48
Tweed and Corduroy Knickers and Golf Pants, 6 to 13	$1.48 to $2.48
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Flannel and Wool Blazers, sizes 4 to 16	$1.98 to $2.98
Belts and Suspenders, strong and durable	23c to 49c
Ties in attractive colors and combinations	33c to 49c
Serviceable Raincoats for Boys, sizes 6 to 16	$2.48 to $4.48
Boys half and all wool 4-piece Suits 2 Long Pants—short and long Pants 2 Short Pants, Your Choice, 6 to 18	$4.98 to $14.98

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Extra Heavy School Tablets	4c
School Pencils	1c
History Paper	4c
Composition Paper	4c
Loose Leaf Fillers	4c
Pencil Boxes, fully equipped	29c

THE BANK'S PART IN THE FARM PROBLEM

By H. LANE YOUNG
Member American Bankers Association Agricultural Commission

ONE of the most discussed and least understood questions regarding the farmer's problems is the part the bank has played, or is to play, in financing the farmer. The basis of co-operation between the two, however, is a very simple one.

H. Lane Young

Both sides are subject to criticism for the condition that exists today. The major share of the blame rests on those banks that have failed through disregarding fundamental principles in loaning other people's money, that have encouraged the farmer to expect bank loans without first putting his business on the earning basis which would justify a bank to lend him money.

One of the underlying reasons for the failure of so many country banks has been the existence of too many banks. With the limited business of the community divided among too many banks it was impossible for them to make enough money to justify the employment of officers with the proper ability to manage the bank successfully. Then the scramble for business was so hard that good judgment and foresight were forgotten in granting loans, with the resultant failure of the weaker institutions.

In the future, banks are not going to loan the money of their depositors without the kind of security that can be immediately realized upon in case the loan is not paid, or unless the applicant presents a sound and successful record of business operation—whether that business be manufacturing, merchandising, or farming.

Farming-Banking Interdependent

This is a perfectly obvious attitude, because country banking cannot be successfully and profitably carried on unless farming is successfully and profitably operated—the two businesses are dependent upon each other. There is no longer any question that the time has arrived for these interdependent businesses to reach a common ground of understanding of the requirements that both must meet for their mutual welfare.

There is no doubt but what the future prosperity of the farmer and the basis of cooperation between banker and farmer is the intelligent diversification of crops. It is necessary, however, to have the right conception of diversification.

The mistake that many farmers have made in attempting to diversify has been to invest too much money, time and land in a new and untried crop—sometimes a hazardous crop, or one for which no immediate market has been developed, resulting in a loss of the initial effort and discouragement of future efforts on a more conservative basis.

Disregarding the primary and essential principle of farming—namely, increasing earnings by decreasing the cost of production through the practice of building up soil by crop rotation and intensive cultivation, is responsible for a large share of the farmers' trouble today.

THE TURNER TRIBUNE

Turner, Oregon, Thursday SEPT 5, 1929

F. P. Rogers, Editor

Issued Every Thursday at Turner, Marion County, Oregon

SUBSCRIPTION $1.25 PER YEAR. Entered at the Postoffice at Turner, Oregon, as second-class matter, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and the country for which it stands. One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

State Control of Public Lands.

The proposal of President Hoover to turn all unappropriated and unreserved public lands over to the different states in which this land is located is the source of much comment and discussion by the press and others interested. If handled right there would be a vast ammount of benefit to the different states involved. In 1927 Oregon had 13,176,034 acres of public land while the state of Washington had over 26 million acres. If this land is handled through political graft as the vast ammount of public domain that was alloted to the state as school land was haddlen it will be a loss to the state in place of benefit. The school land was handled in such a manner that there is scarcely no income for school purposes derived from it. If the proposition is accepted a certain amount of the best land should be set apart to replace the school land that has been exploited and diverted to private use.

The commision that has been appointed to consider ways and means of ariving at the best solution of handling these public lands will have a man-size job on their hands. One thing they should keep in mind is that these lands are property of the public and not the private interests. They should see to it that these lands are administered for the benefit of the majority and not the minority. President Hoover has a string attached to the offer that is that all oil and mineral rights shall remain the property of the government

The whole cake and not the frosting alone should go together. The states should be placed under bonds with the federal government to develope the oil and mineral rights for the benefit of the institutions of the state that are at present draining the pockets of the taxpayers to support. This does not mean that the state should go into the business of mining or drilling for oil.

When iron was discovered in the state of Minnesota they disposed of their school lands and acquired bodies of the ore land which they leased to the steel companies and the royalties derived there from are placed in the irreducable school fund of the state with the result that very little money for the operating of schools and building new ones has to be raised by taxation.

Possibly there is not a great amount of mineral deposits in the public land of Oregon but the same rule could be applied to other products such as grazing rentals and revenue from timber sold. Whichever it may be the proceeds from this land, if it is taken over by the state should be diverted into channels where it would tend to reduce taxes. For this reason we contend that the states should receive the "whole cake and not the frosting only."

Old Age Pension

The fight for the Old Age Pension is being revived. The recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor, held at Tillamook, endorsed an old age pension. Experience has pointed out several defects o the former bills and an altogether new bill will probably be drawn for the next session of the legislature. It is highly probable the American Federation of Labor will present a bill for their own drafting. This bill will be presented to the various organization that are in favor of this movement. A bill that is stringint enough to bar any who are not entitled to pension will make those who are now dompelled to go to the poor farm, self supporting and independant. A bill of that kind should meet but little opposition. In states where the old age pension is in operation it is found that the cost is less than for the upkeep of the county farms. The Tribune beleive in an honest effort for the relelf of the aged and will lend its support to any bill for this purpose that will contribute to this relelf with the least possibility of graft.

Well, They Recognize Us

Uncle Sam won't recognize Russia, but Russia goes right along recognizing Uncle, just the same.

Comes now the Zernotrest or grain merger ala American—which is farming 3,000,000 acres, on 40 farms throughout Russia all acquired this year, and with more coming. At Verblud, in southeastern Russia, the Zernotest is establishing the biggest agricultural station on earth. The directors and plan-makers will be experts from agricultural colleges of U. S. west, notably Montana and Kansas. U. S. methods and equipment for big farming will be established, the object being to spread farms run in U. S. style all over Russia.

Not of much interest to the reader? It is recognition of America by the unrecognizable, isn't it? Also, set such countries as Russia and China at American farming and your $500,000,000 for American farm relelf won't answer, by several billions. Unlimited natural resources, unlimited cheap labor and most efficient methods of production—it's a serious threat.——Portland Daily News.

The above editorial taken from the Portland Daily News contains some pertinent statements that should make the American people sit up and do some serious thinking. Why has the United States recognized the Russian republic? Are they afraid the red influence will become greater if they recognize them as having a place among the nations of the world? If the United States recognizes and treats her as a sister nation they can come nearer an effective supervision of Soviet teachings by tresty agreement between the two great nations than they can if with hold their official recognition and say by that they refuse to welcome them into the great sisterhood of nations.

The above editorial hints at the effect on this country when this vast acreage of cheap land is brought under cultivation with cheap labor and modern methods of cultivation. Russia has forsaken the primitive methods of the crooked stick plow hand harvesting and threshing that was common 20 years ago. They have adopted modern methods of farming and modern machinery. The value of the modern machinery imported from the United States will probably mount in the millions. Would it not be better to lay aside some of our prejudice and recognize their ability and progress since the revolution? Which would be the most dangerous to this country, recognization and cooperation or facing the probability of millions of bushels of cheap grain coming into this country in the not distant future?

CRAWFORD

Mrs. Paul Walker of Portland spent several days last week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Thomason.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Farris and children of Salem spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Witzel.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Townsend and Mrs. Flora Martin of Salem spent Tuesday at the Raymond Titus home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kingsbury of Salem and their daughter-in-law Mrs. Louis Kingsbury of San Diego California spent Sunday with Mrs. Kingsburys sister. Mrs. P. E. Thomason.

Mrs. R. O. Witzel with a group of Turner ladies motored to Salem last Thursday to attend a silver tea at the home of Mrs. Pearcy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitman of Klamath Falls visited for several days with Mrs. Whitman's uncle, P. E. Thomason and family.

Raymond Titus broke his right arm recently. The fractured member is doing nicely.

Mr. Walker was a business visitor in Salem last Friday.

Mr. R. O. Witzel and daughter Helen visited Mr. Witzels sister in Woodburn Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Millie Stimpson and her son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Amity spent Sunday with Mrs. Stimpson's sister, Mrs. P. E. Thomason and family.

Mrs. H. A. Richmond of Salem and her sister Mrs. E. B. Karn and Miss Helen Karn of Wilder, Idaho spent Tuesday with Mrs. Richmond's daughter, Mrs. Raymond Titus and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wilson and family spent several days at Cascadia.

Miss Frankie Porter spent Friday visiting at the R. O. Witzel home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kruger of Puyallup Washington are visiting with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Thomason.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hale and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Steward and daughter Florence Shirley of Salem spent Sunday evening with Mrs. Hale's niece Mrs. Raymond Titus and family.

Owen Thomason motored to the coast for the Labor Day vacation.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by an order of the County Court of Marion County, State of Oregon, duly made and entered on the 17th day of August, 1929, was appointed administrator of the estate of Imogene Grant and that he has duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law at the offices of S. M. Endicott, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to-wit: August 22, 1929.

W. I. GRANT,
Administrator of the Estate of Imogene Grant, Deceased.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON EXECUTION

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion on the 11th day of May, 1928, in favor of W. W. McKinney, plaintiff, and against A. L. Hirsekorn and Mrs. A. L. Hirsekorn, defendants, for the sum of three hundred and no/100 dollars, U. S. gold coin, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 20th day of February, 1928, and the further sum of $75.00 attorney's fees, and the further sum of $11.50 costs, and accruing costs, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1929, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house door in Marion County and State of Oregon, all the right, title and interest which the said A. L. Hirsekorn and Mrs. A. L. Hirsekorn, defendants, had on or after the 11th day of May, 1928, in or to the following described premises, to-wit:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of a tract of land conveyed by J. L. Parrish to Catterlin and Hicks by deed date November 26, 1887, and recorded in book 34, page 588, of the Marion County Deed Records said tract being within the corporate limits of the City of Salem, as delineated on plat of Parrish's Addition "B" to the City of Salem recorded in book 1, page 80, of the Town Plat Records of said Marion County, thence Southerly along the West line of Fifteenth (15th) Street extended sixty-four (64) feet; thence Westerly at right angles with said Fifteenth Street and parallel with said South line of "B" Street one hundred sixty feet; thence Northerly parallel with the East line of Fifteenth (15th) Street extended sixty-four feet to the South line of said "B" Street; thence Easterly along said South line one hundred sixty (160) feet to the place of beginning.

Terms of sale, cash, unless bid in by plaintiff.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 13th day of August, 1929.

O. D. BOWER,
Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.
By W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County, Department No. 2.

Olive A. Hotho, Plaintiff,
vs.
Fred W. Hotho, Defendant.

To Fred W. Hotho, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer or appear herein on or before said date, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint on file herein, to-wit: for a decree of said court dissolving the marriage contract and the bonds of matrimony now subsisting between you and the plaintiff; awarding to her the care, custody and control of Luther Hotho, Louise Hotho, Arthur Hotho, Nelson Hotho, and Ernest Hotho, minor children of plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the court may appear just and equitable.

This summons is serve upon you by publication thereof once each week for four consecutive weeks in The Turner Tribune, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at the town of Turner in Marion County, Oregon, pursuant to an order of the Honorable L. H. McMahan, judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County, made and entered on the 31st day of August, 1929.

You are further notified that the date of the first publication of this summons is the 6th day of September, 1929.

B. W. MACY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Residence and postoffice address, 202 Gray Block, Salem, Oregon.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County, Department No. 2.

Leota Clough, Plaintiff,
vs.
Herbert O. E. Clough, Defendant.

To Herbert O. E. Clough, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, filed against you in the above entitled court, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons upon you, which period of time is four weeks from the 5th day of September, 1929, being the time of the first publication hereof, and if you fail so to appear and answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: to dissolve the bonds of matrimony, existing between the plaintiff and defendant, restore to said plaintiff her former name of Leota Wilson, and for such other and further relief as shall be agreeable to the principles of equity.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication thereof in The Turner Tribune a weekly newspaper published at Turner, Marion County, Oregon, pursuant to the order of the Honorable L. H. McMahan, judge of the above entitled court, made on the 4th day of September, 1929.

You are further notified that the date of the first publication of this summons is the 5th day of September, 1929, and the last publication thereof ber, 1929.

C. A. SWOPE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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