

Shiloh Relief Corps, No. 28

Meetings held 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall, corner of First and Meridian streets.

Frances Woodruff, President.
Emma L. Snow, Secretary.

Newberg Lodge No. 104 A. F. & A. M. Regular Meeting Second and Fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

Visiting brothers always welcome. Order W. H. Woodworth, W. M.
Curtis A. Houser, Secretary.

Portland-Newberg Motor Bus Schedule Effective August 15, 1919
Subject to change without notice.

Leave Portland	Leave Newberg
8:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:45 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	

11:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Sat. and Sun. only Sat. and Sun. only

Reservations for Theatre Parties, etc., or for Special Trips call
Portland Phone.....Main 3314
Newberg Phone.....Black 120

HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE NOTES

"Agriculture—the mother of all industry, and the maintainer of human life."

This being true, we farmers must never forget our tremendous responsibility; and ever remember that "the art of agriculture will never rise higher than the level of the man who manages the land."

In working towards the common goal—to make this a better community in which to live—if we have the right spirit and are wise, we will say to ourselves constantly, "the world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded."

Putting it differently—we will all try to be tactful—and actually get results, rather than merely talk about it.

Most of us have many ambitions. One of ours is that Newberg be ten years from now, one thousand percent better as a "home community" than it is today.

It is the style these days to have a slogan. Aside from that, we believe in them. They serve to show where a man stands—how his energies are in the main concentrated. A good slogan is pregnant with enthusiasm.

We have studied this community somewhat for four and a half months. We feel we know the sort of campaign that will do the most immediate good.

Our slogan is, "More self-supporting homes, with better gardens and grounds."

Every business and professional man in Newberg will back a campaign to make this slogan good when he gets its full import.

The days of "home manufacture" are long since gone, but the days of "home food production" for everybody, regardless of "money-making" vocation, are just beginning to come. Not a home garden merely, that is only a starter.

It can be done, and what is more, we propose to show the world right here in our little community, "one way of beating the daylight out of the high cost of living."

Remember this always—the less actual cash you spend for necessities, the more you will have for luxuries, for things cultural, for luxuries.

Will the professional and business men back us up? We should say they will!

Ask any business man if he enjoys selling you a quart of milk, a dozen eggs, or a pound of butter at a big price with a mighty narrow margin of profit. He sees that harrowed look in your eyes and wishes he could turn everything economic topsy-turvy and give a "fair shake."

You seldom if ever hear anybody grumble—really grumble and get cross, we mean—at the price of a commodity or a service that isn't a necessity. Why? You know the reason is mainly psychological. We do not feel we are being "held up and robbed"—we realize we may have or go without, and in either case go on living quite comfortably.

We believe this to be actually true—that the more necessities each household in this community can produce—and the more commodities and service not really necessary our community, business and professional people can sell for cash to one another—the more prosperous and happy this community will be.

This is sound economics, and it is the sort of thing we want to work for in Newberg: "More self-supporting homes, with better gardens and grounds."

Nothing will increase the value

of your home and town property more at less cost than good, ornamental planting. Nothing will contribute more—aside from making the home "more self-supporting"—toward home and community happiness.

This department stands ready to help in every possible way to make good our slogan. Every effort will be made and should be made, to get the young people interested in this.

Have them produce as "home project work." Give them credit, at least on paper, for all they contribute to the family support. Let us get them to realize the value of commodities. And we older folks need to realize how capable these little folks are.

Come on—let's all work together! Oliver F. Kilham,
Director Agriculture Department,
Newberg High School.

AN HONEST DAY'S WORK

When labor organizes for the purpose of obtaining a fair wage and proper working conditions it is entitled to the support of all right thinking people.

When it organizes or uses its organizations to restrict production, it becomes a menace to the public welfare and merits universal opposition and condemnation.

The eight-hour day met with popular approval on the assumption that with the incentive of a shorter day labor would work faithfully and diligently.

It was not intended that labor should at the same time, either actually or relatively, become less efficient or less productive.

Had the public realized the product of a day's labor would thereby be actually and relatively reduced, the eight-hour day would never have been established except for female labor.

Labor is fed by products of the ranch and farm. The rancher and farmer have no eight-hour day. Crops are neither sown, cultivated nor harvested on an eight-hour scale; nor do they grow and ripen by any artificial formula, scale or rule, promulgated by man.

Why, as was aptly asked by a farmers' organization, should a farmer be compelled to work 88 hours a week to feed a city chap receiving higher wages who works but 44? Is it the divine duty of the farmer because he is not organized to feed the latter because he is?

Organized labor will do well to change its course. If it continues to abuse the eight-hour day by slacking on the job while labor in other countries with which we compete is producing to full capacity either our industries must topple and fall or the eight-hour day must go.

In other words, no arrangement can long prevail which does not maintain reciprocal relations between volume and cost of production, or which does not contemplate and insure that for a full day's pay there shall be rendered an honest day's work.

We can neither succeed as an industrial nation or people if we are going to spend one-third of our time in sleep, another in a rocking chair or limousine, and the remaining third trying to obtain the greatest amount of pay for the least amount of work. No industry, no country and no people can long endure or survive the blighting effect of such an economic antithesis.—Manufacturer.

HIGH PRICES

By Dr. Frank Crane.
The cause of high prices is not some mysterious, complex thing, but is perfectly simple.

In buying and selling there are two elements: First, the number of things there are to sell; and, second, the amount of money there is to pay for them.

If there are plenty of things and little money, things naturally will be cheap. If there are few things and much money, things will be dear.

This is a natural law. Neither statutes nor regulations of government can affect it to any great extent.

In the United States, and all over the world, we have been doing two things:

1. We have been reducing the number of things for sale. This we have been doing by a vast program of destruction. Huge armies have been desolating farms, burning villages, battering down factories and flooding mines. They have also been taking the steel and other materials needed in building homes or making ware, putting them into cannon, shells, gun-boats and the like and blowing them up.

Which is precisely the same as if you took the contents of your grocery and factory and the products of your farm out into the backyard and made a bonfire of them.

Besides this we have, in the war withdrawn millions of productive

workers from the business of baking, sawing, digging and other constructive work in which they were constructing desirable goods and set them to murdering, robbing, stealing, burning and looting.

And the process of reducing production did not cease when war ceased. The lust to fight and grab does not quickly die out. The laborers entered upon a glorious campaign of strikes. Whether strikes be good or bad is not here under discussion. The point is, they stop production of goods.

Roger W. Babson estimates that strikes in the two months of last August and September meant 11,729,000 days of idleness.

And a strike spreads its destructive influence. The strikers cease to produce; thousands of other workers are forced to produce less; other thousands, engaged in selling goods, are made idle; transportation falls off; all these persons, getting less wages, affect the storekeepers, wholesale and retail; and the whole vicious circle eventuates in loss of energy and efficiency.

2. Besides this falling off in the amount of goods, there has been an increase in money. Every nation has floated huge loans. Credit has been extended. Inflation has increased.

Hence, to reduce high prices, two simple things must be done: (1) Produce more goods, and (2) quit expanding the amount of money and securities. Paul Warburg stated the case clearly:

"If governments adopt a rigid

policy of preventing the further issue of government securities and money to cover current deficiencies, they will take the first and most effective step in combating the decrease of production, the rise of prices and the fall of exchanges. If they will not or can not adopt such a course they are headed for inequity and social and economic disruption."—(Copyright, 1920.)

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