Salvage Sale

Of the Big Wohlenberg Stock

Consisting of Ladies' Ready to wear, Dry Goods, Notions

& Shoes, combined with Stock of Mens and Boys Clothing

Furnishings and Shoes. These two large Stocks were purchased for about 30 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, by ROY F. ALEX-ANDER, who was very fortunate in securing them at such a low figure. Thousands of dollars worth of high-grade, seasonable Merchandise to be sold at less than MANUFACTURER'S prices; this being possible owing to the extremly low purchase price for CASH. With no former exception, the greatest Sale that Pendleton and surrounding Community has ever known will begin

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 9 A. M.

To miss this Sale, wil be doing yourself an injustice. Come, bring the entire family. We can outfit them for less than half you

Notice

No Goods Sold to Merchants; the public receives entire benefit of the radically reduced prices

are Compelled to Pay Elsewhere

Sale Conducted in the Room Formerly Occupied by

The Wholenberg Department

Notice

No Goods Sold to Merchants; the public receives entire benefit of the radically reduced prices



Ed. V. Price Clothes Made to Order

Our new Spring and Summer cloth samples are now on display and we invite your inspection. We guarantee a fit and general satisfaction. Cleaning and pressing given prompt attentiod. Reasonable charges.

Main St. Booher & Piersol, Athena



BARBER SHOP Everything Firs

Class - Moders and Up-to - date

RTUGS ATHENA

All the Luxury of the best box spring at 1/2 the cost NO DRAGGING NO PITCHING See the 'De fince Bed Springs at

LLER'S FURNITURE STORE.

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RAN-SOM INTO THE COFFERS OF

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

> By Peter Radford National Farmers' Union

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American The shells of the belliger ents have bursted over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the

People from every walk of life have work. Society has danced before the king; milady has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has plead with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserv-ing the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a Suropean port must pay a ransom o half its value or go to prison until the

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-opera-

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friend-ship, sympathy and assistance given n farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to per-manently assist the marketing of all

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted

viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bank-ruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary re-

More Pharachs Needed In Agriculture

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a perma nent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market t harvest time. The Farmers' Unions in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking than one-third of the crop and ware houses without a credit system lose per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one-too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the bank er, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under govern-mental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharach for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs

Billiard Tables on Bolio Rock Billiard tables supported on sond rock are among the novel tentures of a thirty-six room concrete residence located on one of the sample of the San Juan archipeingo in Paget soond Each table rests on a massive concrete base, which estends through so open ing in the floor and has its footing on as free from vibration as if it were a part of the island itself.- Popular No

best published in Japan 1.000 sees one notes that of that thee cora five provinces of that country.

THINK RAILROADS ARE EN-TITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

Products of Plow and Farmer Who Lives at Home Should Be

By Peter Radford. Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the applica-tion of the roads to state and interstate commissions for an increase in es, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.

The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to effectively meet the demands of commerce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. If in the wisdom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, then an increase should be granted, and the farmer is the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase shall be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resist

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without and with the power of organ ized tonnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product of the South, al-ready bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in com-merce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of pro-portion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in rates as is necessary without levying a further toll upon the products of the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad

between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates on staple farm products.

What is a Fair Rate?

We do not know what constitutes a basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would, for example, prefer that the rate on nogs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farm by raising his own meat, and a farm-er who will not try to raise his own meat ought to be penalized. We think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the pooror farmer cannot hope to possess bear

the burden of increase. The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards in other states and countries and who feeds his stock in foreign lands, pay the price of his folly.



We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and com petent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessar; elements of human thought and activity.

Education is a developing of the nind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men ave dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while sluggards sleep.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its

WE ARE LONG ON PRODUCTION, SHORT ON DISTRIBUTION.

By Peter Radford Lecturer National Farmers' Union. The economic distribution of farm products is today the world's greatest problem and the war, while it has phasized the importance of distribu ture and promises to give the farmers the co-operation of the government and the business men the solution of their marketing problem.

This result will, in a measure, com pensate us for our war losses, for the business interests and government have been in the main assisting alside of agriculture. While the department of agriculture has been dumping tons of literature on the farmer telling him how to produce, the farmer has been dumping tons of products in the netion's garbage can for want of a

The World Will Never Starve.

At no time since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden have the inhabitants of this world suffered from lack of production, but some people have gone hungry from the day of creation to this good hour for the lack of proper distribution. Slight variations in production have forced a change in diet and one locality has felt the pinch of want, while other surfeited, but the world as a

whole has ever been a land of plenty. We now have less than one-tenth of the tillable land of the earth's surface under cultivation, and we not only have this surplus area to draw on but it is safe to estimate that in case of dire necessity one-half the earth's population could at the present time knock their living out of the trees of the forest, gather it from wild vines and draw it from streams. No one should become alarmed; the world will never starve.

The consumer has always feared that the producer would not supply him and his fright has found expression on the statute books of our states and nations and the farmer has been urged to produce recklessly and without reference to a market, and regardless of the demands of the consumer.

Back to the Soll. The city people have been urging each other to move back to the farm, but very few of them have moved. welcome our city cousins back to the soil and this earth's surface contains 16,092,160,000 idle acres of tillable land where they can make a living by tickling the earth with a forked stick, but we do not need them so far as increasing production is con-cerned; we now have all the producers we can use. The city man has very erroneous ideas of agricultural conditions. The commonly accepted theory that we are short on production is all wrong. Our annual increase in pro-duction far exceeds that of our in-

crease in population Tencher—Johnny, name some myth-ical creature Johnny—The goat we're always afraid some one will get.—Ex-

There is still enough to satisfy one in spite of all misfortunes. -Goethe.