

# L. MONTERESTELLI

## 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

# The Byers Chop Mill

(Formerly SCHEMPF'S MILL)

## STEAM ROLLED BARLEY AND WHEAT

After the 20th of September will handle Gasoline, Coal Oil and Lubricating Oil

You Will Find Prompt and Satisfactory Service Here

# Pioneer Employment Co.

With Two 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 E. Webb St.

The Only Employment Office in Eastern Oregon with Connections in Portland

# A. M. EDWARDS

## WELL DRILLER

Lexington, Ore.

Box 14

Uses up-to-date traction drilling outfit, equipped for all sizes of hole and depths.

WRITE FOR CONTRACT AND TERMS



# The Corner Stone

In every structure is a headstone from which is determined its strength.

In the structure of savings it is tried and proved 4% which stands for all that is safest and soundest.

A young artist unversed in financial matters returned home from a business trip to find his mother had invested her savings in a promotion enterprise which offered a very tempting 9%.

"It's no good," he said.

"But you don't know about it yet," said the mother.

"I know that any 'outside' investment wherein anyone with small capital can buy stock and which offers more than 6% has an element of risk in it which you can ill afford," he replied.

Two years later events forced the mother to sell—and after all the "special clauses" had been observed, the interest she received on her money was less than 2 1/2%.

WE PAY 4 PER CENT ON SAVINGS.

## FARMERS & STOCKGROWERS NATIONAL BANK

Heppner

Oregon

# HALF A SQUARE MILE OF HOMES BURN DOWN



Arverne-by-the-Sea, one of Long Island's most thickly populated summer resorts, is practically destroyed as a result of a fire that started in the big Hotel Nautilus. Thousands of people are homeless. The Long Island Railroad station is no more, firemen from New York, Brooklyn and all adjoining villages failing to check the flames until a wholesale dynamiting of homes was resorted to. Picture shows an entire street of cottages on fire at one time.

# Community Service

## FARMERS NEED MORE TIME SAYS EXPERT

Present Conditions Rush Him to a Market That is Not in Favorable Condition.

War Finance Corporation Has Method to Relieve Hard Pressed Producer.

BY EUGENE MEYER, JR., MANAGING DIRECTOR WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Editor's Note: Eugene Meyer, Jr. is managing director of the War Finance Corporation, an organization that did much to help relieve a situation that at one time threatened more than "hard times" to the entire agricultural interests of the nation. His investigations have led him to believe that present methods of marketing and financing the farmer are not satisfactory and are injurious to the best interests of the entire economic structure.

Between the farmer and the man who eats the farmer's wheat and potatoes, or smokes his tobacco, or makes his cotton into shirts, there stands an intangible but formidable barrier—time. Over ninety per cent of the wheat in the United States is harvested in June, July and August; but it may take a year for it to get into the bakers' ovens. Over ninety per cent of the tobacco is harvested in August, September and October, but the smokers puff away as hard in January as they do in October. And so it is with most of our staple agricultural products—between production and consumption there is an interval that may stretch out to a whole year or even longer.

Here is a fundamental factor in the marketing of the farmer's output that perhaps has received too little attention. The American producer has grown

accustomed to disposing of his crop shortly after the harvest, leaving to some one else the task of providing storage facilities and the necessary financing for carrying it until needed by the consumer. Such a system may work smoothly so long as those who assume burden of taking care of the time element in the marketing process are fairly sure of good returns. But it may break down when the farmer needs it most, when, because of uncertain markets and unfavorable business conditions generally, his bank calls in the note on which he has secured funds for his producing operations. The farmer then is left to hold the bag. He may have cotton, corn, cattle or other products sufficient under ordinary conditions to meet his obligations, but he needs time to market them in an orderly way. And because, in the ordinary year, he has depended largely on others to take care of the time element, he has on the whole, developed no adequate machinery for taking care of it himself when adverse conditions make it necessary for him to do so.

A New Situation. During the past two years the agricultural producer has been confronted with a new situation—a situation brought about by the war and the changed economic conditions resulting from it. He and his banker have been forced to assume a considerable part of the burden, which in ordinary times is distributed all along the line, of carrying and financing his products for a longer period—until the American jobber, wholesaler, manufacturer and retailer, or the foreign buyer, are ready to take them.

Cotton is our greatest agricultural export commodity and the market for it depends entirely upon the demands from abroad. As a result of war, European buyers changed their buying practice. They had been accustomed to take eighty per cent of their annual needs in the first six months of the cotton year; after the war they began taking only fifty per cent in the same six months. On account of fluctuations in the rates of exchange, they were unable to calculate, with any degree of accuracy, whether they would gain or lose by buying ahead cotton which would have to be paid for in American dollars and sold in terms of depreciated European currency. So, instead of laying in the greater part of their annual supply shortly after the harvest, they bought only to meet the current needs, spreading their purchases over the year. This left several million bales for the

American producer to take care of until they were wanted abroad. He had to wait from one to six months longer for his money. He had not calculated on this waiting.

The Cotton Action. With the economic activity and buying power of the grower seriously impaired, the whole cotton producing section of the country was disastrously affected. The way to relieve the situation was to put the producer in position to market his crop over a longer period and, at the same time to go on with his regular operations. With this end in view, the War Finance Corporation financed, under its export powers, the shipment of considerable quantities of cotton to foreign warehouses where it was sold to foreign buyers for cash as it was needed. This action was followed by a loan of \$5,000,000 to a Mississippi co-operative marketing association to finance the carrying of 100,000 bales in public warehouses in the United States until it could be shipped abroad in an orderly way. With a short time similar arrangements have been made with other co-operative associations, and these transactions, in turn, were followed by agreements to make large ad-

# Uncle John's Josh

LIGHT TRAVELS INCONCEIVABLY FAST UNTIL IT ENCOUNTERS A HUMAN MIND.

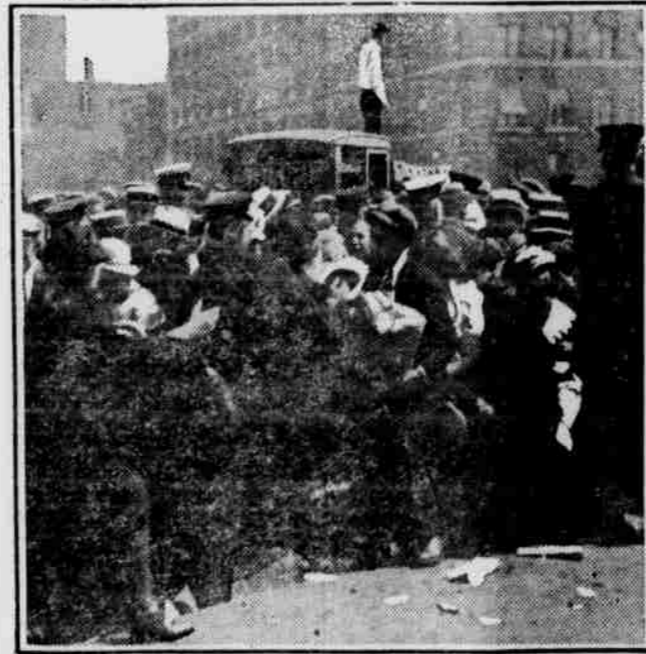


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vances on cotton to other co-operative marketing organizations and to banking and financing institutions throughout the South.

When it became clear that the cotton grower would have time to market his output, that the crop would be adequately financed, and that he would not have to dump it on an over-loaded market in order to meet his obligations, the whole business outlook of the Southern States was changed. Depression gave way to hope and confidence, manufacturers and merchants who had held back began to buy, the fear began to go out of the situation, and the resulting improvement was reflected throughout the cotton belt, as well as in other sections of the country.

# BOLSHEVISTS RIOT IN NEW YORK



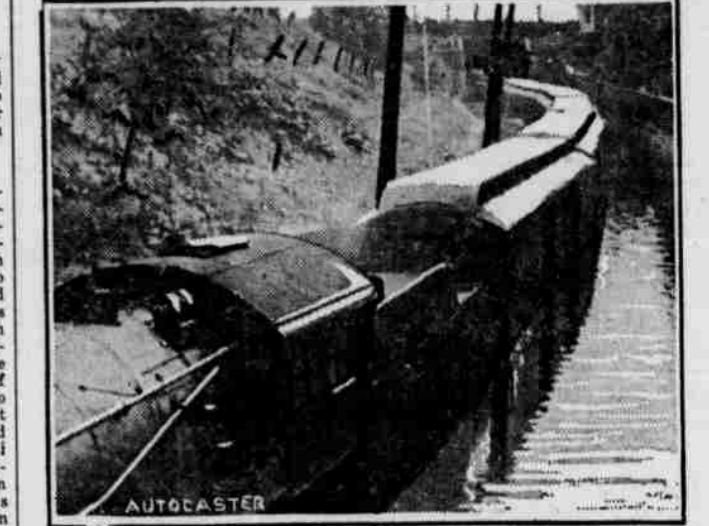
Many broken skulls and blackened eyes are seen in the big city as the result of a battle between the police and 3,000 Bolshevik sympathizers, when the crowd insisted on boarding an excursion boat at Battery Park to hold a rally of the reds. The untamable photographer caught the scene in the middle, at the height of the scrimmage.



# Poem by Uncle John

UP TO DATE.  
I've read the old-time fable of the tortoise and the hare, along with other lessons that impressed me; and I have often wondered if the tale was really on the square, when fast-trotting fellows linger to best me. . . I never craved to bring like the turtle, in the mud. . . I never tried to learn the leisurely habit—of a little squit of ginger circuit—in' through my blood, has made me want to travel with the rabbit. . . The lather-bellied turtle makes a nightmare of my dreams. . . I never could admire his blasted snappin'. . . I don't remember cussin' when I yanked him from the streams, but such a thing could very easily happen! I wouldn't give a nickel for a tub of turtle soup—I wouldn't skin a reptile for a dollar! In fact, if I was stavin', I wouldn't give a whoop fer all the creepin' varmints in the holler! I never race with nothin' in the gutta-percha class, as they did when I was filled with youthful readin'. . . I've got a reputation as a little hard to pass, though I yet have paid a fine fer speedin'.  
From Uncle John

# Train Passengers are Rowed Ashore



Several hundred passengers barely escaped death last week when flood waters swept the railroad tracks near the Erie tunnel at Syracuse, N. Y. Passengers had to be rescued in boats.

it a regular practice to buy young live stock, and feed and fatten them with corn and other field products; in other words, to send their crops to market "on four feet." Normally, about eighty per cent in the United States is fed to live stock. And this process takes time. For instance, it requires from eight to ten months to fatten one-year-old steers for market, and calves as long as a year. The farmer, with his barns full of corn, needs considerable time if he is going to turn it into beef, pork or mutton.

The corn crop in the last two years has been extraordinarily large, the total production amounting to approximately 5,300,000,000 bushels. And the collapse in commodity prices tied up the banking facilities in the corn belt and made it impossible for the farmer to finance his feeding operations in the usual way and in the normal volume. He had been accustomed to feel that when he had a good crop most of his troubles were over, but he suddenly found that they were only beginning. He was not in position to finance the marketing of his commodity over a longer period. He could not get even his normal accommodation in the way of funds for the purchase of feeding stock; and it began to look as if there were only dark days ahead.

Some Figures. What it means to agriculture to be in a position to spread the marketing of its output over a longer period of time is indicated by the difference in the outlook for the corn belt farmer in October, 1921, when the War Finance Corporation began intensive operations in that section, and in February, 1922, when those operations had had time to make themselves felt. In October, corn was selling at country elevators in Nebraska and Iowa at about 20 cents a bushel. In February it had risen to forty cents and reports indicate that farmers were getting the equivalent of eighty to ninety cents for corn marketed through live stock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Turner spent the week in Heppner, being here to take in the Chautauqua program.

# Punchettes

by Rev. M. A. MATHEWS D. D., LL. D. Church Detractors

It is an easy matter to criticize. Any fool can find objections. Any idiot can strike a match, light a fire, which will consume a mansion. Many people were born in the objective case. They never escape their cradle. They spend their days kicking, objecting, and complaining. They are just common, offensive, ever-present, irradicated nuisances. They are constantly talking about the church, what she is doing, what she ought to do, what she is not doing. They work incessantly at the business of trying to detract from the church influence and power.

FIRST—They say the church is declining. But they do not tell you that they are looking at a few fallen trees only and not at the whole forest. Of course, there are dead trees in the forest. Of course there are dwarf growths in the great garden of vegetation. They ought to be there. That is the place for them. There are objectionable, or bad people in the church who by their lives are misrepresenting the church and reflecting upon their own membership. But they are not the whole church. They are a very insignificant part of the church.

There are hypocrites in every department of life. But there are fewer hypocrites in the church than in any other department of life. The word hypocrite means, playing a part. There are very few actors in the church. There are heretics in the church who have followed the rationalistic teachings of demon-directed German professors, and have strayed away from the spiritual doctrines of the infallible Word of God. They are very few in number, however, compared to the great body of Christians.

SECOND—They say the church is papered. But they do not tell you that those who have refused to support the church are among the rationalistic heretics. They are the real ones who have under rationalistic teachings become so materialistic that they would rob the church of her sacred vessels for their own banquet of selfishness and blasphemy. Such heretics, and the real defrauders and detractors and exploiters of the church. The real saints of God are giving more money today than ever before in the history of the church. They are supporting the whole program of Christian evangelism.

THIRD—They say the church is not spiritual. But they do not tell you that the worldly and unrighteous in the church are the disciples of the rationalistic teachers of the infamous doctrines of the demon-created cults that are today thriving upon the credulous and silly mind. Such are a disgrace to the church because they have given up the spiritual for the worldly, the heretics, and the worldly things of life.

FOURTH—They say the church is not paying her ministers. But they do not tell you that the only ones who are refusing to support the ministers are the hypocrites, the rationalists, the heretics, and the infamous Germanized rationalists who have crept into the church without the wedding garments. Such are the only ones who are refusing to support the Gospel, pay the ministers, or give him his due place. Such are the cold-hearted, irreverent detractors and perverters of the church life, influence, and service. They are void of every sense of spiritual obligation. Such members are a curse to the church. But they are not the whole church. They are an infinitesimal part.

The church and her spiritual members are better, stronger, more helpful, more generous today than ever before in the history of the world. Let the infamous church detractors take notice. Their doom is approaching.