

O.S.C. AGRICULTURAL STAFF CONFERS ON MAJOR PROGRAM.

How to bring to Oregon through-out the coming year the maximum advantages from state and federal aids to agriculture will be the chief theme of the annual agricultural staff conference at Oregon State college December 17 to 20, inclusive.

This conference, called by W. A. Schoenfeld, dean and director of agriculture, will include all of the regular and emergency members of the county extension staffs, the branch experiment station superintendents, and the resident staff in extension,

experiment station and resident instruction division. While a number of out of state officials will be present to take part in the conference, most of the program is devoted to intensive consideration of Oregon's situation in relation to national and regional programs.

Several members of the staff, including Dean Schoenfeld and F. L. Ballard, vice-director of the extension service, have recently returned from conferences in Washington, D. C., where they were called in connection with the latest agricultural developments. They will relay the information gained to the entire staff here in Oregon.

Among those to take part in the program who are not on the local staff are W. A. Rockie, superintendent of the Pacific Northwest soil erosion station at Pullman; Harry B. Carroll, advisor of the rural rehabilitation program; Clifford L. Smith, director of rural rehabilitation in charge of home economics. Latest information on AAA programs dealing with corn-hog, wheat, dairy disease eradication, and land utilization will be available for those taking part in the conference.

In carrying out its national projects, the U. S. department of agriculture is making more and more use of the extension and research organizations of the various states, says Dean Schoenfeld. Only through maintaining complete and efficient state organizations can the full benefits of these national projects be obtained for Oregon, he says.

Plans will be discussed at the conference for shaping the general research, extension and teaching programs in agriculture so as to fit in most completely with the present national trends in agriculture. Effort is being made to retain as much as possible of the normal service activities of the organizations throughout the state in the face of the greatly increased emergency demands on the time and efforts of the staff.



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FINDS BANKS WILLING, BORROWERS CAUTIOUS

Prominent Writer Refutes Statements Bankers Are Refusing Sound Loans - Describes Reasons for Reduced Volume of Credit.

FIGURES supplied by typical, well-managed banks in different parts of the country show that a high proportion of all applications for loans have been granted in the past year or two, says Albert W. Atwood in a recent article in The Saturday Evening Post on "The Idle Dollar." Excerpts from Mr. Atwood's article follow:

"Frequently banks state that as high as 90 per cent of all such applications are granted and for from 60 to 75 per cent of the amount asked for. Allowing that the bankers make these figures as favorable to their own case as possible, it seems strange that we are told again and again that banks are not lending at all.

"If we take into account the whole class of regular bank borrowers, the plain fact is very few want to borrow yet. For the word 'borrow' is merely an other name for the word 'debt,' and we face a great world-wide drive to get out of debt.

"An experienced small-city banker, asked if banks were lending freely enough, wisely replied: 'The really good borrower does not wish to borrow now. In fact, I think our customers are making a remarkably fine showing in paying off their loans, especially loans of long standing.'

The Shrinkage of Credit "Or if we think of business concerns rather than of individuals, it is conservative to say that those able to maintain high credit ratings have been mostly the ones able to maintain ample cash resources and, therefore, least in need of credit. As prices and cost, felt, many concerns found themselves with plenty of cash because of the shrinkage in operations. Cash resources were still further swollen by reduced dividends, and smaller inventories made bank borrowings still less necessary.

"Expressed in another way, banks cannot expand credit, they cannot make loans, unless there is a demand for the same. Fundamentally, the business transaction makes the loan, the loan does not make the transaction. It is a mistake to try to force upon business organizations funds which they do not need. Under the circumstances the 'idle dollar' is a natural and proper enough phenomenon. A demand for credit is difficult to create artificially, and there is always danger in so doing. "Banks must be liquid enough at all times to pay depositors. The idea of a commercial loan is that it represents a self-liquidating process in business. If the banker makes only those advances that are inherently sound, and selects his maturities wisely, he will have incoming funds to meet demands.

Government Lending "As everybody knows, the Government has vast lending agencies, for home owners, farmers, and the like. These have nothing to do with the subject of this article, except that all such Government operations would be impossible if the banks did not lend the Government money for the purpose. "No one can set a time when borrowing will be resumed. But it will come when men once more feel that conditions are sufficiently settled to warrant them in taking chances, in entering upon deals, and in trying to make money."

Mr. Atwood says that it may be that the banks are overcautious now, just as they were overconfident in 1929, but calls attention to the fact that until a little more than a year ago banks were falling "partly because they had loaned too freely, and were being criticized right and left for precisely that fault." He adds:

"Indeed, the banks which had been cautious in their lending policy came through the crisis safely. Under such conditions it is utterly useless to criticize banks for not making loans. After the experience they had for several years, especially in 1932 and 1933, it is only natural that they should relax their requirements very slowly and gradually.

"Unfortunately, many of the applications for loans are not from people who want temporary banking accommodation for three or six months and are quite able to meet their maturity dates, but are from those who really need permanent capital. They are busted and they want someone to stake them to a new start. What they really seek is a partner to furnish them with long-time capital. But depositors insist upon being paid on demand, and, therefore, it is a grave question whether banks should tie up their funds for any length of time."

HOW ONE FARMER HELPED HIMSELF

A farmer accustomed to keeping records found that it cost \$16.50 to produce an acre of corn. His average yield was 33 bushels, selling for 50 cents per bushel. On this basis he was producing without either profit or loss. A study of his costs indicated means by which the yields might be increased without proportional expenses. By making use of facts discovered at the Experiment Station, the farmer secured an increased yield of corn and one-half bushels per acre (47 1/2 bushels instead of 33). By increasing the yield and holding down expenses, the farmer was able to make a profit of 2 cents per bushel.

IRRIGON NEWS

Mrs. Fred Reika and Rev. H. B. Thomas were in Heppner, Thursday on business. Services were held in the basement of the school building Sunday at 2:30 with Rev. Thomas officiating. A committee meeting was held afterward, and the following trustees appointed: A. R. Boulware, Mrs. Fred Reika, A. C. Houghten, Mrs. W. C. Isom and Emmett McCoy. Services will be held again Sunday night, December 16, at 7:30. Rev. O. W. Payne officiating. The public is cordially invited to attend. Mrs. J. A. Graybeal and Mrs. Emmett McCoy returned home from Portland, Thursday. Mrs. McCoy suffered shock and bruises when she fell down a flight of stairs during her stay in Portland, and she is now quite ill at her home. Mrs. Harry Smith entertained the H. E. C. ladies at her home Thursday afternoon. The time was spent working on a new quilt. The occasion was also a birthday shower honoring Mrs. Frank Leicht, who received many useful presents. Grange members are meeting regularly for practice on the installation drill work. A public installation will be held at Boardman, Saturday night, December 15, for both Irrigon and Greenfield Grange. The school basketball teams journeyed to Condon, Friday night, to play the Condon teams. They lost both games. However, the grade school team lost only by one point, after a play-off. Russell McCoy has rented the Emmett McCoy place for the coming year and will not return to the CCC camp. Mrs. Russell McCoy is visiting her mother in The Dalles. Mr. Ubanks from Ione was in this vicinity the first of the week buying turkeys for the Savinar company of Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Miller visited Mr. Miller's parents at Boardman Monday. Cloyd Leach of Ukiah has returned to Irrigon for the winter and is staying with Mrs. J. A. Graybeal and son William.

AAA MEN LOOK TO FUTURE; SEEK MORE EXPORT TRADE The present tendency among leaders of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington is to look upon current programs of crop curtailment and control as temporary expedients necessary until the international trade problem has been adequately dealt with, reports W. A. Schoenfeld, dean of agriculture at Oregon State college, who has just returned from a business trip to the capital. As long as surpluses here make the export market a buyers' market, it is difficult to make satisfactory trade agreements, the leaders say. When this condition is corrected through programs of production control, then it is believed that satisfactory arrangements may be made to exchange a greater volume of America's farm products for goods produced best in other countries, and thereby maintain the international trade deemed essential to greater American prosperity. Effects upon the consumer and producer of the present crop control expedients are discussed in a recent statement by Dr. F. C. Howe, consumers' counsel in the AAA. He dealt particularly with the increased price of pork products, saying that the farmer is getting a major part of this increased price. "Some find it difficult to understand why hog raisers should reduce production when millions want pork," said Dr. Howe. "On the other hand farmers find it difficult to understand why factories should close down on produce less when the farmer wants factory products. "So long as goods must be sold at a price, and so long as their supply depends on the purchasing power and not the need people feel for them, farmers, like other business men are forced to adjust their production to the market. "In higher prices for pork, consumers are paying hog producers for their investment and labor. In turn hog producers should be able to pay their part of the city workers' return to fair income. That is the process of recovery," Howe concluded. Other AAA leaders dealing with the "surplus vs. distribution" ques-

tion have said that the distribution systems have not been faulty, the collapse of the normal export markets brought a condition in many communities which no amount of perfect domestic distribution could have corrected. The capacity of the human stomach, he said, could not have handled the surplus if production had been maintained at former levels.

FEEDING IODINE TO MARES DRAWS INTEREST TO O.S.C.

Widespread interest in the research in feeding iodine to brood mares at Oregon State college has resulted in a request to staff members concerned to present a scientific paper covering the subject. Such a paper by B. W. Rodenwald and Dr. B. T. Simms, of the state college, was presented before the American Society of Animal Production at its annual national meeting in Chicago the first week in December. The Oregon State college workers began experimenting with iodine feeding in 1922, after severe losses through the death of foals had been experienced. Accurate records maintained since that time strongly indicated that the feeding of 15 grains of potassium iodine per week to brood mares during the last half of the gestation period will eliminate a common goitrous condition and bring foals that are stronger, more vigorous and healthy. Five grains of potassium iodine per week was found sufficient to prevent goiter in calves.

The material was fed by mixing a stock solution so that one ounce of the liquid poured on the grain once a week would give the required dosage. The treatment is recommended only for regions where a deficiency of iodine in the regular feed stuffs results in goitrous condition of foals and other young livestock.

Plan Erosion Control Trials. GOLD BEACH—A number of erosion control demonstrations, using 10,000 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass seed recently made available by the federal government, are to be started in Curry county in the near future by County Agent R. M. Knox and G. R. Ryslop, chief of the plant industry division at O.S.C. It is planned to make five large plantings of about 100 acres each on recently burned-over land, and to distribute the remainder of the seed to a number of cooperators for trial on a smaller scale under varying conditions.

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True Exchange

THE false belief that matter is substance underlies the error of hoarding. Those who accept this false concept are afraid to spend the money they have for fear they will not get more. During times when there has not been much money in active circulation, people have in some instances resorted to bartering. The farmer who had potatoes, if he needed sugar, took his potatoes to a grocer, who gave him sugar in exchange; and thus one individual supplied another's need and in turn found his own need supplied.

Christian Science reveals that God, divine Love, is the only substance. Our part, then, in true exchange is the expression of love in helpful service. When we render helpful service to another we are certain to receive good in exchange. If we meet someone who seems discouraged, we may try to cheer him, and in a measure succeed. Perhaps all he may say is, "Thanks for cheering me up." It may have seemed that we did not get anything in exchange for the service rendered, but the feeling that one has helped another is a wonderful reward. Each act of loving service expresses the law of divine Love, which is operating always to bless. We should not do something for others simply with the expectation of receiving a material reward or with the hope that the law of Love will operate in our behalf, for that would show that we were not animated by divine Love, and therefore were not conforming to the law of Love. We should understand that, when we are disappointed and animated by divine Love in doing helpful things, we are obeying the law of Love which ever operates to bless.

The Master said: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." Keeping this admonition before us we shall be careful how we think and act. Thinking loving thoughts and doing loving acts bring them back to us "pressed down, . . . and running over." The highest reward one can receive is described by Mary Baker Eddy, the

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, when she states that "the spiritual recompense of the persecuted is assured in the elevation of existence above mortal discord and in the gift of divine Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 98). This reward comes in exchange for the constant desire and effort to be of true service to others. If we earnestly entertain this desire, we have taken the first step toward gaining the reward. True desire is prayer, and true prayer never returns void. The earnest and steadfast desire that we may be of service to others steadily increases our opportunities in this respect. Many have been helped in their effort by starting the day with the prayer contained in one of Mrs. Eddy's poems (Poems, p. 13): "My prayer, some daily good to do To Thine, for Thee; An offering pure of Love, whereto God leadeth me."

Christian Science points out that the real governor is divine Love, for divine Love is the only Mind, the divine Principle of true being. If we accept this fact and try to realize the over-presence and omnipotence of divine Love, the one real Mind or Principle, we shall think lovingly of all and shall be inspired to do and say helpful things. This Science teaches that the real man is the reflection of divine Love. Accepting this real man as our true selfhood and holding to this truth, we shall express tenderness, gentleness, forgiveness, tolerance, selflessness; and great will be the reward which obedience to the law of Love will confer upon us.

When we accept the fact that divine Love is substance, we have no thought of hoarding, for we see that unless we manifest this substance—reflect divine Love—we do not have real substance. This is the source upon which we can and must constantly draw for the benefit of all with whom we come into contact. The reflecting of divine Love is the true medium of exchange, and it must be kept constantly active. The more we express of the divine nature the more we have of real substance. In the measure that we realize and reflect divine Love we have the sense of joy and completeness which this realization brings.—The Christian Science Monitor.

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