



Success Depends on Thrift

No matter how little or how much you have, final success depends on Thrift and Thrift means SAVING. Start with only \$1.00 if necessary but—START! The privileges of saving are brought to you in an ideal way at this Bank with its manifold services, its unquestioned safety, and its many conveniences.

It only takes \$1.00 to get your name on a savings pass book. Why not do this the first thing tomorrow? When you do, we will present you with a Liberty Bell Savings Bank to assist in building up a Savings Account.

First National Bank

MONMOUTH, OREGON

Officers—IRA C. POWELL, PRES. J. B. V. BUTLER, VICE PRES. F. E. CHAMBERS, CASHIER; C. C. POWELL, ASST. CASHIER

Directors—J. B. V. BUTLER, CHAIRMAN; WM. RIDDELL, I. M. SIMPSON, G. A. CONN, D. R. RIDDELL, IRA C. POWELL

Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Oxfords and pumps at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2

New Fall and Winter stock in.

Heavy shoes, rubbers, etc.

CHARLES M. ATWATER

Post office block Phone 6802

State Market Dep't.

By C. E. Spence, Agent.

It is indeed an extraordinary economic condition that wages and all living expenses should steadily advance, month after month, while the products of the farm, on which millions depend for food, are so low that the most of them bring less than the cost of production to the growers.

All industries except agriculture are generally prosperous; there is a nation-wide demand for labor, and wages in most industries are high. Farming, alone, seems to have collapsed. Wheat at one dollar a bushel, with other farm products at present prices, would be all right for producers if other prices were in proportion. As the unjust situation now is, the grower gets less than it cost him to produce wheat, beef, apples, small fruits and many other products, while he has to pay nearly double for implements and other working and living necessities.

A binder that costs the farmer \$175 in 1914, now costs \$260, according to statistics of Charles T. Michaels; a sulky plow that was \$37 now is \$54; a wagon that retailed for \$80 before the war now costs \$135 and labor that cost the farmer \$1.50 per day now comes at double that scale.

Wheat at 90 cents per bushel to the farmer, when freight is deducted, is 1 1/2 cents per pound, while the wholesale price of middlings, \$38 at this writing, \$36 at the mill, is nearly 2 cents per pound, a higher price than the grower gets for his whole wheat. While the grower gets but 1 1/2 cents for wheat the price of flour is nearly four cents per pound and the price of bread is from seven to ten cents.

The obvious cause of this unequal condition of values is that nearly all industries of the country are so strongly organized they can fix and maintain selling prices, and labor likewise through organization can demand and obtain high wages. Only unorganized labor has a low wage scale.

And the manifest remedy for the deflated and desperate condition the farmers are in, is to follow the rule of big business industries and big labor organizations and refuse to take the deflation of the whole nation.

Farmers can just as well regulate their production and determine a fair price for their goods as the shoe manufacturer, the implement factory, the oil combinations, the sugar trust or any other of the price controllers of the country's necessities.

But there is a limit to the price that any combination may exact—there is a limit to what the public will stand. Nearly all combinations of capital recognize a dead-line and fear a public buyers' strike.

All over the United States farmers are taking up the one remedy that seems will give them relief from the present unbalanced and unjust condition that is forced upon them—co-operation. If they will use this group organization to help consumers as well as themselves, they will have wonderfully helped the prosperity of the country as well. If they use the combination power for the sole purpose of forcing a higher price for products, without working to reform the distributing system, they will have accomplished little for permanent good.

There is far too great a spread between the producer and consumer. Farm co-operators have a great opportunity in their organizations to invade this middle profit field and reorganize the wasteful and expensive system. Consumers have equal opportunity to co-operate with the growers and come half way for the products. With the two-thirds middle expenses between them cut to the barest necessary expense, and with perhaps producers and consumers being their own middle men between the grower and the retailer, then price-control on the part of the farmer to the extent of a fair return for his labor, would not add to the high retail prices, against which the homes are now protesting.

Bees are tempted to more frequent swarming when located near tall trees, which also make the recovery of the bees more difficult and uncertain.

The Herald

Entered as second-class matter September 8, 1908, in the post office at Monmouth, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RICHARD B. SWENSON
Editor & Publisher
MONMOUTH, OREGON

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

Subscription Rates

One year	\$2.00
Six months	\$1.00
Three months	75 cts



Monmouth Meditations

The editor and the Herald both have birthdays this week. Volume 15 of the Herald is completed and this issue is number one of volume 16. As for ye old, he has just rounded out a smooth, round half century.

The letter from C. E. Spence, state market agent, printed in another column presents some very pertinent facts. Its comparison of the prices paid for farm products with that paid for labor and other products are too true to be denied. At the same time hundreds of farmers can be found in the country who deny that evils of this sort can be corrected by organization of the kind which ties a man up for a period of years and forces him to agree that his crop shall be pooled through the organization. The trouble with this sort of thing is that the officers of the organization and directors of the pool are guaranteed their wages while the grower and producer is not guaranteed anything. He takes what is left. Too often the officers and organizers devote more time and brains to perpetuating their jobs than in securing returns for their patrons. The average man is usually suspicious of people whom he knows and does business with and as a rule, prefers to do business with strangers. The stranger with a plausible scheme finds him a ready victim. He falls readily to appeals to class and is barely out from the influence of one set of prophets before a new set arises. The result is he is constantly swayed by conflicting emotions. This sort of thing makes an unstable mass out of which to form an aggressive business organization. The time may come when the producers of a given article can be welded into a compact mass, as the coal miners and operators are welded at present, but it is a long way off.

Under present conditions we believe another plan would work better. The butter business of America never stood on a better basis than when prices were made by the Elgin Dairy Board. Membership in the Board was confined to representatives of producers who met on Monday of each week and reviewed the market situation and made the butter price for the ensuing week. The quotation gave permanency and stability to the butter market. Contracts were based on it. It finally acquired such vogue that Liverpool quotations used it as a basis.

Then the government interfered. It was held that the price quotation for the period of a week was a violation of the Sherman law and was a combination in restraint of trade. Now the tendency of the Elgin Board was not toward exorbitant prices. It had constantly to keep in mind the laws of supply and demand and the quotation on the following week frequently reflected whether they had under-guessed or over-guessed the supply.

The employing printers of America, known as the Typothetae, have maintained a price list, changed monthly, according to the fluctuating cost of paper and labor and suggesting fair prices to be paid for printing. Recently the government forbid the cir-

ulation of this price list saying it was in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman law.

You may go to the packers, the machinery men, the various wholesalers and you will find a decided harmony of prices. One wholesale shoe man holds his product at about the same price as other wholesale shoe men, and the same thing prevails in other lines. They evidently have some method of reaching a price agreement that is not observed by the government.

Now instead of passing new laws we suggest that an old one be repealed. The Sherman anti trust law has long outlived its usefulness. Experience demonstrates that where a business grows beyond a certain size it becomes top-heavy. At any rate the right of united growers or producers of any commodity to suggest a price should be recognized. The supply will always have to be reckoned with but a group of representatives of the producers of wheat, for instance, with statistics of production at hand and the demand before them, could at regular intervals set prices that would immensely stabilize the industry and free it from much of the speculation that curses it at present. Such price making is no different than the more compact industries do at present and what is fair for one is fair for the other.

Possibly there may have been more severe convulsions of nature than the recent disturbances in Japan, but it is not recorded that any ever occurred where there was the same congestion of population and the same loss of life. Two hundred and sixteen distinct earth shocks have caused a loss of life estimated at over two hundred thousand. Fire and flood have added to the misery and want and suffering among the Japanese has sent a wave of sympathy around the world that is resulting in active aid wherever the machinery of civilization exists. The lumber trade of the west coast with Japan has been steadily increasing. There is little timber along the east coast of Asia. While our first and immediate concern is to succor the needy, it requires no prophetic eye to discern the effect upon western lumbering which the Japanese misfortunes will bring forth. For the good name of America it is hoped that moderation in price exactions will prevail in our dealings with the necessities of the Orient.

FARM POINTERS
For summer infestation of currant aphid the commercial nicotine dust has proved better than liquid sprays in tests at the experiment station. They were most effectively applied in warm, still periods. On small plantings the material was dusted on lightly through a cheese cloth bag, but on commercial plantings, with a knapsack duster.

H. W. MORLAN

Notary Public

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Etc.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Christian Church

H. C. Shropshire, Minister.
Sunday Services:
10 a. m. Bible School. J. W. Leask, superintendent.

11 a. m. Preaching by H. C. Shropshire. Subject, a continuation of the sermon on "The all authority of Christ".

6:45 p. m. Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor meetings.

7:45 p. m. Preaching. Subject, "A truly great man."

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 p. m.

Everyone cordially invited to attend all of these services.

Evangelical Church

"The Homelike Church"
Sunday School 10 A. M.
Mrs. Robinson Supt.

Preaching services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. By Rev. Franklin.

C. E. Junior and Senior 6:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

You are cordially invited to attend these services.

Baptist Church

Services Sunday as follows:
10:00 Bible School.

11:00 Morning worship.

6:45 The Junior and Senior Endeavor meetings.

7:45 Evening Worship.

Church Of The Nazarene

Rev. A. Wells, Pastor

Preaching each Sunday at 3:00 P. M. with Sunday School immediately preceding, starting at 2 P. M.

Prayer meeting each Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

Prayer Band meetings Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. Zeph. 3:12-15.

All services will be held in the hall over the post office.

Christian Science

Sunday School at 10 A. M.

Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock.

Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock.

Subject for Sunday, "Man".

RAT - SNAP KILLS RATS

Also mice. Absolutely prevents odors from carcass. One package proves this. RAT-SNAP comes in cakes—no mixing with other food. Guaranteed.

35c size - 1 cake - enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.

65c size - 2 cakes - for Chicken House, coops, or small buildings.

\$1.25 size - 5 cakes - enough for all farm and out-buildings, storage buildings, or factory buildings.

Sold and guaranteed by PERKINS PHARMACY

You Guard Against Burglars, But What About Rats?

Rats steal millions of dollars' worth of grain, chickens, eggs, etc. Destroy property and are a menace to health. If you are troubled with rats, try RAT-SNAP. It will surely kill them—prevent odors. Cats or dogs won't touch it. Comes in cakes. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by PERKINS PHARMACY.

WANTS

For Rent: A small two-room cottage. Also rooms without board. Mrs. M. Beckley.

FOR SALE—Second hand Fordson tractor and Jersey milk cow. For particulars see Mrs. Carl Pollan.

Housekeeping apartments for four girls. Oren McElmurry.

Apple Boxes for Sale. 15c each. Inquire at lumber yard.

Oak Wood For Sale. Inquire of L. I. Bursell.

For Sale—Hall tree, Chiffonier, solid oak dining room set, (leather bottom chairs) and a solid oak sideboard. G. W. Chesbro.

For Sale: Three single beds, springs and mattresses. Oren McElmurry.

Wanted

A man to milk cows and do general work around a small dairy. Must be a good milker. Terms \$50.00 a month and board to the right person. Address Box 257, Monmouth, Oregon Phone 2405. 4t-50

Let me mend your furniture or file your saws. J. W. Howell 4t

Money To Loan

Plenty of it at 6 per cent, on city property.—Pay us back like rent.—Loans quickly made if title is good. Long time loans on farms—6 per cent and 6 1/2 per cent. G. W. Laflar, 410 Oregon Bldg. Salem, Ore.

For Sale

12 Acres of land 5 room house, barn and other out-buildings. Fruit for family use. On a paved highway. Price \$3600.00 terms.

9 room house, Corner lot, right close in. A peach for rooming purposes. \$2250.00

8 room house, Lot 82 1/2 x 165 feet. A dandy for rooming. Price \$2000.

5 Room house, close in; hot and cold water. Garage. Lot 75x182 1/2 ft. Fruit for family use, for only \$1200.

4 lots, fruit and berries, good barn on paved street. Only \$1,000. Terms.

7 Room house, 3 lots, fruit for family use. One block from paved street. Price \$1500.00. Terms.

A small house and barn on a paved street. Price \$650.00.

8-Room House, 5 blocks from Normal. Plenty of fruit. Splendid location. Price \$1500. Terms.

6 acres of land, small house, barn, fruit. Close in. Only \$1600. Some terms.

G. T. BOOTHBY, Real Estate



The Right Oil in the Right Place

The dealer who sold you your tractor told you to use only good oil—and your common sense tells you the same thing.

The only question is—what oil—and the answer is Havoline.

Havoline has been on the market for nearly twenty years. It was the first high grade oil sold under a brand name. Through its entire life, Havoline has maintained its reputation for the highest quality.

Use Havoline in your tractor, automobile, and stationary gas engine. Keep a five gallon can handy, or a steel drum (with faucets).

The dealer displaying the Havoline sign will sell you Havoline Oil in the grade and quantity you need.

Thomas & Horton
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

HAVOLINE OIL

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Uncle John's Josh

THERE'S MANY A MAN THAT CROSSES THE STREAM IN SEARCH OF WATER!



50
GOOD
CIGARETTES
10c



GENUINE
"BULL"
DURHAM
TOBACCO