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La Grande

MOTORMAN ON JOB AGAIN WITH GAIN OF 21 LBS.

Was Unable to Work for Months On Account of Stomach Trouble, Says A. A. Bish—Gives Tanlac Credit for His Present Excellent Health.

"Tanlac has put me back on my run with a gain of twenty-one pounds," declared A. A. Bish, 619 Harney Ave., Portland, Ore., for many years motorman on the Juturban between Portland and Oregon City, and well-known member of the Brotherhood of Portland Electric Railway Employees, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"I finally threw up my other stomach trouble, had a very poor appetite and even when I did manage to eat it caused my intense suffering. I got so bad I had to lie on my back in bed for weeks and even after I got up I could not get my strength back. I was also extremely nervous and constipated.

"For three years I suffered from medicines away and started on Tanlac and it certainly fixed me up in five days. I can now eat a good hearty meal and feel stronger and better than I have in years. I never fail to tell others what a grand medicine Tanlac is."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.—Adv.

earnings to prevent deterioration of their standards of life and labor," the report continued, "and we recommended that an appeal be made to that higher court of public judgment, and that the public conscience be aroused to the great and grave menace which confronts the perpetuity of the constitutional rights and liberties of all our people and as originally conceived by the founders of our republic."

Instances of "most flagrant abuses of equity power" were declared to be contained in Federal Judge Anderson's order at Indianapolis, enjoining discontinuance of the "check-off" system of collecting miners' union dues, and in Federal Judge McClintic's decision in West Virginia against strikers of the same union in that state. This latter decision the report characterized as "conclusive evidence that the injunction as used is devoid of all sense of fairness and decency and that our courts of equity can be turned conveniently into instruments of the greatest iniquity whenever it will best serve the interests of soulless corporations and a mad desire for wealth."

Relief in Politics.
Possibility of "relief from the constitutional use of the writs of injunction" by legislative action lay in the political field, the report said.

The executive council described its renewal of non-partisan political campaign organizing in advance of the fall elections and expressed "satisfaction over the wonderful enthusiasm expressed" by every local organization of labor in the effort which it said proved that "not only the wage earners, but the great mass of our citizenship are crying for relief." The campaign effort will be to focus votes behind a program of "opposition to compulsory labor law," and "opposition to injunctions and contempt proceedings as substitutes for trial by jury," the council said.

"Congress has proved that only those who are well-to-do or control great interests can induce it to listen," the council said, in detailing the reason why it asked the Federation to enter the campaign for satisfactory candidates. "These facts are slowly penetrating the minds of the people. They are beginning to realize the change they thought they wanted has been an injury instead of benefit. Unless there is a change in the personnel (of the House and Senate) people can prepare themselves for still greater and greater suffering and injustice."

"The idea seems to prevail that the outcome of the 1920 elections means that every liberty of the people can be taken away provided some individual or group of individuals representing the privileged few desire it for their benefit," the report continued. "The statement is often made that if the United States capital could be transported to the England of the fifteenth century, half the members of Congress would be 'to the manner born.'"

State legislative bodies also were taken to task in some cases, chiefly in the matter of compulsory arbitration laws. The Kansas industrial court was described as "an utter failure" and similar legislation in Colorado was said to be "equally as absurd and fully as dangerous."

Harding Accused.
President Harding was accused of having contemplated "a system of industrial laws similar to those which prevail in Kansas" when in his message to Congress last December he declared that "in the case of labor organizations we might well apply similar and equally well-defined principles of regulation and supervision (as he had just previously recommended for corporations) in order to conserve the public's interests as affected by their operations."

"It is hardly believed possible," the report adds, "that the President intended to further a policy which will deny America's workers the right to cease working collectively and to determine for themselves the conditions under which they will give services. Yet the language used leaves little room for a different conclusion."

"The decisions of the Railroad Labor Board have given satisfaction neither to the workers or the management," the report remarked, in considering the compulsory arbitration subject as demonstrated in transportation fields. "They have tended to ward a more general demoralization of morale of mechanical forces"

The Esch-Cummings law, through the Board, has practically destroyed the concept of voluntary agreements between employers and workers and the subject of compensation for services has become a constant source of litigation and irritation.

Returning to direct labor matters, organized labor scored victory, the report said, "against organized campaigns for the establishment of the so-called open shop."

"Chambers of commerce throughout the country, with certain notable exceptions, have lent themselves to this disruptive propaganda," the report stated. "The United States Chamber of Commerce is about to begin construction of a \$2,000,000 headquarters building in Washington on the 'open shop' basis. The experiment is to be tried in the capital of the nation on so pretentious a scale will undoubtedly be watched with great interest by the workers and employers alike."

"There is but one answer to the entire campaign of employers for the disruption and destruction of the labor movement, and that is continued organization, eternal vigilance, and the highest degree of solidarity."

Banks have lent assistance to business organizations "to compel employers who desired to deal fairly with the trade unions to alter their course," the report further asserted. In this connection it was suggested that the boycott was available.

"Savings and deposits of wage workers in banks must be so controlled by workers as to protect fully the wage earner's interest in this context," was the proposal advanced.

Operations of the Federation of Labor in manifold directions were discussed in brief paragraphs in the report. Out of "more than 400 bills introduced in Congress" during the present session, it was said, "90 per cent are inimical to the interests of labor and the people."

A Saving Wage.
A period of declining prices having set in, the theory of "cost of living" as an argument for wage increases interested the Federation greatly, the report said. Studies initiated for development of a new formula were described, and a tentative proposal advanced in the statement that the rule should now be: "In every industry and gainful occupation a wage based upon human needs and aspirations." Some criticism was implied of "a wage based solely upon costs of living, or subsistence, or a saving wage."

In the field of international labor organization, the report said, little alteration of past policies had been necessary during the year, and an attitude of friendliness and association rather than unification was described. Delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union congress, it was indicated, "found many 'isms' creeping into and gaining some ground in the British Trades union movement, though as yet a large majority of the leaders and a majority, but a small majority, at the rank and file do not subscribe to or accept any of them."

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Women who appreciate the proper hang and fit of a dress skirt, the quality of material and workmanship and smart up-to-date-ness of style and pattern will greatly admire this attractive model pictured above. An exceptional value.

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A New Shipment of Kodak Books, Loose Leaf Scrap Books

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EXAMINE THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF KODAK BOOKS AND NOTE THE REASONABLE PRICES

Newlin Book & Stationery Co.

ROAD CONDITIONS IN EASTERN OREGON

(Continued from Page Three.)

Burns-Crant: Macadamized and in good condition.
Crane-Vale: Open but very rough. Carry water and plenty of gasoline.

LABOR ACHIEVEMENT OUTLINED IN REPORT

(Continued from page one.)

strike, although troubles in the textile, garment, printing, granite, and packing house industries also were cited.

"The organized mine owners repudiated their agreement with the United Mine Workers of America," the report said, "compelling the mine workers to cease work. Packing house employers were likewise guilty of violation of agreements. The contest going on among employers and the printing trades union involves a contemptuous disregard and flagrant violation of an agreement by employers and their associations."

"We have recorded only these violations of agreement by employers

which are of national importance. We know of no similar period of time in which there have been so many violation of contract on the part of great organizations of employers. We submit that it is a vital essential that there be a return of good faith in industry, a return to standards of morality which will restore the pledges of men to their true and proper meaning. If it is impossible to have faith in pledges given, then the entire industrial structure will be undermined."

Court Decision Protested.
Turning next to the courts, the executive council protested "most emphatically against such unjust and inhumane decisions" as that of the Supreme Court voiding the act intended to abolish child labor in the United States. Congress "by this decision, must keep its hands off when the health and life and well being of the nation's children are concerned," the report asserted, adding that the "Supreme Court of today is far more legalistic and less humane in its attitude and temperament than was the Supreme Court of 1918."

"The year is marked particularly with an increasing hostility of the judiciary toward the effort of wages

S. H. E. R. R. Y.'S

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Entirely New Method That Never Fails and Takes Only Ten Minutes

Everyone loves strawberry jam. For a spread on bread or hot biscuits, nothing seems to equal it. Its wonderful flavor makes children of us all. Until now, however, an expert was required to make it. Until now, also, it has been expensive. Certo, a natural product of fruit, has solved the problem so that everyone can make and eat this delicious conserve.

To make Strawberry Jam by the Certo Process:

Crush well in single layers about two quarts of ripe berries, using wooden masher and discarding all green parts. Measure 4 cups crushed berries, add the juice of one lemon and 7 1/2 leveled cups (2 1/2 lbs.) sugar into good sized preserve kettle. Mix well; stir hard and constantly. Bring to vigorous boil

and boil hard 1 full minute, continually stirring. Take from fire and add 1/2 bottle (containing 2 cups) Certo, stirring it in well. Let stand 5 minutes only, by the clock, stirring occasionally; skim and pour quickly into sterilized glasses. Result is 19 half-pound glasses of strawberry jam for total cost of 97 cents (strawberries at 50c a box and sugar at 6c lb.)

This Certo process banishes all the guess work or worry as perfect results are certain. Unlike the old method of "pound for pound" mixture boiled for thirty or more minutes, with consequent loss of fruit juice and flavor being boiled away, the economical Certo Process requires only one minute's boiling and thereby saves all the fruit to produce 60 per cent more jam.

Certo is pure—contains no preservative. Jams and jellies made this way last indefinitely. Certo positively saves time, fruit flavor and guess work. It makes all kinds of jams and jellies with fresh or canned fruit—some you have never made before. It is highly endorsed by national authorities and cooking experts. Every woman who tries it recommends it to her friends and says she'll never do without it.

The above recipe and nearly 100 others are in the Certo Book of Recipes which will be given to you by your grocer when you get Certo. Extra copies sent free if you write to the Dectin Sales Company, Inc., 105 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Get a bottle of Certo from your grocer or druggist today. Start the new—the sure, quick, economical way of making jams and jellies. You'll never return to the old "hit or miss" method.

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