

**Society Notes**

Mrs. E. P. Dodd entertained at a one o'clock luncheon last Friday. The table was prettily decorated with sweet peas and daffodils. The guests included Mrs. A. C. Voelker, Mrs. F. B. Swayze, Mrs. R. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Joe Ralph, Mrs. F. V. Prime, Mrs. E. J. Kingsley, Mrs. F. C. McKenzie and Mrs. J. T. Hinkle.

Mrs. C. S. McNaught entertained at a bridge luncheon last Thursday. The invited guests were Mrs. O. G. Sapper, Mrs. F. V. Prime, Mrs. C. N. Kellogg, Mrs. F. B. Swayze and Mrs. H. M. Straw.

Mrs. F. C. McKenzie entertained four tables of bridge at her home Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dodd were among those who were hosts and hostesses at dinner parties during the past week.

A number of young people spent a pleasant evening at the Callahan home this last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kingsley entertained at a dinner party Sunday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dodd and Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sapper.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sapper were host and hostess at a dinner party Tuesday evening in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Putman, Mr. and Mrs. Lockery, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Prime.

Mrs. O. C. Young entertained the members of the study club at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. C. Voelker entertained with four tables of bridge.

**Modern Woodman Attention**

Special meeting of Hermiston Camp called for Friday evening, Feb. 10, 1922. Initiation, eats and log rolling.

J. S. West, Consul.  
W. R. Longhorn, Clerk.

**BOARDMAN NEWS**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Boardman, Ore., Jan. 30—Berger's Cash Store, formerly the Columbia Trading Co., has affected a business reorganization, whereby T. E. Broyles, C. D. Albright and Chas. Wicklander and Ira Berger will take over the business and incorporate for increased service to the community. Ralph Humphrey will work behind the counter.

The Boardman schools are opening for the second semester today, after an enforced holiday for one week owing to repairs to the plumbing affected by the recent freeze. Just now weather conditions are springlike during the day and frosty at nights.

Belle Packard and Ethel Broyles former students who have been at Walla Walla College for the past semester are again enrolled in the Boardman high school.

Saturday night the Grange gave an old fashioned dancing party in the auditorium followed by refreshments. Everybody had a good time.

M. K. Flickenger of Boardman offers the following report of his year's work in farming 14 acres of alfalfa in connection with milking five cows. Total milk production 54,009. Milk butter and cream sold for cash \$642. One cow had twins so there were six heifer calves valued at \$320. Three hogs fed on skim milk \$34. Skim milk sold \$4. Total \$1000 income from cows. Thirty tons hay fed returning \$33 1-3 per ton. Hay raised on the 14 acres, 65 tons. Sold hay \$173; on hand \$228. Total income from 14 acres \$1400 or \$100 per acre. Mr. Flickenger has accurate daily records verifying his report, and his conclusion is that an income of \$4000 to \$5000 per year is what one may expect from 40 acres in alfalfa fed to good dairy cows.

The coming week is an important one for Boardman and other sections of Morrow county. It is to be farmer's week with special features for men and women, boys and girls. Friday and Saturday are to be community days when it is requested that lunches be brought and eaten in the school cafeteria so that no time may be lost and all may enjoy the program in comfort. On Monday and Tuesday Miss Helen Cowgill is to be at the school in the interest of club work. The work for the older people begins on Thursday at 1:00 p. m. Note the hour. At that time irrigation problems and practice will be discussed

by Prof. Powers and Wright. Friday the program begins at 10:30 a. m. The first number will be Poultry, their feeding, housing and culling, with instructions as to how to double production by Prof. C. S. Brewster.

In the afternoon Farm Management with special reference to production costs by Prof. R. V. Gunn. For the women there will be work in Home Economics by a clothing specialist. Whose name is not now available. Saturday at 10:30 Dairying by Prof. Jamieson. In the afternoon Hogs by Prof. Lindgren and more work in Home Economics with special consideration to cooking. Get your work lined up so you can attend every session and be sure to tell all your neighbors to be there.

The Boardman high school has organized a Junior Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with the local Commercial club and the state Chamber of Commerce in civic enterprises. Its officers are Wilma Gilbreth, president; Dorothy Boardman, secretary and Chas. Atterberry, Edna Broyles and Truman Messenger, Junior State Chamber committee.

Petitions and remonstrations in regard to roads into the wheat country south of Boardman are being circulated. Instead of the Juniper Canyon route which many prefer, some want a road straight south to Wells Springs.

**UNIDENTIFIED MAN IS KILLED BY ONE OF POSSE**

Sunday an unidentified man who has been living on upper Butter Creek was shot and killed by a member of a posse pursuing him. He had stolen a gun and some provisions from the Hays sheep camp the previous night and a posse set out to track him. The posse overtook him but he took refuge behind a tree and was about to fire at one of the posse when McCambell, a government hunter and trapper shot and killed him. He has been living on Upper Butter Creek for several years, but nothing is known of his identity although it is thought that he was either demented or a fugitive from justice.

**M. E. Church Notes**

Sunday school at 10. Morning worship at 11. Services at Columbia at 3 p. m. The people at Columbia are responding courageously during the cold weather, also the congregation at Hermiston is steadily increasing.

The Epworth League is taking up special study of John Wesley Junior during the evening services and are to be congratulated on the way they are taking up the work, and the way they handle the subject. The officers of the League had the pleasure of putting their feet under the Parsonage table last week at a scrupulous dinner. Those who enjoyed the feed were: Miss Ruth Scott, Merma Query, Estella Payne, Dewey Payne, Norman Rubner and Napoleon Neadeau. Matters of the League were discussed and all had a good time.

The Ladies Aid met in business session last Wednesday, with Mrs. Wann, after which the officers of the Aid surprised the group by serving refreshments. A merry time was enjoyed by the wide awake society.

The subject of next Sunday morning sermon, will be "The Growth of the Kingdom." Mr. Voelker will give a vocal solo at this sermon.

**RAILWAY TRAVEL IS GROWING SAFER**

Thirty years ago, Mr. Average American, you took eight annual railway journeys, and now you take twelve. Then you rode twenty-four miles each trip, and now you go thirty-eight miles. Notwithstanding you ride half as many more times now, half again father each trip and doubtless spend half as much more time in railway travel, yet the danger to your life is less than half as great as it used to be. If you have ridden once in the last 33 years, your chances of being killed were one in 91,000,000. Or, if you have taken one trip each year during that period, you came as near losing your life as one is near to 2,760,000. One ride taken last year imposed a hazard on your life of only one in 5,673,000, and on your twelve customary journeys you were as far from jeopardy as 473,000 is greater than 1. Altogether, the railways of the United States carried in 1920 about 1,330,000,000 passengers, with one killed for each group of 5,673,000 carried, while in a total of 472,000,000 people carried in 1889, the death rate was one in 1,523,000. The danger to life of railway travelers in 1920 was therefore less than one-third of what it was in 1889, most of the reduction occurring since 1907. To be sure, there have been very bad years and exceptionally good years, but the general trend throughout the whole period has been decidedly toward the increasing safety of the traveling public.

The foregoing figures are the result of statistics compiled and issued

by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**COLUMBIA NEWS NOTES**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Columbia Farm Bureau is planning a social and business meeting for Friday evening. A short program is being prepared by the school children after which Rev. George Clark of Pendleton will deliver an address. The program for the farm bureau work for the year will be outlined. Coffee, cocoa and sandwiches will be served. Each family is expected to bring their own supply of sandwiches.

The Neighborhood club will meet Wednesday, Feb. 8 at the home of Mrs. Linder.

Charlie and Phillip Lenhart have both been suffering from an attack of tonsillitis. Charlie is able to be out again, but Phillip contracted pneumonia and for several days was in a critical condition. He is much improved now, however, and we hope he will soon be out of the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Canfield and Mrs. I. Gardiner and children were dinner guests at the Fowler home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sommerer visited Columbia school Friday in the interest of Boys and Girls club work. A calf, pig and a poultry club is being organized among the boys while the girls are planning a sewing club. Much interest in club work is shown among the children. Lets do all we can toward cooperating with them.

The "Pumpkin Center" basketball team is practicing hard to get in trim for their coming game with the Hermiston American Legion team. Let's watch for the date of the above game and all go.

Mrs. Barham entertained a few neighbors and friends Friday evening of last week. The evening was spent in playing Rook after which refreshments were served.

A number of school children have been suffering from tonsillitis and colds. Among those who have been unable to attend school are Gene Barnard and Wilma Waugaman.

Mrs. J. H. Reid entertained a number of friends Wednesday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm Fritts, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leathers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Waugaman, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Phipps and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sommerer. All report a most enjoyable evening.

R. V. Ashmun attended a conference of pastors held in Athena Monday afternoon. Miss Withers spoke at the conference.

**The Story of Our States**

By JONATHAN BRACE  
VII.—MARYLAND



INDIAN arrows played an important part in the founding of Maryland. Lord Baltimore had been interested in the London company which was financially responsible for the settlement of Virginia. He became so enthusiastic over the possibilities in the new colonies that he desired to found a colony himself. After exploring the country just north of the Potomac he persuaded King Charles I to grant him this territory. In honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria, this new colony was called Maryland.

The payment for this grant was specified as two Indian arrows a year, together with a fifth part of all precious metals which might be mined. As the colony produced no gold or silver the cost of Maryland amounted to only the two arrows each year, and Lord Baltimore became to all intents and purposes an independent sovereign. As a matter of fact the charter was not issued until just after the death of Lord Baltimore, but as the deed was hereditary it descended to the second Lord Baltimore, under whom the first settlement was made at St. Mary's in 1634. This hereditary monarchy continued in force until, under the sixth Lord Baltimore, the Declaration of Independence in 1776 brought it to an end.

In 1788 Maryland adopted the Constitution and took its place as the seventh state in the Union. Its area totals 12,327 square miles, and it is thickly populated, so that Maryland is entitled to eight presidential electors.

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**FARMERS PROBLEMS**

(Continued from page 5)

eral good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Repealing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and regulative, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act that was avowedly for the protection of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

**IV**

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmer, as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was

(Concluded next week)

**A Judicious Inquiry**

A well known traveling man-who visits the drug trade, says he has often heard druggists ask a customer, who wished to buy a cough medicine, whether it was for a child or an adult and if for a child, they almost invariably recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The reason for this is that they know there is no danger from it and that it always cures. There is not the least danger in giving it and for colds, croup and whooping cough it is unsurpassed.

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