

There is little sympathy for anybody who breaks down from the work of minding other people's business.



WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT



By LENNA PITTMAN STAHL

According to government reports, the price of a steak is less than in 1912. But, then, so is the steak.

Our Monster Prison Ship

A Portland newspaper suggests that union labor should purchase the prison ship Success and make it a standing exhibit at Washington, also remarking: "The cells where the six men of Dorset served three years is the best union lecture we know of."

The suggestion may be pertinent, but why should we use a relic of miscarried justice when we have so many present-day examples so many nude truths, which show the need of labor organizations?

The rich man knows a thousand reasons for labor organizations, and the poor man is begging to wake up to the fact that, alone, he is a helpless bit of machinery in the hands of his employer, if he is fortunate enough to have an employer.

The Manley report of the United States Industrial Commission in regard to conditions of labor and industry shows conditions which appal and stagger the laborer and mark the present period as progressive in that the old prison ship with its few cells and one to 15 years' sentences, has given place to a prison ship of a million fold greater magnitude, where the terms of sentence are for life.

One-third of the laborers of America are poverty-stricken.

Of the wives and mothers of workmen, 37 per cent are forced to do hard work or starve.

Nearly half the women workers earn less than \$3 per week.

Three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent of workers' homes.

Nearly 20 per cent of school children are underfed and undernourished. One-twelfth of those who die in New York are buried in the potters' field.

Absolute necessity forces 66 per cent of all children to leave grammar school before graduating.

The average laborer is out of a job one-third of his time.

Average wage-earning fathers is \$500 annually.

Two-thirds of male adult workers earn less than \$15 per week.

There are 44 families with incomes equal to the earnings of 100,000 working men.

Sixty per cent of the wealth of the nation is owned by 2 per cent of the people.

Sixty-five per cent own less than 5 per cent of the wealth.

Why buy a small prison ship, when we have one of our own of so many, many times greater magnitude?

LOYALTY IN VACATION SEASON

This is the dull season in business circles. Large numbers are at the beaches, mountains and various resorts for the vacationists. The larger places of business, feel this vacation time as well as the smaller ones.

This is a time when you should not patronize the unfair store. Let the person, firm or corporation, whose only interest in the working class is longer hours, greater product, less pay, greater slavery and that you should then add to their gains by patronizing them, feel the weight of the opinions of outraged humanity.

These organized labor obstructionists need your patronage during the dull season as they need it at no other time of the year. Be loyal to yourself, to your toilers, to your home, your loved ones and to your future welfare and happiness by not aiding them in their efforts to accumulate wealth at your expense.

You may think of making only a small purchase, but a loaf of bread, a paper of pins, purchased at an unfair place of business may seem nothing, but your presence even adds influence to others to enter these places and perhaps purchase in larger amounts, thereby driving a nail in the scaffold being erected for your execution.

"Love your enemies," but love this particular brand of enemies at a distance. A spaniel licks the hand that beats it. Be not a spaniel.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH MOLES

Do moles work in your lawn or garden? If so, you probably find them a pest. That fresh pile of dirt every morning is surely exasperating. I tried everything I was told and everything I could find printed to rid lawn and garden of moles or gophers, which ever they were, all to no avail.

They worked around traps; gasoline seemed to add to their speed—they dug faster and deeper; they seemed to fatten on poisoned grain—at least the piles of earth were larger, leading one to suppose the holes were larger; poisoned vegetables were ignored; turning water into the runs did no good; rolling the lawn frequently was hard work but accomplished nothing so far as the moles were concerned.

Finally I put a small piece of cyanide mixture (cyanide potassium) in each run, and the results were almost magical. Whether the pests were killed by the gas which forms when cyanide is exposed to dampness, whether they were driven away by the deadly fumes, or whether they would have left anyway, I cannot say; however, I can but attribute the riddance to the cyanide of potassium and should they reappear, most certainly will again try the experiment. I give these facts to readers of the Labor Press for just what they are worth, but if troubled with moles or gophers would advise trying this method. The expense is small, as a piece of cyanide the size of a hazelnut is sufficient for each run.

Why is it that some girls are spoken of as being black-haired, while others are referred to as red-headed?

Things Worth Knowing

Egg yolks will keep for days without drying, if they are put in a cup and covered with cold water.

Fresh cedar perches in the henhouse will keep chickens free from lice. If perches of the cedar itself cannot be obtained, paint the ones used with cedar oil.

Flies dislike the perfume of the mignonette. They will not say near if a spray or bouquet of the flower is in the room.

THE GARDEN

The pansy is surely the most popular of all the pretty spring flowers. Very early in the spring they commence blooming and hundreds of baskets and boxes of these sweet-faced heartsease are seen on the streets and in the markets. They command a good price, too, so the amateur gardener who wishes to plant borders or make solid beds of pansies finds the price of young plants, when purchased by the hundreds, amounts to no little sum.

From the middle to the end of August is the best time to sow the pansy seeds. Later sowings may be made throughout September. These sowings will give early and late spring-blooming plants, while the later summer-blooming plants may be sown in early spring time.

Early raised plants may be wintered over directly in the open, with a little shelter of leaves or brush, but if it is possible, the use of cold frames is much more advisable. There is room in almost every city back yard for a cold frame. Early in the spring when the plants are removed the frame may be used for lettuce and radishes or for the starting of annual plants. The best natural soil for pansies is a medium loam. Sow the seeds in an open, well cultivated bed, the top soil being made fine by careful raking. Sow thinly in rows four to six inches apart, or broadcast over the bed. Cover the seeds not more than a quarter of an inch deep.

If the weather is dry, water regularly in the evening or late afternoon. After the seedlings have made their first pair of true leaves transplant them to the cold frames. Set them two inches apart in rows three inches apart. Later in the spring, the larger plants are lifted first, giving the remaining ones plenty of room to develop.

Choose a cloudy day to transplant the seedlings as they will become established much quicker. If the sun is directly on them shade the plants for two or three days. Leave them uncovered until heavy frosts arrive. The pansy should never be coddled. Cold frames are not absolutely necessary in this climate, but if they are not used it is best to make the beds on the south side of a wall or building.

In the spring when the plants are in bud, the size of the flowers can be greatly improved by the application of liquid cow manure, or blood meal cultivated in around the roots, taking care that the latter does not come in direct contact with the roots. During mild weather remove all brush or litter as its presence may cause the plants to damp off.

If the hot water bottle leaks, substitute hot salt instead of hot water, fastening as usual. The bag, wrapped in a towel, will hold heat for several hours.

Clothes pins will not split if they are thrown into the hot boiling water for a few moments.

If too much salt has been put into soup, add slices of raw potato and remove them after they have boiled a few moments. They will have taken up a part of the salt.

COOKERY

The harvest time is with us again and among the most popular fruits of the harvest, is sweet green corn on the ear. There is nothing better than just plain new corn on the cob with plenty of good butter. After the big dish of steaming corn is brought on, Father and Willie recognize a true comradeship with a buttery smile from ear to ear, straight from the cob.

There are other delicious ways of serving the corn in which it is first scraped from the cob. With a sharp knife score each row of grains. Then with a dull knife or the back of a knife, press out the creamy pulp.

Corn Chowder: Add one pint of water to one pint of peeled tomatoes and stew, slowly, for thirty minutes; add two cupfuls corn pulp and two cupfuls potatoes, which have been cooked a few minutes. Simmer until the corn and potatoes are cooked. Thicken with two level tablespoonfuls of flour, blended in butter to a paste, and boil a few moments.

Fry one-fourth pound of fat salt pork, or bacon, until well tried out, add two onions and one large sweet pepper, chopped fine, and fry. Stir this into the thickened chowder, and serve hot. The tomatoes may be omitted, if preferred, and one pint of milk used in their place.

Corn Oysters: Season one cupful of corn pulp with one teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of paprika, and stir in three well-beaten eggs. Add flour to make a good batter. It is will to gauge the amount of flour used by testing a spoonful of the batter in the hot fat before adding flour. Drop by spoonfuls in hot butter and fry a delicious brown. Serve with cucumbers, sliced very thin, dressed with French dressing.

Corn Muffins: Mix one cupful of corn pulp, one tablespoonful melted butter, one of salt and one of sugar, and one-half cupful milk. Sift one cupful flour and one teaspoonful baking powder and gradually stir it into the corn mixture, adding lastly one well-beaten egg. Pour into hot muffin pans, about two-thirds full, and bake until brown.

Lima Beans: Cover two cupfuls Lima beans with cold water and soak overnight. Next morning put them in a saucepan, add sufficient water to cover, a piece of fresh fat pork, two diced stalks of celery, salt to taste, and cook for one hour. Then add one large onion, sliced and fried a light brown in two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, and four medium sized sliced carrots. Simmer for three hours.

Cream Prune Pie: Stew one pound of prunes: Press through a colander, adding just enough juice to moisten well. To each cupful of the pulp add one cupful of rich cream, the beaten yolks of four eggs, and one-third of a cupful of sugar. Line pie plate with pastry; partly bake, then fill with the prune mixture and bake in a steady oven. Cover with a meringue, return to the oven and slowly brown.

Apple Timbales: Six fine-flavored apples, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful water, butter the size of an egg, two eggs, one cupful of breadcrumbs, one-half cupful milk or cream, grated lemon rind and nutmeg to taste. Cook the apples, sugar, water and lemon rind to a pulp; stir in the butter while hot; when cool add the well-beaten eggs, the breadcrumbs and nutmeg. Mix and divide into buttered tins and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream, hard sauce or butter sauce.

Banana Custard: Cream one tablespoonful butter, with three-quarters cupful sugar; add the yolks of two eggs, two mashed bananas, one heaping tablespoonful flour and one cupful cold water or cream. Put into a pie-crust and bake. Beat up the whites of the eggs, then beat in two tablespoonfuls sugar. Place this meringue on the top of the pie and brown lightly.

Bordeaux Sauce: Slice one quart of green onions and one red pepper, then add one-half teaspoonful of allspice, one-half teaspoonful of turmeric, one tablespoonful of celery seed, two tablespoonfuls of celery salt, one cupful of sugar and one quart of vinegar. Boil slowly for twenty minutes. Seal in jars or bottles.

Apple Roll: Put two cupfuls of water into a dripping pan; add one cupful of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of butter, then cook to a thin syrup. Meanwhile make a rich biscuit dough, roll it out one-quarter inch thick, cover with sliced cooking apples, sprinkle over with sugar, then roll and place in the pan of syrup. Bake in a hot oven until ready, and serve with cream.

NEW LAWS FOR WOMEN ADOPTED IN MANY STATES

Equal suffrage and other legislation affecting women figured prominently this year in the discussions of many of the state legislatures.

The legislatures of seven states adopted resolutions whereby a constitutional amendment giving women equal suffrage rights with men will be submitted to the people at the fall elections either this or next year, the Times records. They are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in 1915; Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia in 1916. Tennessee adopted a similar resolution, but it must also be passed by the next legislature before it can be submitted to the voters. So did Arkansas, but the resolution was ineffective because of a provision of the state constitution, which forbids more than three constitutional amendments to be submitted at one election and three had already been filed with the secretary of state.

California adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage in that state had been an unqualified success.

In eleven states woman suffrage measures met defeat—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Vermont.

Pensions for mothers came up for consideration in 18 states. In eight—Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wyoming—legislation for this purpose was enacted for the first time. In Texas and West Virginia the measures were killed. In the rest the present laws were amended or amplified.

The new Kansas statute fixes the maximum grant to needy mothers at \$25 a month to be paid at the discretion of county commissions. The New Hampshire law limits payment to \$10 a month for a dependent mother having one child under 16 years and \$5 for each additional child. The legislature appropriated \$16,000 for the first two years of the law's operation.

The New York statute applies to widows with a child or children under 16, who will be allowed approximately the same amount as it would cost the state to support them. The Montana law applies to mothers with children under 14 and whose husbands are confined to a state institution or for other reasons are not supporting them; and the Nevada law to widows only. In Oklahoma both widows and mothers whose husbands are not supporting them are eligible to the benefits of the law, the compensation being \$10 a month for one child under 14 and \$5 a month for each additional. The Wyoming law is similar. The law in Tennessee applies in counties of 50,000 population or more and having juvenile courts. The act was not made mandatory. Sixteen is the age limit and \$10 and \$5 the compensation. Washington passed a bill making her mothers' pension provisions somewhat less liberal.

Labor laws for women were enacted in Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, and Wyoming. Maine wrote into her statutes a fifty-four-hour-a-week law for both women and boys under 16 working in mills, factories and laundries. Massachusetts legislated to prohibit the working of women and children overtime for the purpose of making up for the time lost on a legal holiday. Wyoming enacted for her working women an eight-hour day; and both maximum hour and minimum wage laws for

women were passed by Kansas. A bill providing for minimum wage for women in Michigan was killed in committee.

New Mexico passed an act increasing the property rights of the wife, and Wyoming, in this particular, placed wife and husband on an equal footing. New Jersey authorized the appointment of women policemen. Oregon forbade discrimination between male and female public school teachers in the payment of salaries.—Christian Science Monitor.

BRUTALITY OF LONG HOURS

A restaurant keeper in Cheyenne, Wyo., has attacked the validity of the women's 56-hour law, passed by the last legislature. In defending the law the State Leader says:

"The man or woman who is compelled to work excessive long hours is brutalized and incapable of enjoying any except the coarsest and most degrading pleasures, while the worker who has not exhausted all vitality and energy by the over-exertion instinctively makes a better use of leisure time, and looks to pleasures and amusements that are on a higher plane and have a tendency to still further elevate them along the moral scale. Wherever shorter working hours have been introduced license is replaced by ambition for self-improvement and this ambition reacts on the entire organization of the worker most favorably, inclining him to be and become a better citizen, and therefore raises the standard of the community as well as of the individual."

"Shorter hours of labor for both men and women is the only protection society can possibly have against the brutalizing and dehumanizing of humanity; and, no matter what the occupation may be, long working hours are a menace to the health of the individual and therefore a menace to society. The lightest work becomes most exhausting when carried on for an excessive length of time."

NO ECZEMA IN UNION-MADE BREAD

Each trade union has laws for government of its members, peculiar to its particular branch of labor. For instance, the bakers' union require examination of its members at frequent intervals to guard against skin diseases. Clothing worn in the bake shop must be kept perfectly clean; utensils must be sterilized, hands and body free from all infectious diseases. When you eat bakery goods made by union bakers you can feel that no more cleanly foodstuff is made. All products of the union bakery are handled or even touched by human hands as little as possible, and all machinery is thoroughly sterilized. Machinery is immune from eczema, for example, and a union baker with eczema would be pensioned by his brothers until cured. He would not be allowed by his union to work.

Buy only union-made bakery goods and know your food is clean. Many strikes in bakeries are caused by the insistence of the bakers' union upon sanitary, clean conditions in the shops.

FORD EMPLOYES BANK MUCH

The result of high wages is shown in a report by the Ford Automobile company that employees have bank deposits totaling \$3,046,301, life insurance totaling \$6,493,700, and the value of homes being bought on contract, \$8,867,099. It is claimed that the living standard of foreigners has been raised nearly to that of Americans.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW DECLARED UNLAWFUL

Judge Paul Little has declared the Arkansas minimum wage law for women unconstitutional.

J. B. Crowe, a laundry proprietor, was found guilty in a justice court of violating the act and on appeal to the circuit court, Judge Little upheld these four contentions of the accused:

That the bill signed by Governor Hays was not the same bill passed by the legislature; that the bill was illegal because it imposed a penalty upon an employe as well as an employer; that the bill is in conflict with section two, article two, of the state constitution; that the bill is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

State officials announce they will appeal the case to the state supreme court.

The law was passed by the last legislature, and was intended to regulate the hours of labor, safeguard the health and establish a minimum wage for females in the state of Arkansas.

A fifty-four hour week was provided for, and all females who had six months' practical experience in any line of industry or labor to be paid not less than \$1.25 a day. Under six months' experience a rate of not less than \$1 a day should be paid.

The law gave a commission wide power to reduce rates "if said commission should find, after an investigation, that a lower minimum rate of wages is adequate to supply a woman or minor female worker engaged in any occupation, trade or industry the necessary cost of proper living."

PARCEL POST LIMIT EXTENDED

The postoffice department has ordered that the parcel post size limit be extended from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. The new order will permit the shipment of practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

Another order provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. This order takes effect September 1.

DAMASCUS MILK Awarded Highest Prize

at Oregon Panama-Pacific International Exposition

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