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"Yes, the six months are up and our Holeproofs have outworn the guarantee."



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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Warranted Against Tears, Drop-Stitches, Running Threads, or Any Manner of Hole

Six pairs of hosiery or cotton are warranted to wear six months without holes. If any pair fails in that time you get new hose free. Men's Holeproof Socks, 25c per pair and up. Women's and Children's Holeproof Stockings, 35c per pair and up.

Such perfect hose would be far more costly if the output of the Holeproof factory were smaller.

But they're making Holeproofs for millions, and large output cuts the factory cost per pair.

They import Japan's choicest silk. They procure the finest, longest cotton fibre grown in Egypt. They could pay half for lesser yarns. But then these hose would wear like common hose.

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HUMPHREYS DRUG COMPANY

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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VANTER CRAWFORD
Editor and Proprietor

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, December 2, 1915.

OREGON TO GIVE CAPITAL A SQUARE DEAL.

Capital is hereby notified that Oregon has called off the dogs and that it is safe to come down out of the tree and get busy.

The people have had enough fun chasing the Octopus to last them for years. They enjoyed it, had a good time, and, like others who have a good time, they have had to go down into their pockets and pay the fiddler.

Of course, Capital must understand that there is to be no monkeying with the bandwagon, no shell games with the public, and that Oregon will not crawl on its stomach and eat out of its hand, but it will see that Capital gets a square deal and wants it to know that for square-deal Capital Oregon offers the best opportunities in the world.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

SENSIBLE YOUNG WOMEN.

An interesting article appeared in the Portland Daily Oregonian under the date of November 29, telling of a girls club which is doing a fine work and setting an excellent example for the more "flippant" youth to emulate. The organization which includes girls of a high school in that city are subordinating society, pursuing knowledge, giving service, being trustworthy, glorifying work, cultivating happiness, and above all, doing one kind deed at least every day. Some of the daily deeds of these young women are summarized as follows:

One member gives music lessons free to a child of poor parents. This same member plays during the afternoon, when school is over, for an elderly woman, who loves music but is unable to hear it in any other way. Another member reads a little each day to a blind neighbor.

Another member makes scrap books for poor children who are in hospitals, others spend money they have earned individually in helping to care for poor families singled out from observations in their neighborhood. All of them scatter food in places where the wild birds can find it in bad weather. They give up their seats in street cars to older men and women. They help elderly persons cross crowded streets. They do extra household tasks for their parents freely and voluntarily. Each one endeavors to exert a good influence on boys and girls of their own set who are pursuing the "butterfly" existence to excess.

Certainly these are little deeds of kindness which we should expect to find in all our young people, as well as the older folks, but we must confess that the general tendency of the modern day youth is more toward flippancy and the lesser regard for the rights and privileges of their elders. These young ladies of Portland are setting an excellent example, and their good work is bound to bear fruit.

NEW CROPS IN OREGON.

One of the fascinating features of Oregon's agricultural development is the rapidity with which new crops grow from nothing to an important place in the state's total production. Corn is a well known instance. A few years ago it was said that corn could not be grown here, but this statement has been fully and graphically disproved. Corn is now being grown on an extensive scale, and as a result new possibilities in hog raising are being opened up.

Another new crop whose rapid growth is equally well known is clover. As in the case of corn, it was said only a short time ago that clover would not grow successfully in Oregon, and the statement was generally believed. But the value of clover as a staple crop has been fully established. A new source of income has been added to the state and a new method of restoration of soil fertility has been provided.

Another crop that is now in its infancy is mint. Owners of river bottom soil in the Willamette valley are growing this new crop in considerable quantities and are finding it profitable. It is said that the present profits will be greatly increased as soon as irrigation is available. Mint is easily and inexpensively handled, and those who have grown it look upon it with great favor. Oregon peppermint oil is much richer in

menthol than the oil produced in England, and this fact offers attractive possibilities.

At one time the Willamette valley, from Eugene to Portland, was a vast wheat field, and the passing of wheat as a staple crop has naturally brought many changes and readjustments. But new crops are taking its place and are bringing with them new opportunities for the farmer.—Eugene Register.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORECAST TRADE CONDITIONS "AFTER THE WAR."

It is a message of grave but grounded hope that A. D. Noyes, financial editor of the New York Post, brings to the closing month of the year. Forecasting the future of industrial Europe after the war in the light of 16 months' experience, he keeps in mind the fact that "virtually none of the far more disquieting predictions made regarding the economic effects of the war itself has been fulfilled."

England has made rational preparations for the aftermath of war, and the tax collections will more than pay interest on the new debt. Germany has flinched from this, and pays interest on its earlier loans from the proceeds of the new loans, the German minister of finance dreaming that indemnity from defeated belligerents will finance the empire. But Germany entered war bearing a financial burden that usually is the last word in taxation. This consisted of the special and heavy levy imposed in 1913 "to provide for the immensely increased army with which the government was unquestionably planning, even then, to provoke this war."

Paralysis of normal business increases rapidly among the belligerents. British exports the first seven months of this year were 32 1/2 per cent less than in the same period last year; French exports 56 per cent less. The German appeal that "every hundred marks of private savings be invested in war loans" and the British tax of 17 per cent and upward on incomes must enormously reduce the people's purchasing power. Belligerent Europe after the war will almost be Europe pauperized. In England the furious activity in all industries contributing to war will stop, but the taxes will continue. In Germany war orders will have ceased, the long embargo on foreign commerce will exert its cumulative influence and the imposition of much heavier taxes can not be deferred. If the war should continue till 1917 interest on its debts will be quite as large as were all annual public revenues of the belligerent governments before the war.

What will be the peoples' attitude toward such crushing burdens? Repudiation? Mr. Noyes thinks not. Nothing seems more improbable to him than refusal to pay interest and the principal. Belligerents must borrow heavily when peace returns, in order to meet the continuing deficits. Bad faith toward war loans would destroy national credit. Europe depends in peace as in war upon good financial relations with America and other powerful neutrals.

But will not Europe pour such volumes of manufactures at low prices into the United States, that European producers will deprive American manufacturers of their markets? The financial expert answers: "The prospect, on examination, is not so clear as might be imagined. Europe's first and preeminent requirement will be immense supplies of new material for reconstruction. * * * Some of our most experienced manufacturing authorities hold that these circumstances insure an export trade from the United States to Europe of abnormally large proportions after the war. European wages have risen rapidly. Their rise has resulted from great excess of demand for labor over available supply. That condition will not be wholly rectified when armies are disbanded. The war's political readjustments have fastened much more firmly than before the hold of the labor party and their sympathizers on European governments. If wages remain high how is the European manufacturer to undersell our producers and flood the market."—Spokesman-Review.

WHISPERED PESSIMISM.

The man about the streets is aware of a certain strain of whispered pessimism to the effect that when prohibition goes into effect the first of the year, we will experience the shock of reduced business.

This is one of a class of economic prophecies that do not come true. In the average community, big or little, the elimination of booze, whether it be of considerable or only of moderate interest, commercially and industrially speaking, does not produce depressing results. The net loss of it occurs only through the change of employment necessitated on the part of those engaged in one way or another in the drink traffic. Some of those find difficulty, for a time perhaps, in landing other jobs; but the loss in this respect is vastly overbalanced by the greater efficiency of the mass of workers and others who furnish the saloon patronage.

Touching the question of rents as it is involved in the practical working of prohibition, undoubtedly the fancy corner-prices will be somewhat reduced. But no rational man can consider that an evil as the general business interests of the community are concerned. Those corner-figures have been inflated by the sa-

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THE GAZETTE-TIMES IS PREPARED TO FILL ALL OF YOUR NEEDS IN THE LINE OF PRINTING. AND WHETHER YOUR NEEDS INCLUDE ONLY A CARD JOB OR AN EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CATALOG, WE CAN HANDLE EITHER OR BOTH FOR YOU IN A WAY THAT IS SURE TO BE SATISFACTORY. OUR WELL ESTABLISHED REPUTATION AS PRODUCERS OF "PRINTING OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE" WE MAINTAIN IN OUR JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

loon business, and thereby better business has been crowded out of the better locations. Under prohibition there will be a new adjustment which will remedy that; and with the saloon gone many more people will be steady and prompt rent payers than formerly.

We may as well conclude that pretty much all the shock to be occasioned over the change to prohibition by the closed saloon has already been absorbed. Saloon men themselves have already arranged for accommodating themselves to the new conditions. It is not at all as if the change had come upon us in a single day. With the saloons closed on January 1, 1916, we shall be prepared to do the greatest year's business in our history. We should resolve that we have no time to listen to the pessimistic whisperings.—Evening Telegram.

Few measures pertaining to public finance have ever justified themselves so completely as the establishment of the federal reserve banks. Before their day our monetary and banking system was said by observers to be the worst in the world. In good times we had too much money, in bad times too little. There was no provision for distributing funds. Money piled up where it was not wanted and refused to move to points where the demand was pressing. Upon the faintest whisper of a coming panic the banks locked up their funds and hastened the evil they sought to forestall. Just before the federal reserve banks began to operate the course of foreign exchange ran heavily against the United States and gold was leaving the country.

In these matters there has been a total change. Gold has flowed this way so fast that our financiers are at a loss what to do with it. Foreign exchange has swung round in our favor and our investment market stands better than at any time in years. Not all these good things can be accredited to the federal reserve banks but a large part of them can. The new system laid a solid foundation for healthy finance, and the consequences which have followed were in many particulars predicted by its authors. The European war has intensified results which would have come about in any case to some extent at least. The United States is the wealthiest country in the world and with a sound banking and monetary system it must in the end have become the world's financial center, war or no war.—Oregon Journal.

Heppner merchants are anticipating that local buyers will do their Christmas shopping early and have a large part of their holiday goods now on display.

Copious quantities of moisture now may mean that nature is providing for a long dry spell after January 1, 1916.

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