E. E. Pabilihed Every Friday. at Oreson city, Oreson, Pos

 TRRTON MEESSTY HEAM

|  | The Business Situatin <br> There is one very favorable feature of the business ation and one that is not fully appreciated. It opens situation, and one that is not fully appreciated. up a wide opportunity for profitable business. <br> That feature is the low rate of finterest. Back in 1920, the high charges for interest were one of the big factors that slowed up fusiness producerse who head to pay 8 to 10 per cent for loans sufficient to finance their andertakinges. felt that the overhead charge was too hibht The tenden was strong for them to cut down the ent <br> The scarcity of capital made it in <br> The sarcity of capital made it impossible for bus iness men to borrow the money they needed. Take the case of a man with $\$ 50,000$ capital, operating in a plant worth $\$ 25.000$, and having on an average $\$ 100,000$ tied up in materials in process of making, wages paid to la bor, bills receivable, etc UUder the old ocnditios needed to borrow $\$ 75,000$ after putting $\$ 25,000$ into his plant. But under the inflated conditions, it would take him 2 z200.,000 ot finance e is materina land labor expense, and he would have to borrow $\$ 175,000$. Where pre viously his own capital had been 6 perc cent of his debts, now it would be only 28 per cent. his was a top-heary and dangeros condition of credit and the financial auloans on a vast scale. Producers had to restrict opera- tions. The business of the country could not be done $\qquad$ deflery could not be done <br> Now the process of deflation is completed as far as credit tooes Industrial enterprises can get monev in the financio <br>  that when interest gets down as os low wasin tiss in the past, $\qquad$ |
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## Into Each Life

List of Well Represente Attending List of those Attending
College at Eugene










Aurora Hops Are
Given First Place


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## KRASSIG \& HERNS

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## The Business Situatin

There is one very favorable feature of the business wide opportunity for profitable business. 1920, the high charges for interest were one of the big factors that slowed up business. Producers who had to pay 8 to 10 per cent for loans sufficient to finance their undertakings, felt that the overhead charge was too enterprises and reduce production.
The scarcity of capital made it impossible for bus Ine scarcity of capi money they needed. Take the worth $\$ 25.000$, and having on an average $\$ 100,000$ tied
up in materials in process of making, wages paid to laup in materials in process of making, wald
bor, bills receivable, etc. Under the old conditions, he
needed to borrow $\$ 75,000$ after putting $\$ 25,000$ into his plant.

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 But under the inflated conditions, it would take
him $\$ 200,000$ to finance his material and labor expense,
and he would have to borrow $\$ 175,000$. Where pre-
viously his own capital had been 66 per cent of his debts,
now it would be only 28 per cent. This was a top-heavy
and dangerous condition of credit. and the financial au-
thorities had to reduce it, and it became necessary to call
loans on a vast scale. Producers had to restrict opera-
tions. The business of the country could not be done
on that swollen basis.
Now the process of deflation is completed as far as
credit goes. Industrial enterprises can get money in the
financial centers for 5 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. One of the great-
est obstacles that has held back business has been re-
moved. It has been the history of business in the past,
that when interest gets down as low as is is now, human
enterprise and ambition take advantage of this favorable
opportunity and start up new undertakings. It will no
doubt prove so at this time.

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