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Marble and Granite Works
PENDLETON, OREGON
 Fine Monument and Cemetery Work

All parties interested in getting work in my line should get my prices and estimates before placing their orders

All Work Guaranteed

A. M. EDWARDS
 WELL DRILLER, Box 14, Lexington, Ore.
 Up-to-date traction drilling outfit, equipped for all sizes of hole and depths. Write for contract and terms. Can furnish you

CHALLENGE SELF-OILING WINDMILL
 all steel. Light Running, Simple, Strong, Durable.

Pioneer Employment Co.
 With Two Big Offices
PENDLETON AND PORTLAND
 Is prepared to handle the business of Eastern Oregon better than ever before

Our Specialties
 Farms, Mills, Camps, Hotels, Garages, Etc.

WIRE RUSH ORDERS AT OUR EXPENSE
 Portland Office 14 N. Second St. Pendleton Office 115 N. Webb St.
 Only Employment Office in Eastern Oregon with Connections in Portland

The Byers Chop Mill
 (Formerly SCHEMP'S MILL)
STEAM ROLLED BARLEY AND WHEAT
 We handle Gasoline, Coal Oil and Lubricating Oil
 You Find Prompt and Satisfactory Service Here

LOOKING AHEAD

NATION'S industrial situation shows itself, as a rule, in the statements issued by the banks of the country.

Thus, periods of prosperity are marked by increases in commercial as well as savings deposits. Periods of readjustment, with their accompanying problems of unemployment, show themselves in a decline of commercial deposits and a slight change of savings deposits. And as times become better and the future looms big with possibilities, bank deposits grow again and business comes to life.

As we look ahead the best advice that this bank can give is: "GET YOUR FINANCES WELL IN HAND. BUILD UP YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT. PREPARE YOURSELF TO MEET OPPORTUNITY WITH A CASH RESERVE AND CREDIT POSSIBILITIES."

FARMERS & STOCKGROWERS NATIONAL BANK
 Heppner Oregon

You Can Enjoy This Purse Protection

SHAKESPEARE wrote the greatest of all advertising truths when through his character of Cassio he said: "Good name in man or woman, dear my lord, is the immediate jewel of the soul."

The greatest properties in the world have been built on the foundation of good name. Reputation and honor bring more interest than any capital that can be invested in business. More important still, they form an absolute guarantee for the buyer.

There are single words, single names, that today are worth untold millions of dollars. Sheffield suggests cutlery of quality. Dresden, brings china-ware to mind. Venice signifies glass-ware. Nottingham pictures lace, and Paris—well, Paris fashions have become an international by-word.

These are the names of cities whose workmen have built character by living up to reputation.

Does any man question Gobelins tapestry, the Damascus blade, the violin of Cremona, or of more recent times, the product of Tiffany?

Business men and private individuals interested in the value to them of the art of advertising will do well to remember these facts. They were brought out forcefully in a speech delivered recently in Atlantic City by Earl D. Babst. Mr. Babst explained that reputations of value attach to localities as much as to individuals and corporations.

"The greatest asset in the world is good will," said Mr. Babst.

"Good will, in the simple terms of American business, is 'good reputation.'"

The average citizen who buys, but does not manufacture or advertise, may say: "Advertising is all very well for the SELLER. It makes HIM know, it makes HIM rich, it increases HIS business. But what good does advertising do ME?"

Advertising is more valuable even to the buyer than to the seller. For in a business established by advertising that has cost millions a business has established a NAME worth more than all its factories, machinery and money, and it MUST PROTECT THAT NAME.

The only way to protect a NAME is to protect the PROD-

UCT, by keeping up its QUALITY, by making good THE PROMISES of the ADVERTISING, by doing nothing to injure the chief asset, which is GOOD REPUTATION, GOOD WILL.

A man owning factories or other buildings will not set fire to them and burn them down if he can help it—especially if they are not insured.

The good will, the reputation back of a name, is a property that CANNOT BE INSURED. The good will of the public is the only insurance.

Having built up such a name, it must be KEPT UP. To let it fall, to deceive the public, to diminish quality for the sake of extra temporary profit, is as foolish and destructive as it would be to set fire to uninsured buildings.

ONCE TORN DOWN, A NAME CANNOT BE BUILT AGAIN.

Buyers protect themselves when they learn to test the promises and the fulfillments of advertisers, the value of a NAME ON A PACKAGE or a product of any kind.

A buyer has in his power constantly the standing, the life or death of any advertised product. Once the BUYER abandons it, it is gone.

Buyers should know, and many manufacturers, business men of good character with good products should know, more than they do know about advertising power, its meaning, its value to the producer AND MUCH GREATER VALUE TO THE CONSUMER.

There are advertised articles in which amounts as great as fifty millions and more have been invested, MERELY TO BUILD UP THE NAME. It is not likely that the owner of such a name, with his millions invested in it, would for the sake of temporary profit jeopardize the great capital that the name represents.

The business man who has not learned what advertising can do for him, locally and nationally, might write to Earl D. Babst, No. 117 Wall Street, New York City, for a copy of his speech.

Poem by Uncle John



ANCIENT AND MODERN.
 RECOLLECT the overbores may Aunt Maudy were... The kind that used to last her snubbe seven year or more... They buckled up as tight as was, for keepin' out the snow, we likened Aunt Maudy's tracks to maps of Mexico... There weren't no moisture filtered through, when Aunt Maudy strode across the fields to Centerville, or up the county road. We'd allers hear her comin' long before she landed there, for the overbores was real, that our ammie used to wear... an' when she firmly kicked the mud, from off their spacious soles, the pups would start to barkin' and the rats would hunt their holes!

Now... Ethyl Maudy has got a pair, or maybe it's a set,—she wears 'em nearly everywhere, whenever she walks, or when they look about her, she says, "I'm wearin' 'em, and a crupper back around the heel, to keep 'em on, I's pson... Such little hangin' baskets ain't built fer snoots or floos, but they look about as plenty as Ethyl's other duds... It may be they're as healthy as the big old-fashioned sort, but if Aunt Maudy seen 'em, you'd be apt to hear a scort!

From Uncle John

U. S. SENATOR NORRIS OF NEBRASKA SAYS NOMINATE PRESIDENT BY DIRECT PRIMARY

Selection of Presidential Candidates is Most Important of All and Should Not be Left to Boss Controlled Convention Methods Which Leaves Voters Nothing But Choice Between Two Evils.

By United States Senator GEORGE W. NORRIS, Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—A primary for the nomination of candidates for office is in reality a part of the election machinery. A primary election is often more important than the regular election which follows. To deny to the people the right to nominate their candidates for office, is in reality, a denial of the right of suffrage.

The primary elections have come into almost universal use in the nomination of all candidates for office except President of the United States.

Why should this exception exist?

If the people are allowed by primary to select their candidates for governor, for the House of Representatives and for United States Senate, then by what logic are they deprived of the right to select in the same way their candidates for President?

SENATOR GEO. W. NORRIS



It would be necessary to organize a new party and form an organization in every congressional district in the United States, a thing that for practical purposes within the short time between the date of the holding of the convention and the election is an impossibility, and even if possible, requires an immense amount of money.

With the electoral college standing in the way, there is no possibility of an independent candidate for President having his name placed on the ballot.

If the people could vote directly for President, primary elections for the nomination of candidates for President would not be nearly so important, because in these conventions entirely disregarded the wishes of the citizenship; an independent candidate could be placed in the field and elected, but as long as the electoral college exists such a thing is as impossible as though it were prohibited by direct language in the constitution.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that a primary for the nomination of presidential candidates is more important and more fundamental than a primary for the election of a candidate for any other office in the United States, either State or Federal.

RETURN OF ALL SOLDIERS FROM RHINE FULFILLS POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION

American Army of Occupation Kept in Germany at Special Request of European Nations.—Order to Return All Issued in March, 1922, Suspended Out of Special Consideration to Europe.—America Has Not Been Compensated for Cost Which Exceeds \$256,000,000.—Germany Not to Blame.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The ordering home of the last detachment of the American army of occupation stationed in Germany completes the movement started early in the present administration to withdraw all our armed forces from European territory.

At the time Republicans came into power there were approximately 15,000 men in the American army on the Rhine. In October, 1921, Secretary of War Weeks announced this force would be cut to one brigade of infantry and the necessary auxiliary troops, making a total of approximately 5,000 men.

In February, 1922, it was announced that a further reduction of 203 officers and 3,000 enlisted men would be made. This left in Germany only 2,000 enlisted men and 169 officers.

Upon both occasions this policy met with the approval of the American people. Some notable exceptions were leading Democratic papers, like the Baltimore Sun, which denounced very bitterly the policy of reducing the American army.

On March 20, 1922, orders were issued by Secretary of War Weeks for the return of all remaining United States troops from Germany. The order read as follows:

"Some months ago the President directed that the troops in Europe, at least in excess of 2,000 officers and men, should be returned to the United States. He has now directed that this service be continued until all of the troops have been brought to the United States, which would mean that before the end of the fiscal year the entire force will have been returned.

This order stood until May, 1922, at which time the force had been reduced to about 1,200, which is its present strength. In May, 1922, it was announced that the return of all troops would be held in abeyance.

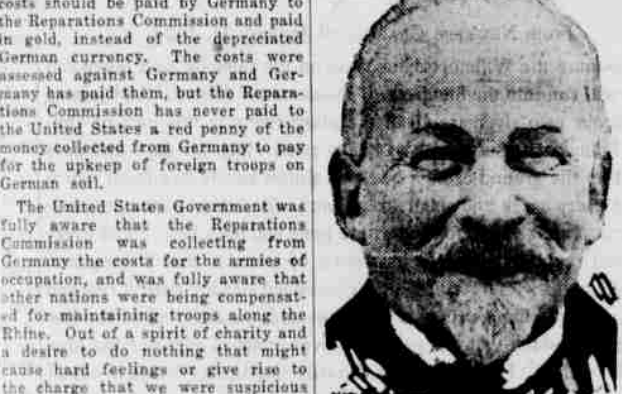
Although no reason was officially assigned for this change of policy by the United States Government, it was known to be due to the representations made to this Government by Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany. All four of those nations requested the United States Government not to withdraw the small detachment of American soldiers which were quartered in German territory. Each nation assigned the same reason, namely, that the presence of the United States troops, even though small in number, served to stabilize conditions along the Rhine and fear was expressed that their withdrawal might prove harmful. It was in view of these representations, and as a result of them, the order of March 20 was indefinitely suspended.

The American army was first stationed upon the Rhine under the terms of the Armistice pending the negotiations of a peace treaty. At that time more than 200,000 soldiers were assigned by the American army of occupation. This army in conjunction with British, Belgian and French troops, occupied German territory under terms of the Armistice in order to compel an observance by the German government of the Armistice terms pending final peace by terms of treaty.

The Versailles treaty provided for armies of occupation to remain on the Rhine until the indemnities assessed against Germany by terms of that treaty were paid. It is under the terms of this treaty, which Germany signed, that France, England and Belgium have maintained and still maintain armies in German territory.

With the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate the right of the United States Government to maintain soldiers in Germany no longer existed by any legal authority. Had Germany objected to their presence it would have been necessary for this Government to recall them, but the German government was insistent upon the continuation of an American army in the occupied territory and it was largely in deference to this feeling that the troops were permitted to remain. With the conclusion of the treaty between this country and Germany, legal authority for the retention of armed forces in the occupied territory was removed, as under the terms of that treaty the United States retained all rights which she had under the armistice, and as between this country

Day By Day In Every Way



first charge, or lien, upon the assets and revenues of the German government, and that these costs should date from the signature of the Armistice. It was provided that these costs should be paid by Germany to the Reparations Commission and paid in gold, instead of the depreciated German currency. The costs were assessed against Germany and Germany has paid them, but the Reparations Commission has never paid to the United States a red penny of the money collected from Germany to pay for the upkeep of foreign troops on German soil.

The United States Government was fully aware that the Reparations Commission was collecting from Germany the costs for the armies of occupation, and was fully aware that other nations were being compensated for maintaining troops along the Rhine. Out of a spirit of charity and a desire to do nothing that might cause hard feelings or give rise to the charge that we were suspicious of the good faith of the Reparations Commission, the United States Government made no protest against this condition until early in 1922.

Action by the United States Government at this time was precipitated as the result of the conference of the allied premiers at Cannes. This conference was held in January, 1922, at the insistence of Lloyd George, who had several little schemes which he wished to "put over" in connection with European affairs. It was at this conference that a decision was reached among the allied premiers that in the division of reparations extracted from Germany the cost of the American army of occupation should be altogether ignored because the United States Senate had refused to ratify the Versailles treaty. This was in face of the provisions of the Versailles treaty that these costs should be collected by the Reparations Commission and in face of the fact that the Reparations Commission had collected the costs. It was in the face of the further fact that while the United States had not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, the United States out of its army on the Rhine was being maintained at the special request of Great Britain and France who believed that so long as America kept armed forces alongside of theirs in Germany they would give the appearance that America sustained their contentions.

As a result of this decision at Cannes to let the United States "hold the sack" in so far as the costs of her army of occupation was concerned, the State department immediately drafted and sent to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan a very sharp note which informed those powers that the United States did not propose to submit to any such treatment. This note called the attention of those governments to the fact that the United States was not keeping an army upon the Rhine because of any interest it had in controlling German territory. Upon this point Secretary Hughes said very bluntly: "The government of the Allied

Knute Cook, a little French druggist of Nancy, is in the U. S. to teach auto-suggestion. "Day by day, in every way I am getting better and better," cures sickness if said repeatedly and believed, is his claim.

Powers will not be unmindful of the fact that the government of the United States has repeatedly and earnestly been solicited not to withdraw its army of occupation, and this army has been continued upon the basis of the right to be paid its actual cost upon an equal footing with the Allies."

Secretary Hughes further informed the various countries that if our claim was not allowed by the Reparations Commission it would be due: "Solely to the refusal of the governments of the Allied Powers themselves to permit the discharge of an admittedly equitable claim and thus to seek to maintain in their behalf exclusively a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German government."

As a result of this note the allied governments disavowed any intention of "holding" the United States out of money justly due it. Nevertheless, instead of paying any money to the United States to cover the cost of maintaining her army in Germany, they proposed to have a conference to talk it over and to find some means of "adjustment." This conference is now in progress.

Meantime, none of the money due the United States Government for keeping an army in Germany from November 11, 1918, to the present date has been paid by the allied governments, although they have collected from Germany under the terms of the treaty the costs of supporting the various armies of occupation in German territory. Great Britain has been paid \$262,506,753. France has been paid \$294,222,973. Belgium has been paid \$100,225,666.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for work stock, two 2-bottom adjustable plows, Troy Bogard, Ione, Oregon.

HOME SWEET HOME

Oscar always wants to know who's laughing at him.

by Terry Gilkison



HOME HABITS

HAVE YOU SENT US A HOME HARBET LATELY? IF NOT—WHY NOT—WE WILL SEND ONE. HERE'S ONE. J. SMITH OWNS SHIRT MY WIFE CHEERS WHEN I PRACTICE MY LOOSE SPEECH AT HOME.

THE NATION'S SUPREME NEED.
 THE saving grace of Jesus Christ is the supreme need of our nation. His power is needed in every home and every heart. We are assailed by many dangerous and destructive influences and enemies. There is no deliverance nor security to be found anywhere except in the presence and power of His salvation.

Our country is invaded by at least three enemy armies and legions:
 First—There is the army of nearly six million illiterates above ten years of age. These illiterates have confessed that they are illiterate. Perhaps if the educational test were put to others, this number would be increased very materially.

Second—There is an army of nearly sixty million people who are not identified with any church or religious organization—Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant. This is a serious reflection.

Third—There is an army of about twenty-eight million children and young people under twenty-five years of age who are not enrolled in any Sunday Day School or any other institution giving religious instruction. Unpardonable reflection!

These three forces of armies or groups constitute a triple alliance, which threatens the life of our country. Patriotism demands that every loyal American should immediately enroll in an army for a campaign of Americanism, a campaign of adult evangelism, and a campaign for the spiritual nurture of childhood.

People must be educated. They must be regenerated. They must be born again. They must be trained for church, for home, and for country. These opinions are the opinions of the best writers and thinkers and of the truest and noblest Christian patriots in America.

I appeal to every honest, virtue-loving man and woman to enlist for this crusade.

Punchettes

by Rev. M. A. MATTHEWS D.D. LL.D.

