

# Bingham County News

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## CURRENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

(From monthly letter issued by National City Bank of New York.)  
 "Where has all the money gone?"  
 Time after time during recent months we have been asked this leading question. People generally understand that, say this time two years ago, money was "easy;" today, with presumably the same amount of wealth in the country, money is "tight."

To the average man, hundreds of millions of dollars seem to have literally disappeared. Bankers are seeing their deposits and their loans drop. What has become of all this money which, two years ago, seemed so easily obtained on every hand? Understanding of the true answer to these queries, we believe, means a more intelligent understanding of the business situation today.

It may be said this condition generally is the result of the fall of prices which has taken place in the past year, the fact that the prices of all commodities have not fallen in like degree, and that bank deposits have not been replenished to make good the drafts on them to pay outstanding obligations.

During the period of inflation bank deposits rose steadily with the loans. When a bank customer borrowed money, taking credit for it in his account, the bank's deposits were increased in that amount. And when the customer checked out the amount to pay for a Liberty Bond, or any other purpose, the check went into some other bank as a deposit, and thus it became purchasing power permanently in circulation until that borrower—or some borrower—checked against a deposit account that had been actually earned and saved, and thereby extinguished a corresponding amount of credit.

We followed this process of inflating our bank deposits up to about November 1, 1920. Some of our bankers were very proud over the "growth" of their deposits during that time, although they signified very little except that a carload of hogs, or wheat, or other products, was creating twice as big a credit entry as before the war.

The fundamental point to bear in mind is that money is only the medium of payments. As a concrete example take, say, an agricultural community in the Middle West. The real debt-paying power of that community is in its farm products, and as the prices of these have fallen the debt-paying power, or purchasing power, has been diminished. The bank patrons went on drawing upon their deposit accounts to pay their obligations but their deposits were not replenished as before. Their debts did not shrink with the value of their products, and the prices of goods which they purchased did not shrink in the same proportion. Probably there is as much money in the community as before, but money is only small change; the buying power, or debt-paying power has diminished, and the common form of expression is that "money is tight." What it really signifies is that the means of making payments are hard to find.

The agricultural districts have suffered more than industrial districts because their products have fallen more than manufactured goods; moreover they do not have the amount of fixed income from savings that some of the older states have. Their outstanding indebtedness usually runs to other states. The Boston reserve bank was the first to experience liquidation in its own territory, its clients being banks that serve industrial communities. As the latter collected what was due them from other parts of the country, and as their operations slowed down, they paid off their bank loans, and the Boston reserve bank and later the Philadelphia and Cleveland reserve banks began to lend to the reserve banks of Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, Atlanta and Richmond, all of the latter serving districts in which agricultural interests predominated. This shows how the banking system of the country is interlocked and mutually supporting, to the advantage of all industries and all sections.

It is not so much present speculation and extravagance that is contributing to tight money as past indulgences which had to do with creating the indebtedness now outstanding. It is the debts so gaily created in boom times that make money tight when prices fall. The debts do not shrink with the loss on debt-paying power.

The trouble is largely due to the unbalanced state of industry. The prices of what the farmer must buy have not fallen to correspond with the prices of what he has to sell. His purchasing power is contracted and he cannot go on buying the same quantity of goods at the old prices. Consequently great numbers of workmen are out of employment in the industrial centers, and money grows tight with them also.

## COUNT YOUR CHANGE.

"The farmer who says, 'Fiddlesticks, I can't waste time testing my dairy herd for production and butter fat' is as bad as the merchant who doesn't count his change when he makes a sale, only there are a lot of farmers like this but no merchants," declared Uncle Ben Eldredge, the dairymen's friend and advisor, at the U. A. C. Roundup. "You are no true lover of cows and have no business in the dairy business if you don't want to know just how much 'Spotty' produced today and whether or not 'Lady' will beat her record tomorrow. Count your dairy herd change."

## MOTHER-IN-LAW

In an Ohio cemetery stands a monument on which is carved these words: "Here lies the Best Mother-in-Law God Ever Made." Not always has the mother-in-law been so honored, even though millions of them deserve to be. Too often they have been made the brunt of jokes by shallow-brained jesters and thin-brained cartoonists. But when some one is sick in your family, Mr. Blackfoot man, is there any joke about the way mother-in-law hurries in and, like a good samaritan, battles tirelessly against disease and death? You bet there's no joke about it. Who is the only one who cares enough to give help when your wife is head over heels with house cleaning; who volunteers to stay and keep the children while you and the wife amble out to visit friends? You know, and every sensible man knows. And that's why we ought to have a lot of respect to the Ohio man who honored his mother-in-law with a headstone that was appropriate; that's why we mark up as ignorant, brainless and generally a dead beat of the worst type the chap who writes or tells a joke at the expense of a mother-in-law.

## JUST PLAIN DOLLARS, ONLY THEY IS WILD

These is the days when they is some things what trys the soles uv most men, also them what ain't men. Dollars, dollars everywhere 'n not no nary one to spend er this some is what everbody is thinkin' only they thinks it is the other feller what has got all the dollars 'n them what has got all uv the plugged nickels. Plugged nickels is what you has got 'n dollars is what the other feller has got, only the other fellers is thinkin' this same all uv the time, which same is one time when two folks thinks the same thing, which don't happen very often, which don't make no differenters is when folks don't think likewise why this is what gives lots uv folks sumthings to chew the rag bout, 'n es this is all sum folks has got to do, why sumbody ort to be happy.

Es fer these same wild dollars what ain't broke yet why these same keeps everbody else busy tryin' to ketch sum uv the same 'n this keeps all uv these gasaboos from gittin' their sed noses into every body else's business, only sum times it don't, 'n then there is all kinds uv fiddlers to pay fer what nobody ain't danced after, 'n all the time they has been playin' "Hail Columbia" er sumthing else what costs jist es much.

Now es to these here wild semolians what we wus talkin' bout, why these here kin cause more trouble fer most folks than most all of anybudy's dogs when they has run sum jane ragged fer lookin' like she wus sum turked busterd, es they keeps all the poor fish diggin' 'n sratchin' like they has got sum wood-ticks what has bit 'n moved their camp to where the bitin' was sum better, which same anybudy what has got a bite kin tell jist how it feels only most uv the time they is so busy sratchin' fer this sed bite that they ain't got no time to tell anybudy what kinds uv feelin' they they has got which same anybudy what has got any senes will say is sum busy.

There is sum other things bout this here kallukey what everbody is tryin' to ketch 'n this same is, that every other bird in the whole world is after this same, 'n lots uv the time they is them what bumps heads scamblin' after this here wilk jack, which same causes sum to be sore heads so es they goes round growlin' like they wus sum hound what has got a last year's bone, only the same 'has got sum bonehead es anybudy what can't git in the mad jamboree fer the kale without gittin' a bone cross-ways in their throat ort to go 'n stick their sed koo koo in sum hole where they won't bother any body else. Why anybudy is chasin' the dollar what the poet sez is almighty, why they wants to grin like sumbudy's chestshire cats 'n then no body ain't goin' to know it if you finds you has only been chasin' a jit, es there is lots uv folks what runs es hard es they kin 'n don't even ketch a smell lessen they gits a whiff uv sum body else's fat what has got into the fire. 'N there is lots what fans out ever time they cums to bat. Then there is sum what thinks any kind uv ruff stuff is all right jist so they kin win out, 'n uv all the little peanuts them kind is the worst, es they is willin' to kick their own grandmother in the eye if it will help their own fool self. Likewise there is sum what is all the time tellin' how much they has dun fer sumbody else 'n what they has give to sumbody else, which same is why they ain't got any more jack than they has, only most uv the time they is lyin' es this kind don't give nobody nothing lessen they gits payed a plenty fer the same, 'n they is usually so tite that a barrel what ain't got no bung ain't got nothing on them.

Then there is sum other kinds uv old birds what makes these sed semolians harder to ketch than ever es when they gits hold uv sum uv the same they squeezes 'em so hard that the sign "In God We Trust" which same is on these sed dollars, changes so es it reads, "Ye Gods We Bust," which same is what most uv us what ain't no millionaires is doin' these days. Now squeezin' is all right fer the girls 'n fer anybudy else what likes squeezin', but anybudy better not squeeze sum bird till they squeals like sum uv these gasaboos in a doin'.

Uv course if anybudy can't ketch

no dollars there ain't no law what I knows about what says nobody ain't allowed to chase no thirty cents, only these thirty cents has got purty near es long a legs es old man dollar, so anybudy kin jist es well be one uv them es also ran es to chase thirty cents what won't buy nothing anyway.

So all I kin tell anybudy is to run after this here wild jack till they drags their own tracks out, 'n then everbudy'll soon come 'n drag you out, which same don't make no differenters es them what gits drug out is usually knocked out anyway.

Howsumever fer them es would like to see a dollar once in a while why they kin go to the bank 'n peek

thru the bars 'n maybe they kin see sum what they kissed goodbye a long time ago.

'N if anybudy has got sum uv this wild money what they wants to git shed uv, why they kin throw it at the birds what ain't got some, 'n they wants to look out so es they don't hit nobody in the eye.

O. TWISTER.

## Where Church is Popular.

The Christian aborigines of Yunnan like lengthy church services. A Sunday morning service in Sapushan, Yunnan province, has been known to comprise eleven hymns, eight prayers, three sermons and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

## Musical Instruments of Insects.

Buzzing or numming is mainly due to rapid vibrations of the wings, which often strike the air more than a hundred times in a second, but there is sometimes a special quivering instrument near the base of the wing. Chirping or trilling is due to some sort of "stridulating" organ, one hard part being scraped against another, as the bow on the fiddle—it may be leg against wing.

## Not Allowed to Do That.

"My lodger," said a complainant at Clerkenwell police court, "threatens to tear me up into pieces." It was pointed out to him that this would be a breach of the law.—London Punch.



# BUICK



Present lines of new Buick six-cylinder models will be carried thru the 1922 season.

Beginning June 1st the new series and prices will be as follows, f. o. b. factories, Flint, Michigan.

	Old Prices	New Prices
Model 22-44 Three Passenger Roadster,	\$1795	\$1495
Model 22-45 Five Passenger Touring,	\$1795	\$1525
Model 22-46 Three Passenger Coupe,	\$2585	\$2135
Model 22-47 Five Passenger Sedan,	\$2895	\$2435
Model 22-48 Four Passenger Coupe,	\$2985	\$2325
Model 22-49 Seven Passenger Touring,	\$2065	\$1735
Model 22-50 Seven Passenger Sedan,	\$3295	\$2635

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