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Have the **NO NOK** self-adjusting bearing bolts installed, and eliminate your bearing troubles. They have been tested and give perfect satisfaction. Made for all cars and trucks.

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First Picture of Princess Mary's Wedding



Shown above is the first photograph to reach the United States, picturing the wedding of Princess Mary to Lord Lascelles in Westminster Abbey, London. Members of the Royal family are shown at the right. Arrow indicates Lord Lascelles and Princess Mary taking the wedding vows.

Community Service

FARMER'S FEARS BASED ON FACTS

Secretary of Agriculture Outlines Dangers That Confront U. S. in Farm Situation

Believes National Legislation Is Needed and Help of Country Is Imperative

By HENRY C. WALLACE.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Henry C. Wallace, secretary of Agriculture, is in a position no other human being can occupy, the executive head of the government's vast activities in and for the farming industry. He senses the cause of much of our trouble and offers a series of suggestions that may help clear up an ever darkening situation.

Most of the epoch-making machinery, the plow, the corn planter, the two horse cultivator, the mower, the reaper and the steam thrasher, were invented prior to the Civil War, but it was not until after 1860 that these implements came into wide use. They were especially adapted to the great prairie country where the farmer could turn a furrow straight away for a mile or more. With the wooden plow, the sickle, and the flail a week's labor of one man was required to produce 20 bushels of wheat on an acre of land. With the improved implements the same amount of wheat could be produced in one and one-half days. Better machinery and larger teams multiplied man labor by four.

The increase in the domestic and foreign demands for food was one of

the most important factors in stimulating agricultural production. Our urban population in 1860 stood at 16 per cent of the total; by 1900 it had risen to 40 per cent of the total. Cheap food and cheap transportation greatly stimulated our industries and also gave us access to foreign markets, more especially the countries of western Europe filled with large industrial population. The improvement in transportation and the cheapness of our foodstuffs opened to us the markets of the world.

As a result of this extraordinary combination of forces the production of crops per capita of agricultural workers was increased by about 58 per cent, and production per capita of total population increased about 39 per cent. We became the largest surplus producing country in the world.

THE TROUBLE STARTS.

Naturally such conditions made for an extensive type of agriculture. The richest large body of land in the world was either free or very cheap and the best farm machinery in the world was to be had. Labor was not plentiful, therefore the tendency for the individual to cultivate the maximum acreage and lean toward a one-crop system which did not give the greatest yields per acre but which did result in the highest yield per man.

Early in the twentieth century, it became evident that the tide was turning in agricultural production as related to domestic consumption. Our per capita production was showing unmistakable signs of decline. City population was increasing far more rapidly than rural population. In the twenty years following 1900 urban and village population increased by 26,600,000, while rural population increased but 3,100,000. In 1900 urban and village population was 48 per cent of the total; in 1920 it was 60 per cent. During the ten years 1910 to 1920, the cities and villages of the north had increased in population by 23 per cent, while the in-

crease in the open country in the same region was but 1.5 per cent.

RIVALRY APPEARS.

With the coming of peace and the inevitable period of reconstruction, the unusual foreign demand for our agricultural products subsided. The seas were opened to South America and Australia, which had been bottled up, were able to deliver their accumulated surplus. For a year and a half American agriculture has been undergoing a very serious depression due to the production of more foodstuffs than we can use ourselves and more than we can sell at a fair price. Farm crops have been selling for very much less than the actual cost of production and very much below the prices which prevailed during the five pre-war years; also they have been selling for very much less re-

Uncle John's Josh



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latively than other basic commodities. That is but another way of saying that the wages of farmers are far lower now than the wages of any other group. This has resulted in a condition which, if continued, will within a relatively short period impose a heavy burden upon domestic consumers. The farmer cannot continue to produce at a loss. Decreased production will result in prices so high that city consumers will complain bitterly.

NEW POLICIES.

During the next twenty years, either consciously or unconsciously the United States will adopt fairly definite policies as to industry and agriculture. We are approaching that period which comes in the life of every nation when we must determine whether we will strive for a well-rounded self-sustaining national life in which there shall be a fair balance between industry and agriculture or whether, as have so many nations in the past, we shall sacrifice our agriculture for the building of cities and expect our food to be produced not by independent farmers but by men and women of the present type.

Dispassionate consideration of this larger problem is made harder now because our agriculture is in very bad shape, much worse than is fully realized especially here in the East. There seems to be a tendency to re-

THE LAVISH HAND

The Lord admires a cheerful giver—the one that never stops—that don't aspire to own a flivver, but gives an away—until he drops. The scripper, too, advises lendin' on a mighty generous scale—she hints that I should keep a-spendin' till I'm minus all my kale. . . . The Good Book sez, the chronic jinx that lost because he's always square, may stack up like a Wall Street snoozer treasures golden over there. And when you see a feller, one that ain't got any coat—you want to be a cheerful giver and let him have your nappy goat. You recollect the laws of travel, with some pool but ornery

scamp—jest grab his arm, an' hit the gravel, tow him quick right into camp. If you should find a hungry brother, rattlin' in his starvin' hide, pass yer roll—you'll find another, way off on the other side. . . . The cheerful giver, cheerful loser, or the cheerful lendin' gent, will never face no grim accuser in the heaven where he's went. . . . The world is full of admonitions, for the cheerful folks to do—but them that follers the conditions, I find out is mighty few.

From Uncle John

gard the complaints and appeals which are being voiced by the farmers and the people who speak in their behalf as simply the recurrence of grumbings which have been heard from farmers in past periods of depression. Now the truth is that we are passing through the most severe agricultural depression we have ever experienced. It is not simply a case of low prices for farm products. We have seen lower prices in times past. The trouble now is that whereas prices on farm products, speaking generally, are lower than before the war, prices of the things the farmer must pay for, including transportation, wages, taxes, and the loan of money, remain near the war levels. Hence the purchasing power of the major farm crops is lower than at any time in our history.

A GREAT TASK.

Our first task is to bring agriculture through this critical period with the least possible damage. Senators and Congressmen from the surplus producing states appreciate the gravity of the situation, as indeed, do hundreds of thousands of business men who have dealings with the farmer directly or indirectly. It is quite natural, therefore, that there should be consideration of legislative measures which might afford relief. As is always the case in periods of financial depression well meaning people whose understanding of economic forces is not all that might be hoped for, come forward with ill considered plans. Such have had scant consideration. Efforts at relief by Congressional action have been directed along three general lines, first improved credit facilities; second, permissive legislation which will encourage the farmer himself to improve methods of marketing farm crops; third, assurance of free, open and competitive markets for crops and live stock through the exercise of reasonable government supervision over market agencies.

That anyone should be disposed to regard such legislation as of the nature of class legislation intended to or having the effect of benefitting one group at the expense of other groups, is surprising. It is not in any sense class legislation. Its primary purpose is to maintain agricultural production that the people may be fed.

We have come to the time when team work is needed, yes, imperative. There must be sympathy, understanding and co-operation between agriculture, industry and business. They are dependent upon one another. They are alike necessary to a well rounded national life. They must work together for the good of all.

TO REDUCE COSTS.

The paradox of our present large food surplus notwithstanding, we are fast ceasing to become a food exporting nation. The startling rapidity of our industrial growth points to the approaching need of a materially increasing production. Enlarged production may be brought about in two ways. There are still large areas of land which may be brought under the plow—not easily or cheaply but as need may require and prices justify. And larger yields may be had from the lands already under cultivation by the practice of more intensive methods. In either case the consumer can not hope to buy food as cheaply in the future as in the past, unless there be large reductions in the costs of producing that food, and when I say costs of production I mean also costs of marketing, for production and marketing are inseparable. In its own interest, therefore, and for its own benefit, the consuming public must aid in making available to the farmer every facility and business device which may help him in reducing production costs.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

In the administration of our credit machinery whether by government agencies or otherwise the effect on agriculture must be given more consideration than in the past. Credit for productive and improved production must be made available to the farmer on terms which the seasonal character of agricultural production makes necessary. Improvement in marketing methods through the organization of co-operative associations should be permitted and encouraged. Farm products should be transported at the lowest possible costs consistent with the maintenance and satisfactory operation of the transport-

ing agency. The collection of statistical information as to production and consumption of agricultural products at home and abroad should be greatly extended, and made more generally available.

The extension of cultivated land should not be encouraged until careful survey has made plain the practicability of establishing a profitable farming or live stock enterprise. There should be a decided tightening up of our policies of land settlement, including those dealing with reclamation projects.

Painstaking study of the costs of production and marketing of farm products is a necessary preliminary to the reduction of such costs. This study should be made along the line from the farm to the consumer's table.

A better understanding of the forces which influence prices is very much to be desired and is necessary to the intelligent adjustment of production to the needs of consumption. Federal supervision of such institutions as public stock yards and market agencies, grain exchanges, and the like is not only expedient but very necessary to the efficient and impartial functioning of such institutions, and should result in benefit alike to the agencies themselves, the farmers who furnish the raw material and the consuming public.

In the foregoing I have not dealt with all matters that should be dealt with in considering what needs to be done to promote intelligent, efficient and continued agricultural production, but have mentioned only matters which should have immediate attention as a necessary preliminary to the development of a wise agricultural policy. This is not in any sense an appeal for legislation or administration for the benefit of a class or group. It is simply an appeal for more intelligent recognition of the incontrovertible fact that national welfare depends upon a sound agriculture.

Homey Philosophy for 1922

I struck an article the other day in one of our popular magazines, which riveted my attention at the first glance. . . . This dissertation was to the effect that I could stop forgettin' in about ten days, if I would invest four dollars an' ninety-nine cents for a course of absent treatments. . . .

Now, it has been my custom for a long spell, to think twice before permittin' myself to be convinced, so I don't want to stop forgettin' the other stuff. It's a special privilege to me, to drop into the cyclone cellar of forgetfulness, when the mad roar of unpleasant memories gets to thunderin' an' showerin' on my sparsely protected head. . . . Besides this, I am moderately certain that there's often considerable money in bein' able to forget at the proper time. . . . I believe my friend J. O. Armour would agree with me, especially on the witness stand before the investigatin' committee.

Still, I may be wrong.

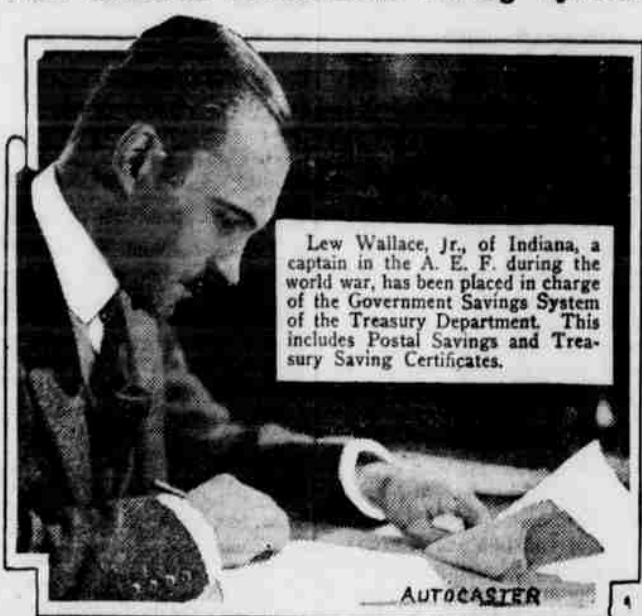
FOR RENT—Furnished house-keeping rooms. See Mrs. Mattie Adkins.—Adv.

New Portrait of John D.



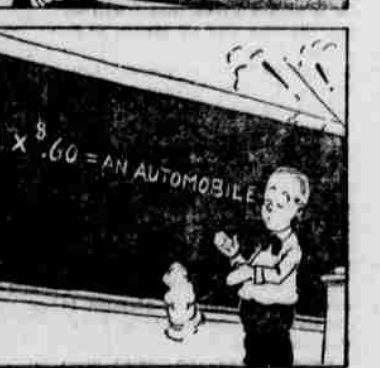
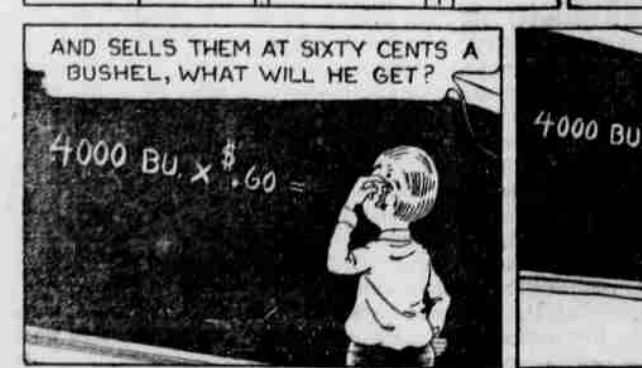
This is a new, exclusive and one of the few posed portraits of John D. Rockefeller, reputed the world's richest man and founder of the Standard Oil Company.

New Head of Government Saving System



Low Wallace, Jr., of Indiana, a captain in the A. E. F. during the world war, has been placed in charge of the Government Savings System of the Treasury Department. This includes Postal Savings and Treasury Saving Certificates.

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