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NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Marrow County, administrator of the estate of Caldonia Sperry, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present the same with the proper vouchers, to said administrator at lone, Oregon, or to the law office of Jos. J. Nys, his attorney, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1923.
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INDUSTRIES ARE SHOW TO BE DEPENDENT

True Basis of General Prosperity Pointed Out

Washington, D. C.—The urgent need for a better understanding between the important groups of citizens engaged in agriculture, in industry, and in general business is forcefully pointed out by Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in a statement discussing their relationship.

"As our civilization becomes more complex," he declares, "the relationship between agriculture, industry and general business becomes more and more intimate. What hurts the one will certainly hurt the others. In general, what helps one will help the others. They must work together for the common good."

"There has always been a tacit recognition of our national dependence upon agriculture. We have given an intellectual assent to such statements as 'The farmer is the backbone of the nation.' 'A prosperous nation depends upon a prosperous agriculture.' 'Agriculture is the basis of national life,' an so on. The truth of such statements have never been driven home to us so effectively as during the last two years."

"The drop in prices which began early in 1920 is familiar history. Farmers were the first to suffer and suffer most. Taking prices of 1913 as representing 100, the prices of farm products in May, 1920, stood at 238. During that month they began to fall, and before the decline could be arrested they had dropped below the 1913 level, standing at 94 in December, 1921. Then we had a terribly vivid illustration of our dependence upon agriculture and the intimate relationship between agricultural prosperity and business prosperity. Many farmers could not pay current expenses. The ratio between prices of things the farmers produced and sold and prices of the things they bought was so distorted that they were forced to practice the most rigid economy and reduce their buying to absolute necessities."

"Great industries which depend directly upon farm buying were plunged almost immediately into profound depression. Thousands of manufacturing plants had a similar experience. The railroads suffered through reduction in freight on things farmers buy. Business of every sort shared the disaster. Hundreds of banks failed. Thousands of banks tottered along the edge of bankruptcy. Perhaps three million men were thrown out of work. The financial depression was widespread."

"The turn was reached in the winter of 1921-22, since which time there has been a gradual increase in the prices of farm products. Gradually farmers have been able to pay some of their debts and resume their buying. As a result there has been a steady improvement in business, until now there is general optimism. The ratio between prices of farm products and prices of other commodities is still abnormal. Until this ratio becomes more nearly normal the full measure of prosperity will not be restored."

"While the experience of the last three years has brought sharply to our attention the intimate relationship between business and agriculture, the existence of such intimate relationship is no new thing. A comparison of the farmer's purchasing power with business failures during the last third of a century tells the story in a graphic way. During the 10 years, 1890 to 1900, the purchasing power of the farmers was below the 30-year average; the percentage of business failures was considerably above. From 1900 to 1920 there was a gradual increase in the farmer's purchasing power. From 1901 to 1908 this purchasing power was almost the average of the 30-year period, while from 1908 to 1920 it was considerably above. The percentage of business failures dropped below the 30-year average from 1899 to 1920 with the exception of two short periods, one in 1908 and the other in 1914 and 1915."

"We have about 6,500,000 farms. More than one-fourth of all our people who are engaged in gainful occupations work on the farms. The capital invested in farming is about 70 billion dollars. The money invested in farm buildings, machinery and livestock, not including the value of the farm land, would buy all of the railroads in the United States and in addition a considerable number of the mines."

"The number of people engaged in farming is 80 per cent greater now than in 1870, but the volume of crop production in 1920 was 256 per cent greater than in 1870."

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the business man that the farmer be fairly prosperous. Conversely it is to the advantage of the farmer that business be fairly prosperous. It is not to the advantage of either the one or the other should be so prosperous that intemperate speculation and waste is stimulated, because adversity always follows such a period."

THE FARMER'S PROFITS

A man with \$16,000 capital invested would expect, ordinarily, to get about \$1,000 in dividends or interest. A man working regularly at any job requiring a combination of strength, experience and skill would probably expect \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year in wages, at present rates. Putting together money and manual work, there would be an income of \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year. There might be more if other members of the family contributed.

Compare with these figures the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, prepared after examining more than 6,000 cases, that the average American farmer last year, with an investment of \$16,000 and the combined efforts of the farmer and his family to make a living out of it,

produced a cash yield of \$715 an additional \$294 in fuel and food and \$202 gain in live stock and equipment. That makes a total income of a little more than \$1,200.

It is a remarkably poor showing, whether the farm is regarded as an investment or an opportunity for work, or both together. It shows plainly enough why farming in most sections of the country is unpopular today. On the face of these figures, anyone would say that the average farmer is wearing himself out and wasting his time.

Some of the loss, it may be, is chargeable to the farmer himself. Much of it is unquestionably due to economic conditions over which he has little control and which give him at present, an unfair deal compared with the industrial capitalist or worker.

Nobody is especially to blame. The situation has developed unexpectedly. Time, effort and intelligence will straighten out the inequalities. But readjustment has scarcely started, and until it is complete the farmer seems destined to have a hard struggle.—Pendleton Tribune.

BEAUTY SPOT MADE MOCKERY

Honeymoon Island, in the Pacific Ocean, Once Knew All the Cruelties of a Convict Station.

"Honeymoon Island," the nickname for Norfolk Island in the Pacific, is so called from a prevailing superstition that honeymoon couples who pass the first month of their married life there are certain to enjoy lasting happiness. Apart from the legend it would be an ideal place for a honeymoon, for it has been called the most beautiful spot on earth. This earthly paradise started its career as a convict station. The history of those early days is a tale of horror. Ruins of the famous "silent cells" are still to be seen. These cells, made of concrete, four feet thick, were just large enough to enable a man to stand up or lie down. On the walls can be seen the prayers carved by convicts. Known as "the tombs," the silent cells provided the worst form of punishment, and those confined in them rarely came out sane. Hardly a day passed without a murder taking place, and the convicts became worse than savages. Some even became cannibals. There are only eight families on the island. Money is very scarce. The islanders, however, are entirely self-supporting, and have everything they need, as well as a number of luxuries. The island has its own government, which is presided over by a governor sent out from Australia.

Taffeta and Lace.

Black lace makes an effective trimming for a frock of green taffeta. It is cut on very old-fashioned lines with a full, long bouffant skirt, and has a shoulder drapery of the lace which fastens in the front with a corsage bouquet.

Shaded Effects.

The use of chiffon in layers is a practice that is gaining in popularity. Sometimes half a dozen different tones are used to get the desired effect. Rose shading into delicate pink, or purple that blends into lavender or orchid are much liked.

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