

Thinks Judge Malone Benton County's Best

In the appointment of Wade Malone as highway commissioner to succeed R. A. Booth it is locally felt that Governor Pierce has made a hap-

py selection. Judge Malone is well and favorably known to a number of Monmouth people who believe he will make good in his important job. The Corvallis Gazette-Times in a recent issue had the following to say: "Judge Malone is one of the best

and most favorably known men in this section, regarded as absolutely above par in all that goes to make up a first class citizen. It is generally conceded that he has the technical ability and the good common sense to serve the state admirably on this very important commission. Judge Malone is an Alsea product and while in that valley made a business success that was more than casual. While there he was most instrumental in getting the road work done that made that one time inaccessible country easily traversable at any old time of the year. Then he came out to be county judge for Benton county and during his terms of office handled the business of the county to his credit and to the advantage of the county. Considerable first class road work was done during that time. When he went out of office he went into road contract work, and has been in the game more or less ever since; the recent months being in the automobile business."

Not Such A Bad Place

Ex-County Agent, Paul Carpenter, now stationed in Baker county, is one of the few who see things occasionally, not positively connected with their own individual welfare. It is such men as Mr. Carpenter who help to make country newspaper work possible. In the "Pine Valley Herald" recently he saw a communication from Monmouth and promptly clipped it and sent it to us. He says "It is sometimes of interest to see how we appear in the eyes of others."

We take the reader into our confidence and here is an extract from the letter.

"Last November we left Sunny California, I would say Windy California and were glad to get back to Oregon again. We were side tracked at Monmouth and really it isn't such a bad place. The town is filled with Oregon's splendid daughters and a few of her sons. They have a fine teacher's normal here. We are just two blocks away and room some of the girls for they are all 'girls' even if their hair is silvered by years some of them have given to teaching our boys and girls."

Instead of snow we had rain this winter and are now having nice spring weather with many beautiful flowers. Gardens are coming up and things seem to be growing well. Strawberries will soon be ripe.

The churches are well attended. In many ways Monmouth is an exceptionally clean town.

An Ex-Pine Valleyite,
Mrs. George Nestler

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Electrically equipped with washer and mangle. Home kind of washing done. Easy on the clothes. Lace curtains a specialty. Prices reasonable.

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make the best and most economical building material you can buy. In long wear and low cost of upkeep there is nothing that will compare with tile or brick.

The appearance of such a house is always attractive and it holds its selling value better than a frame house.

Drain Tile in all Sizes.
Ask us about them.

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This a good time to have your papering done. Let's do it.
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Hemstitching, Dress making,
Neckware, Stamped goods,
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Leave orders at Pembe
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Eighteen convicts from the Oregon state penitentiary are now employed at McMinnville, where they are cutting wood for the municipality.

With delegates present from all lodges in the Rogue river valley the Southern Oregon Odd Fellows association was organized at Medford.

W. F. Boettcher of The Dalles was elected president of the Oregon Retail Jewelers' association at the 16th annual convention held in Portland.

Dr. Clarence W. Greene of the Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York city, has accepted the office of president of Albany college.

The Portland Junior league has raised \$11,000 dedicated to the support of the children's orthopedic clinic of the university of Oregon school of medicine.

The annual Jersey picnic for the members of the Linn County Jersey Cattle club will be held at the J. G. Holt farm near Gilkey station on May 19.

Charles M. Snider, for the last eight years editor and publisher of the Wasco News-Enterprise, died suddenly at his Sherman county home of heart disease.

A wage advance of 40 cents a day for employees of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company and the Shevlin-Hixon company of Bend, has been announced.

Irrigon claims to have produced the first strawberries grown in Oregon this season. N. Seaman and son made their first picking from a small garden patch May 3.

Winter wheat in Oregon showed a very decided improvement during April and a production of nearly 19,000,000 bushels is forecast by the bureau of agricultural economics.

Twenty-four market roads have been designated by the Linn county court upon which the state and county market roads funds will be expended. A total of \$88,582.66 is available for this work.

Twenty-four feet of snow blocks the McKenzie pass at the summit of the Cascades, according to Harry G. Hayes, trapper and guide of McKenzie bridge, who crossed the summit a few days ago.

Astoria has been designated as a quarantine port for ruminants and swine arriving from a foreign country as the result of a new order issued by the United States department of agriculture.

A cablegram has been received at Oregon City from Edward E. Brodie, minister of the United States in Siam, now en route with his family to the United States, that they have canceled their tour in China and are coming direct to the United States via Japan. They will arrive May 29.

BUSINESS CHAOS IN EDISON-FORD MONEY SCHEME

Would Open Way for Political Meddling With Business and Complicate the Conduct of Trade and Finance.

The weaknesses of the Edison-Ford commodity money scheme to abolish the gold standard and to do away with monetary instability, interest charges and speculation in farm products are exposed by William T. Foster, Director of the Pollack Foundation for Economic Research, in an article in the Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science. He shows that the only result of the plan would be to aggravate the evils it aims to cure. There is presented herewith the first of a series of articles, prepared by the American Bankers' Association, reviewing Mr. Foster's argument.

The plan provides, Mr. Foster explains, for government built, owned and controlled warehouses, to which producers might bring basic commodities raised on American soil, on which they wish to borrow money. A government agent would grade the producer's goods and hand him two pieces of paper—a mortgage certificate and an equity certificate.

The Edison-Ford Plan

The mortgage certificate could be exchanged at any national bank for Federal Reserve notes up to 50 per cent of the average value of the goods for the previous twenty-five years. In this way the producer would obtain a loan of money without incurring any expense for the use of the money and he would still own the goods.

"His equity certificate is his evidence of ownership," Mr. Foster says. "He may keep it, sell it or present it at a bank as security for a loan. He or anyone to whom he sells it can present it at any time within a year, together with the exact amount of money that has been loaned, and receive the goods."

"If the goods are not removed within one year the Government must sell them and thus get back the money it has loaned. This is to prevent an accumulation of goods and to make sure that the money will be self-cancelling. As soon as the farmer repays the loan or the Government sells the goods an amount of money is destroyed equal to the amount that was advanced. This, in all essentials, is the Edison commodity-money plan."

More Taxes

"Most men will be impressed by the fact that it involves additional taxes, additional corps of political appoint-

ees and a vast extension of government control over industry. If the special privilege of borrowing money without interest is really a boon and is granted only to certain groups of producers, the list to be changed from time to time, somebody must decide who are to be the favored groups, and whether that somebody is Congress or Federal warehouse directors who are subject to partisan appointment and removal, the question who is to receive free money will undoubtedly remain in politics and will recurrently become of great moment as election day approaches.

"Mr. Edison contends that his commodity dollars will be sounder than gold dollars because 'there in the warehouse lies the actual wealth, the things we eat and wear and must consume to live.' At first, he says, only a few basic commodities are to be accepted, such as grain, cotton, wool, rice, legumes, fats, flax and tobacco. Manufactured articles, he warns us, will not be satisfactory for this purpose."

"If, then, a warehouse full of tobacco guarantees the soundness of the notes issued against it they must be redeemable in tobacco. They are, in fact, Federal Tobacco notes. The plan must provide in like manner for Federal Flax notes and so on. Furthermore, there would have to be as many different kinds of tobacco notes as there were grades of tobacco. Everyone who used money in exchange would need to have at hand the latest market quotations on all products accepted for storage, as they approached in market value the established loan value, in order to estimate the relative values of different kinds of dollars."

Salt Cod Notes

"Everybody would have to observe carefully whether he had Grade A Kipper Herring notes or Grade X Salt Cod notes. If there was a strike of bituminous coal miners he would hoard Bituminous Coal notes. If there was a slump in cotton he would try to get rid of Cotton notes."

"Consider, on the other hand, the simplicity and definiteness of a gold-backed dollar. All the world knows precisely what is meant by the convertibility of a paper certificate into gold. All the world accepts the gold in exchange. Its value is known in every market. It is readily tested, stored, preserved, divided, transported. Moreover, there are the gold reserves, maintained for the very purpose of conversion and for no other and available on demand."

"From one of Mr. Edison's authorized statements, however, it seems that his plan does not provide for Federal Tobacco notes, Federal Fish notes and the like. In fact, it provides for no new kind of money whatever. No matter what commodity the farmer deposits with Federal agents, he takes his mortgage certificates to a national bank and there exchanges it for Federal Reserve notes. They are just like any other Federal Reserve notes."

"Very well. If there is nothing more than this in the much-discussed Edison plan for a commodity money that is sounder than gold money this part of the plan vanishes into thin air. The Edison money is not sounder than gold money, for it is gold money."

Eighty-Five Years a Mormon



Michael Redmond of Salt Lake City, Utah, 101 years old, for 85 years member of the Church, is the oldest living Mormon. He attended the recent annual conference.

poem by UNCLE JOHN

Of anything that comes my way, I've been inclined to taste. . . . It's been my privilege to see that nothin' goes to waste. . . . an' when a feller boosts me, from the bigness in his heart, I tell him that I'm "much obleeged." . . . I allers do my part.

TIPS

If I get in a mud-hole—an' my neighbor pulls me out, I'm apt to do the same for him—it's only turn about. . . . I never let a favor pass without a recompense, as any other man would do, that's got a lick of sense. . . .

But, when it comes to givin' "tips" there's a principle at stake. . . . Their blame extorted hand-out is a holdup an' a fake! I try to pay my hired help the wages that's their due, but as to funder dividends, I'm a tight-wad through an' through!

They bait me in the varnished kyars, an' places where I eat. . . . They flatter me from every hand—you never seen the beat! They even call me "Senator" when I am off the range,—and that's why I'm so devilish slow in partin' with my change!

Richard Lloyd Jones tells How to Eliminate All Taxes

FOLKS are funny when it comes to running their common business. You think you run your business pretty well. I think I run my business pretty well. We all like to think we run our own individual business about as well as it can be run. We live pretty well and all said and done we are all pretty successful. Yet we complain bitterly about taxes.

Taxes consume much of our income which, could we use it for ourselves, would greatly multiply our pleasure, increase our comfort and embellish our joys in life.

Why should we have burdensome taxes? We don't have to have them unless we want them. We complain about taxes as if they were being imposed by some tyrannical imperialistic master who has us by the throat and at whose feet we are helpless.

What is the government? The government is you and I—we who think ourselves so decently smart, such clever business men. While we boast of our ability to run our individual business we complain against our utter inability to wisely administer our common business.

Contemplate the post office. With all its faults it is a wonderful institution,—more wonderful than any private business. It is our common business. Your business and my business is absolutely dependent upon it, and we run it so well that we can send a letter from Chicago to San Francisco for two cents. If the American Express Company were operating the post office, you would pay a good quarter for the delivery of that letter, and don't you forget it.

When it comes to handling the big package, our actual trade, we hand it over to a private company

that is conducting our common business and soaking us for it. The railroads conduct our common business. We do not run this which is OUR business. We let private interest here impose itself on our business. Every business in the United States is as dependent on the railroad as it is on the post office. We complain about freight rate when the railroads go to the Interstate Commerce Commission and insist they have a right to dividends.

We give away franchises, recklessly, and then we do not insist on the contract with the recipient of the franchise being enforced.

New York City stands on an island but little more than a mile wide and about fifteen miles long. That little island is so crowded with people that its real estate has the highest assessment of any land in the world. And yet if New York City had not given away her water front, she would earn enough money today from dockage tolls to obliterate all land taxes. She wasn't smart enough to do it. And the New York business man thinks he's the smartest ever. What are you doing in your town that may be just as foolish?

There are certain business enterprises upon which every other business is wholly dependent. If we were smart enough to own and operate the business that is the common denominator of all individual business we would be able to conduct our individual business better and we could run the common business with a profit for US that would wipe out the tax assessment about which we complain and which, because we are poor business men, we have imposed upon ourselves.



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J. E. Winegar, Proprietor