

# 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

# 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  
118 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

# Iowa Girls Win Trip Abroad

Buelah Rodgers and Kathryn Hollibaugh of Iowa are two country misses from Iowa who won the canning contest at The International Livestock Show at Chicago. Their prize is a three months' trip to Europe with all expenses paid. They will demonstrate their ability in canning in de-populated zones of France.



# SECRETARY WALLACE DEMOLISHES DEMAGOGUE PROPAGANDA

Campaign of Misrepresentation and Villification in Connection With Proposed Packing House Merger Launched to Arouse Farmers Against Wallace and Administration Given Quietness by Publication of Facts.

Washington, Jan. 3.—A campaign of propaganda for the purpose of misrepresenting facts and attempting to arouse criticism of the administration has been completely discredited by a statement issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace relative to the proposed merger of the Armour and Morris packing house corporations.

For the purpose of getting for themselves considerable publicity and demagogic credit for guarding the rights of the farmer, certain radical members of the Congress aided by radicals outside of Congress, have been charging Secretary Wallace and the Harding administration with approving a proposed merger of Armour and Company and Swift and Company.

It was charged that Secretary Wallace and the administration were guilty of usurping power and authority in giving their approval to this proposed merger. It was charged that the merger would be a violation of anti-trust laws and that the administration was playing into the hands of big business by giving its consent in advance to a consolidation that would be in violation of the law.

The radicals first assumed and then charged that Secretary Wallace and other administration officials were conniving with the interests that were desirous of violating the law. The radicals then proceeded to use their own assumption as a base for a campaign of vilification for the purpose of arousing agricultural interests against the administration. That the whole propaganda was false from the beginning is clearly shown in a formal statement which Secretary Wallace has issued. This statement sets forth that while the Secretary was apprised of the desire of the packing plants to form a merger, the Secretary did not give his approval of the merger, neither did he express any opinion regarding the legality of it. His statement sets forth the fact that Mr. Armour did not even make application for an express of opinion by the Secretary. Secretary Wallace's statement follows in full:

"Mr. J. Ogden Armour came here and stated in an informal way that his firm had under consideration a proposal to purchase the physical assets of the packing plants owned and operated by Morris and Company. The full details of the purchase had not been worked out, but it was expected that the purchase price would be paid part in cash, part in preferred stock, and part in common stock, approximately one-third of the amount in each form. Mr. Armour submitted an extended statement prepared by his attorney dealing with the law and facts applying to the proposed transaction and containing certain arguments. This statement contains a discussion of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as well as of the Sherman anti-trust law, the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act, as they bear on the proposal. He submitted an other statement which is in fact a brief on law points. He submitted also a mass of detailed information, compiled mainly from public records and showing the purchase and slaughter of animals by the various packing concerns, the volume of the business of each over extended periods of time and indicating the points at which there is competition, both in packing and in the distribution of meats, between Armour and Company and Morris and Company.

"Contrary to what seems to be a general opinion, Mr. Armour did not present an application for the privilege of merging these two plants. He came to me with the statement that by buying the business of Morris and Company he expected to be able to add largely to the volume of business of Armour and Company, and thus effect large economies in the administration of the business. During the war when there was most urgent demand for the largest possible amount of meat to maintain the allied forces overseas, most of the large packers made extensive additions to their plants at large expense. Under conditions which have prevailed since the war the volume of business has not been sufficient to enable them to run their plants at full capacity, and, as is the case with many other business enterprises, this has left them with an overhead expense out of proportion to the volume of business being done. By adding the business of Morris and Company to that of Armour and Company, Mr. Armour stated that they would be able to effect economies running into many millions of dollars each year and believed that because of such economies they would be able to serve the public more efficiently than at present time. He said that he would like me to make a careful study of the proposed transaction and of the papers submitted, together with any other conditions which might seem pertinent to me, and that he hoped that such study would lead me to the conclusion that the action he proposed would in fact result in benefit both to producers of live stock and consumers of meat and that I would not oppose it.

"Such authority as I have in the matter is found in the Packers and Stockyards act, which carries also the authority which the Federal Trade Commission previously had over the packing industry. There is nothing in this act which specifically prohibits the purchase by one packer of the physical assets of another. The question to be considered, therefore, is whether the purchase proposed would bring about conditions or actions which would come within the prohibitions of the act.

"From time to time unfounded statements have been made intimating that there was disagreement between other government officials and myself with regard to this matter. On Monday, November 27, I had a conference with the President and with the Attorney General. At this conference the proposed purchase and sale was considered. There was no thought on the part of any of us that anyone connected with the government would, or could be expected to, approve in advance such a transaction as has been proposed. Such a suggestion has had no sanction. The question discussed was whether the purchase by Armour of the plants of Morris might in and of itself constitute a violation of the law, or whether it was a transaction of a sort which would warrant any of us to take action in advance of its consummation.

"In response to an inquiry from me the Attorney General transmitted to me an opinion dealing with this matter.

"From the time the matter was first suggested, I have been making investigations and accumulating information which might serve as a basis for reaching an opinion as to the probable effect on competition if the proposed purchase should be consummated.

"There seems to be no occasion for action at the present time."

Accompanying the statement of Secretary Wallace was copy of correspondence between him and Attorney General Daugherty in which the Attorney General was asked his opinion regarding Mr. Wallace's authority or power to take any action regarding a merger which was not an accomplished fact. In response to this letter of inquiry, Attorney General Daugherty in a lengthy opinion set forth Secretary Wallace's powers under the "Packers and Stockyards act." He stated that this act authorized the Secretary to interfere only when the law "had been or is being violated," and in the opinion of the Attorney General "to constitute a violation of the law within the meaning of this act there must be something more than a mere statement of opinion by a person or a corporation contemplating."

The history of this incident is parallel with the history of countless other incidents which are taking place in connection with the radical movement to breed a spirit of unrest among the people and to create among them a suspicion of the integrity of their public officials, particularly the present administration. It is well within the bounds of truth to state that no time in the history of our country has there been such a widespread and well-organized campaign of false and malicious propaganda directed against the government, against public officials, against the courts, against law and order, against thrift and industry, as is now being conducted by political demagogues, who seek not the public's good but merely their personal aggrandizement and free publicity.

**Campaign Against Bad Stocks**  
The world-wide wave of crime is not confined to the strong-arm fraternity. Swindlers who prey upon inexperienced were never before so active or more successful, the most usual method employed—by the sale of stocks promising fabulous and immediate returns. State blue sky laws do not stop it.

Salaried women are especially sought for by this cult. During the last few years billions of dollars have been raised in by these people, whose victims have nothing to show for it.

The favorite time for special activity is during the periods, when much money is being distributed, and especially the end of the calendar year, when the crops have been harvested. The safest thing for the inexperienced is to buy only from local banks or well-known bond houses. Beware of any investment which promises a return of more than 6 or 7 percent if bonds, or 8 percent if preferred stock.—The Manufacturer.

**FOR SALE**—19 head of mules, 8 coming 3-year-olds; 11 2-year-olds. R. K. DRAKE, Eight Mile, Oregon. Phone 2423.

**Grand Champion Hereford Weighs 3100 lbs.**  
Hartland Woodford, owned by Sen. J. N. Camden, of Versailles, Ky., is the Grand Champion bull of America, winning his honors at the American Livestock show in Kansas City this month. He is the heaviest bull ever shown, weighing 3100 pounds.

# Uncle John's Jests



IT WAS NEW YEAR'S "DAZE" FOR SOME FOLKS!

# FARM POINTERS

The new tariff on small seeds will mean better prices on clover, grass seeds, vetches, etc. and should stimulate to a considerable extent the seed business in Oregon.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Inquiry in considerable volume is reaching the experiment station about how to grow alfalfa in western Oregon. Grimm alfalfa has been very successfully produced on the college farm and it will be profitable when the acreage is increased to 50,000 to 100,000 acres in western Oregon.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Cabbage that is unfrozen and therefore available for marketing is found either in a storage warehouse or buried in the field at this season. Cold air storage is a satisfactory method of keeping cabbage, although some shrinkage must be expected. Refrigerated storage is naturally superior to air storage. Crops of cabbage in home farm gardens or in commercial gardens may be stored by plowing out a furrow in which the cabbage is placed, upside down, and the head and the greater part of the stems covered with soil. Cabbage thus buried on well drained land will keep well until the opening of spring.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Seed for Bonny Best tomatoes—the variety of tomato usually grown for maturing a crop in May in green house hot beds—is sown about January 1. Five months are required from seeding to harvesting. Most growers use five inch pots for growing the plants in their final stages previous to transplanting to the beds. The market is strong for fancy hot-house tomatoes through May, June and July. March 15 is the best time to set the plants permanently in the beds.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Experiments at the station at Corvallis have shown that hay put into storage in the summer months increased several pounds per bale during the winter and usually reaches its maximum in February or March. It takes up moisture from the moist air and the bales are considerably heavier at mid-winter than they are at mid-summer. The hay generally goes back to nearly its original weight the following summer.

**Grading Means Money.**  
Grain grading and the grading of other crops will be a special feature of the farm crops work of the winter course at the agricultural college. This work will briefly review the development of grades and standards themselves and how to apply them. The principle of grading grain, hay, and potatoes will be outlined and several laboratory periods will be held.

# Poem by Uncle John

JANUARY.  
Though she's feckle and contrary, there's a charm in January, to the fellow that's accustomed to her curves. With a north wind skatloot'n and her temperature pirootin' in among a feller's sensory nerves! And, when she fights a duel with the little jag-o-fuel, that's wakin' out-o'-door to keep ye warm—O, it takes a cheerful giver, and an optimistic liver, to demonstrate old January's charm.  
But—when the neighbors gather in defiance to the weather—to taste the joys of settin' by the fire, there's an institute of learnin' where the home-fires is a-burnin'—where patriotism is parent of desire! Then we find in January, not a bandit gaunt an' bleary, but a bosom friend

beneath the wintry vest. . . . Where we find congenial labor, swappin' ideas with our neighbor, and adoptin' 'tied conclusion which is best.  
While her breath is mighty searchin' in where the naked trees is lurchin' and there ain't no hint of merrily in her grip,—yet the maple-sap flows sweeter, and the spring shall dawn complete, at the final crack of January's whip. Then, rally all ye merry, to the call of January—Awake, an' taste the real joys of life, No season more entrancin' with fiddlin' an' dancin'—Brace up, an' get acquainted with yer wife!

At 4 o'clock the west-bound express must be in Sacramento. The moon has passed and the minutes are being counted. Half past 3. Will the brave rider be on hand? As yet there is no sign. With thirty minutes to spare, Russell wants to double his bet. Then a cloud of dust is seen; it grows into a speck. The rider waves his hat. The post-boy shouts. The moon is across the great American desert. Victory! There are still twenty minutes to spare.

Those were the times of the great open spaces, mostly appropriated to the uses of motion picture actors nowadays. On the eastern tier one rider missed his way in the snow of a canyon for four hours. "Then he started with desperadoes, got lost, and had to lose." Another was caught in an eddy on the Platte, his horse was drowned, the rider swam out, recovered his mailbag, and trudged to the next station, where, when, says the analyst, "his flight was taken up again." Flight! We should say it was one. The schedule had been so closely estimated in advance that it was adjudged a prime feat of horsemanship to gain an hour in 60 miles, but a rider did it. Buffalo Bill once covered a stage of seventy-six miles including several crossings of the North Platte, when he found that the rider beyond had been killed by Indians, so he kept on for eighty-two miles more and then returned, making a record of a round trip of 322 miles without stopping except to change horses and to eat his meals. In one ride he had performed of 116 miles in eight hours and ten minutes with eleven changes of mounts, long stood as a record hardly likely to be excelled now.

With less concern for dramatic particulars, the pony service had been maintained all along the line. The Ore-Fino gold excitement gave Portland express connection with Idaho and eastern Oregon in 1861, by way of The Dalles.

The riders were an especial breed of men, such as we are not going to be able to recruit for any fancy exhibition of fast riding, though the hippodrome be as big as all outdoors. They had a rider on the southern route, as a writer in The Oregonian then related, "who got too big to sit on a pony, but he proved scarce the right build for holding up stages." When he worked for the pony express he was the acme of honesty. But men were chosen for certain ponderables of character which admitted a queerly mustered bunch to the ranks. One who had to "kill his own Indians as he went along," as said another Oregonian correspondent, was apt to develop a complex of some sort. Of such were the men who for the pure glory of achievement cut down the distance between the coasts from more than 2 months to less than fourteen days.

# HOMEPHILosophy For 1922

Mary stopped milking the cow to tell the hired man she had found a real friend in her girl chum who has all the good things in life. "I used to think she was awful mean," said Mary, "but she's the kindest creature in the world. When she bought four diamond rings and had three others given to her it seemed to me she might have given one to me. We went to the red school together. But she learned not to give, and I learned to be envious. Then I went to school again among the daisies and along the hedgerows and they taught me the truth. My friend had let me see those rings and enjoy their beauty before she died. She kept me from the worry of guarding them."



# Democratic Church

You are frequently presented with the statement that the church is composed of classes. There is never a greater falsehood uttered. The most democratic institution on earth is the church.  
The Bible says that we are all included under sin. There isn't any man who is not classified as a sinner.  
Some may lie about it and say they are not sinners and some may lie about it and say there is no such thing as sin. Both of those statements are infallible proofs of the existence of sin and of the fact that we are all included under sin. That is democratic.  
Those who are saved are saved by Christ; the more Christians are, the more the name, are sinners saved by grace and all Christians are under grace. That is democratic.  
There is only one qualification for joining the church; namely, belief in Christ.  
The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learned and the ignorant, the wise and the foolish, the good and the bad, the young and the old, the pretty and the ugly, are all members of the church.  
Christ is the Savior of all. And we meet in the common place to worship Jesus Christ. There is a common worship, and a common prayer.  
The man in overalls, and the man in broadcloth, all the men in satin and the scrub woman in her apron, can sit down in the same pew, sing the same hymn, repeat the same prayer and worship the same Christ who died to save all.  
The most democratic institution on earth is the Church of Jesus Christ.

# Living With Her New Daddy Now



**HOME SWEET HOME**  
Oscar can't see for the "present."  
by Terry Gilkison

SAY—WHAZZIZ! ALL THIS BOO HOODING ABOUT WHAT?  
MOLLIE JUST TOLD ME THANKSGIVING DAY THAT FRED MY FIANCEE HAS A TERRIBLE PAST  
GRACIOUS GAL! THAT'S OVER A MONTH AGO—NOW IT'S AFTER CHRISTMAS AND YOU ARE JUST WORRYING ABOUT IT—  
WELL—YOU SEE BEFORE CHRISTMAS I WASN'T THINKING ABOUT THE PAST—  
I WAS THINKING ABOUT THE PRESENT!  
**HOMIE HABITS**  
SEND US A "HOME HABIT" WE'LL PRINT IT FOR YOU. O.S. SAYS "MY HUSBY ALWAYS PUTS HIS HAIR ON HIS HAIR. THE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING!"

# unchettes

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