

**News of the County and Suburbs**  
Local and County Items of Interest to Our Readers

**CHERRYVILLE**

The hunter's moon is here. From this time on we will have general autumn weather. Everybody—particularly the housewives—are storing their cellars and pantries full of all kinds of canned fruits and preserves. Never was there such an abundance of everything in this line.

Frank Stone, lately returned from eastern Washington, where he has been employed in the harvest fields, says that the crop of wheat was fine all over the Palouse and Big Bend counties, averaging fully 30 bushels to the acre. The elevators are full and one elevator has 11,000 sacks piled on the ground, as there is but little being shipped out. The price is around 80 cents and very little moving at that, as the price seems to be tending downward.

Rev. Runyan, who lately returned from the Salem Conference on the railroad land grant question, says the people won a notable victory, as the resolution calling upon lawyers to enforce the sale of the land forthwith at \$2.50 an acre to actual settlers in tracts of not more than 160 acres, and this without regard to the amount of timber on any particular tract was carried without a "cheep" from those opposed. Before calling for an expression from the delegates A. W. Lafferty told them that if there was any manner of doubt about the viva voce vote about to be taken he would demand a roll call and put every one on record and those present and not voting would be considered as opposed. There were a good many voted aye, but a big bunch sat sullen in their seats and did not vote at all, as there was not a single nay heard. The battle is not over yet by any means, as the railroad attorneys have a whole bag full of tricks to spring on the people later on. Mr. Runyan says that he was not at all pleased with the conduct and arguments of State Treasurer Kay, the residuary legate of Gov. Withycombe on this occasion, and the people will remember his course in this matter on his political plans for the future. Neither did he like the proposition proposed by Representative Schuebel, of this county, whom he says he will not vote for again although he has always been a Republican. He speaks in the warmest praise of the line of talk put up by the Hon. Walter Dimick, and believes he is alright. He certainly talked right at the conference. The Governor read a sort of Miss Lizzie Molloy's milk and water sort of an address, in which he deprecated the idea of advising Congress as to the people's course to pursue in this controversy, as it was rather in the nature of an insult to their dignity. The right to petition Congress is not denied nor abridged to the humblest citizen in the land. Congressmen are our servants—not our masters.

The huckleberries brought down from the Plaza up on the headwaters of the Clackamas are the finest and largest ever seen. One picker and hunter said he shot a young cub bear in a big patch up there that was the best morsel of meat he ever tasted.

Henry Ford said he never knew a had man—all they want is a little kindness and consideration and employment at decent living wages. When we cease being swine and cannibals living off of the poor, we can begin to call ourselves human beings if not Christians. Ford is the only rich man we have on record of in all history that used his employees right. He takes all the convicts out of the state penitentiary in Michigan as soon as their time is up and give them a job at good wages and makes decent, honest, industrious men of them. This man, although not professing Christianity at all, is of more benefit to mankind than 10,000 Billy Sundays.

**WILLAMETTE**

The doors of Willamette School are open again, with 154 pupils enrolled for the coming year. The opening ceremonies were brief, and only the advanced pupils were gathered together in the Assembly room, where Mr. Thompson, the present chairman of the Willamette School Board spoke to the pupils, urging them to make the most of their time and profit from the instruction of the year. The newly elected principal, C. F. Romig, was then introduced to the pupils assembled, after which all the teachers went to their respective rooms and classified and registered their pupils. Mrs. Critser, assistant principal and Mrs. Holland, who teaches music and domestic art, were the only teachers who had taught the previous year. Misses Elizabeth Christie, Emily L. Marshall and Elizabeth Wirt, are the new teachers in the grades, and each has started off her work with that energy and enthusiasm which is sure to succeed. In all there are one hundred fifty-four pupils enrolled, which is a good showing for the Willamette school. Mr. Hinchman, a mechanic living in Oregon City, is to have charge of the work in manual training. He will have a large class in this department.

The pupils and teachers appreciate the many improvements, which the School Board have made, among which are the cement walks leading to the various entrances of the school house, the new sanitary drinking fountain, installed just outside the main entrance door and the addition to the play apparatus. It can justly be said that the Willamette School has as complete supply of play apparatus as can be found at any school in the County.

It has also been decided that the supply of equipment be increased and all the other conditions be complied with to make the high school an accredited school of a two-year course.

The Literary Society will begin its general work about Thanksgiving time. Those outside of school are invited to help.

The Epworth League held a business meeting Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing new officers.

Some of the Epworth League members will begin to practice for their play on Friday evening. The entertainment is for the purpose of raising money to help pay for the church organ.

Later—about Christmas time—the firemen will give a play for the benefit of the fire hall.

The skating rink is still open. The owner gave a masquerade party last Saturday evening. Prizes were given for the best dressed and for the shabbiest dressed couple. The prizes were carried off by Miss Ella Parker and her lady friend of Oregon City, and John and Lawrence Logsdon.

Ewald Leisman's new house is just about complete. It is one of the finest houses in the town.

The skating rink is still open. The owner gave a masquerade party last Saturday evening. Prizes were given for the best dressed and for the shabbiest dressed couple. The prizes were carried off by Miss Ella Parker and her lady friend of Oregon City, and John and Lawrence Logsdon.

**HONEST INSPECTOR NOT ENCOURAGED**

Local Juries Won't Convict, Says Mrs. Florence Kelley.

**SHE WANTS A FEDERAL LAW.**

Child labor laws will not be enforced until there is a federal law which the government will enforce. So Mrs. Florence Kelley told the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor at its recent San Francisco meeting. During her wide and varied experience Mrs. Kelley has accumulated many examples of why a state child labor law can never be properly enforced and why the federal government must take a hand in it.

"After a state child labor law is on the statute books the difficulties of the inspectors are only a part of the obstacles that confront the state in getting that law enforced. If an inspector works very hard he is commonly removed—that is, if he works hard and honestly and ably. I have watched inspectors working hard, honestly and ably being removed for thirty-three years. One who does not work hard and ably and honestly will probably be removed anyhow when the politics of the state changes.

"While the inspector is working hard, ably and honestly it is exceedingly difficult to get a law enforced, if prosecution is required, because local magistrates are usually reluctant to enforce it and local juries to uphold it. Some years ago we were prosecuting in Chicago a certain sweater who had employed sixteen girls illegally. A dozen witnesses were subpoenaed, and they all swore cheerfully that the law had been kept, although they knew that they had been working illegally that day.

"The justice thought it a merry jest that we could not get warrants against those perjured witnesses. He said, 'If I were going to choke my office up with perjury suits against witnesses in minor cases we would not get any business done,' so those perjured witnesses went scot free."

As a further illustration Mrs. Kelley spoke of the difficulty the New York State Department of Labor has experienced in the past two years in prosecuting canners. The trouble was not with perjured witnesses there, but with local juries. The local juries would not convict because most of them were farmers who sell their goods to the canneries and had no idea of participating in the punishment of their customers.

"That condition is so widespread throughout New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware," said Mrs. Kelley, "that there is no present hope of enforcing the child labor law in the canneries of those states with local juries in local courts."

"I do not share the millennial belief that we shall in any near future have our laws obeyed by the agreement of employers and employees in industries in which the employees are unorganized. Laws are obeyed only where there is a body of helpless aliens, as in most sweated industries, or in remote villages far from the searchlight it will take a great deal of evidence to convince me that all employers will voluntarily obey the child labor law. Our immediate need is the passage of a federal child labor law to enable the federal government to enforce the law."

A federal law would not only protect people outside of North Carolina from receiving goods manufactured by children in North Carolina, but it would protect people in that state from having to buy tenement goods from New York.—Owen R. Lovejoy.

Ninety-five per cent of the children in the Baltimore Truant School have been street workers. Forty-three per cent of the boys in the Maryland State Reform School for Delinquent Boys have been engaged in street work.

A recent pamphlet issued by the National Child Labor Committee states that over 17,000 children under sixteen were reported engaged in mining occupations by the 1910 census of occupations.

If we had no child labor we should have very much less tuberculosis; we should have very much less alcoholism and fewer diseases of the mind and the nervous system.—Dr. S. Adolphus Knoff.

**HIGHLAND**

A number of young folks from here attended the dance at Linn's Mill Saturday night.

Miss Elsie Schram spent Friday and Saturday visiting friends in Oregon City.

Jimmie Haharth visited friends in Portland Saturday.

Miss Bertha Whitecomb, our teacher, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Parkplace.

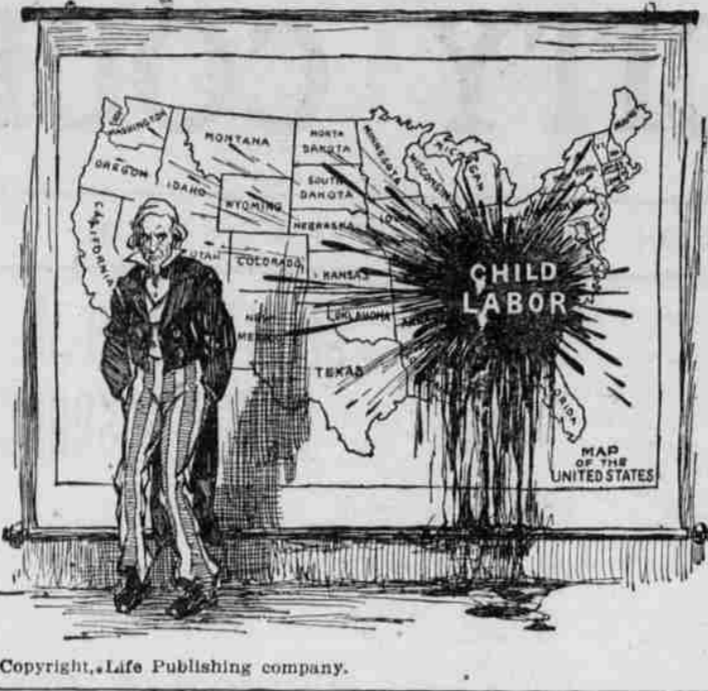
Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh returned to their home in Arleta last Thursday.

**MOLALLA**

While Peter Faurie was hauling clover to a buller on his farm one day last week the team became frightened when the engine blew off steam and ran away. Mr. Faurie was thrown out of the wagon and badly bruised.

The following were the prize winners at the grange picnic Saturday of last week: high jump, Leo Shaver and Emory Walden tied at 5 feet 2 inches; broad jump, Buzz Hongate and Jess Mitts tied; pie eating contest, Val Halsess; ladies' nail driving contest, Mrs. Jess Mitts, Mrs. Bryant, potato race, Harold Jackson, Clarence Cochran; 100-yard dash, Leo Shaver; Emory Walden; sack race, Viv Duntton, Walter Taylor; ladies' sewing contest, Mrs. Weld, Mrs. Bryant.

**An Awful Blot**



Copyright, Life Publishing Company.

**HONEST INSPECTOR NOT ENCOURAGED**

Local Juries Won't Convict, Says Mrs. Florence Kelley.

**SHE WANTS A FEDERAL LAW.**

**STRIKING GAINS IN CHILD LABOR LAWS**

Off Year For Legislation, but Children Not Neglected.

**EDUCATION LAWS IN SOUTH.**

A new compilation of child labor laws which will be issued shortly by the National Child Labor Committee contains the legislation enacted in 1915. Although this last year was a reactionary one for social welfare legislation, the National Child Labor Committee feels that there were some striking gains in child labor laws.

Two states which have hitherto defied all efforts to raise their standards—Pennsylvania and Alabama—have yielded to the pressure of public opinion. Alabama has a fourteen year limit for all gainful occupations, to go into effect in September, 1916, instead of her former twelve year limit for factories only. A sixteen year limit for dangerous occupations is included in the law, as well as a twelve year limit for boys and an eighteen year limit for girls in street work.

The striking feature of Pennsylvania's new law is the continuation school clause, which requires children of fourteen and fifteen who are regularly employed to attend continuation schools eight hours a week. Other important features are the twenty-one year limit for night messengers, physical examination and the completion of the sixth grade before a work permit can be secured, and the regulation of street work.

Michigan had an unusual experience. The age limit for common gainful occupations was raised from fourteen to fifteen at the request of the EMPLOYERS. The bill was drafted and the campaign directed by them.

In addition to raising the age limit, it raised the grade which a child must complete before a work permit can be secured from the fourth to the sixth grade.

Compulsory education laws were passed by three southern states. The Florida and South Carolina laws are local option only, but the Texas law is state wide.

California and Iowa strengthened their laws by including provisions for the regulation of street work and the night messenger service. In addition to the street work clause Iowa passed an eight hour day for children under sixteen and strengthened her work permit provisions. A written statement from the employer, saying that he intends to employ the child, is now necessary before a child can secure a work permit. A similar clause was incorporated this year in the Rhode Island law and a street work provision enacted establishing a twelve year limit for girls engaged in selling newspapers or merchandise.

Nevada created the office of labor commissioner to enforce the child labor law, and Wyoming enacted a nine hour day for children under fourteen in all gainful occupations. In fact, there was a gain in every state but one of those which passed laws this year affecting children. Tennessee weakened its law by exempting canneries from practically all provisions of the law. But an attempt to repeal the Arkansas law was defeated, so that, on the whole, the National Child Labor Committee feels that the child labor legislation of 1915 represents steady progress.

**"You Can Do Better for Less on Third Street"**

Store Opens 8:30 A. M.	The Most in Value	The Best in Quality	Store Closes 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 9 A. M.			Saturdays at 6 P. M.
Pacific Phone Marshall 5080			Home Phone A 2112

**Surprising Values in Smart Autumn Suits and Coats**

**"Maximum Style at Minimum Cost"**

This rule holds good here, even at the season's opening, when, perhaps, you only expect to find exclusive styles and broad varieties. Come profit by an early selection

**Women's and Misses' COATS At \$15.00 SUITS At \$18.50**

SEVERAL OF THE MOST POPULAR NEW STYLES IN FINE ALL-WOOL MATERIALS IN BROWN, GREEN AND GRAY MIXTURES—CRAVENETTED COATS IN BELTED EFFECTS, CONVERTIBLE COLLAR, EXTRA WELL TAILORED THROUGHOUT AND WITH WELL-LINED SLEEVES AND BACK—ALL SIZES—ESPECIALLY PRICED FOR THIS SALE AT \$15.

AN UNRIVALED SHOWING OF THE LATEST STYLES, INCLUDING THOSE WITH BOX BACK, FUR TRIMMED, ETC. THEY COME IN PLOLINS AND OTHER FASHIONABLE MATERIALS IN NAVY, BROWN, BLACK AND GREEN—THEY ARE PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS WITH YARN-DYED SATIN OR PEAU DE CYGNE LINING. NOW \$18.50.

**Dainty Crepe de Chine and Georgette Waists at \$3.98**

JUST RECEIVED THE LATEST NEW-STYLE WAISTS OF FINE QUALITY CREPE DE CHINE AND THE NEW GEORGETTE CREPE—THEY COME IN WHITE, FLESH AND COMBINATION COLORS—ALL SIZES—WAISTS OF \$5.00 QUALITY—PRICED HERE AT \$3.98.

day after a few weeks visit with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Kandle.

Frank Nicholas went to Oregon City Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Kandle and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kandle motored to Tillamook Monday for a two weeks outing.

Mrs. E. A. Frost and son returned to her home in Oregon City last Friday after a few days visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Kirk.

**PARKPLACE**

Merle Blood, who was at "The Home" with typhoid fever, has spent two weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. A. M. Brayton, and is now so improved that he is nearly ready for school.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac Rivers are at Hood River packing apples.

Parkplace school started on the 21st with four teachers. Miss Volsted is principal, and Miss Hanson, Miss Anderson and Miss Chadbourne as assistants.

Miss Marie Holmes, who is teaching school at Ranier, made a short visit with her parents and friends here. She is quite successful with her school and giving good satisfaction. She is one of the most talented young ladies from around here.

Mrs. Christian Schuebel and her mother, Mrs. Beatie, attended the grange here Saturday, Sept. 25.

**JOHN STARK'S VIEWPOINT**

Something like thirty-five years ago a young woman of my acquaintance "went out into service"—that is she became a "hired girl." This was a matter of economic necessity and not a matter of freedom of choice.

Her "duties" were general house work and, of course, included cooking and serving meals to the employing family. She told me that many times she did not get enough to eat. While I never told her I did not believe her, that was a fact. I was intimately acquainted with her and that is the only thing she ever told me that I did not believe. I attributed it all to her self-consciousness, that is, her intense self abnegation and modesty working on her imagination in such a manner that she refrained from eating her fill. I have lived a little spell since then—and learned. Have been told by other girls that such a condition was perhaps more the rule than the exception.

I did not at that time know—and perhaps you do not know, that such a condition is consistent and a philosophical result of the present economic system. That were the worker to receive the full product of effort would not exist in chronic form; that is to say, want could only be temporary as a result of some disaster such as a flood, fire or earthquake. Neither would there be any idlers, let us say like Harry Thaw. Perhaps you will wonder what all this unimportant hired girl has to do with "rural credits." It is however as important and when studied out the connection becomes plain. I want to make an important observation which you will all promptly dispute.

I have often thought how I would like to organize all the hired girls, or to speak more correctly, wish all the hired girls would comprehend the situation so they would act like one man—that is, a man who compr-

hends his power and the social and economic revolution would be here in forty eight hours.

In my last contribution I stated facts most of you farmers will hysterically dispute, but none can disprove. Why is it that the person or more properly the group, that performs the most useful labor is repaid the least? This is a fact, whether the group works in any strata of industry or amid any environment.

If you are dealing in the prime necessities of life, say selling groceries, your labor is exacting and returns are small. If you are selling jewelry you labor leisurely and returns are large. Why?

That the farmers are the most necessary group of workers will not be disputed this side of Newport News may be taken for granted without argument. That they are the poorest paid, the hardest worked and the most deprived of "civilization" is usually disputed by lying, political bums, and often, too, by farmers whose vanity has been properly brought up by these social pirates. All other persons, whether farmers or not, know this to be indisputable. One of the best and popular lies is "the independent farmer." That some few persons may be so classed in a practical sense is not disputed. The farmer who tills his own soil is a vanishing quantity. Other forms of agriculture are displacing him. "The bold peasantry, its country's pride" is fast vanishing, and we have an impoverished renter, a mortgage victim or an exploited wage earner, which seems to be becoming more in practice of late years. As yet the farm workers, taken as a group, are as a tennis ball thrown about. Freight rates are ready made for them, the price upon all things they buy are made generally far from the local market, where these goods are delivered to the ultimate user. Upon nothing he sells does he set a price and being usually in debt he is compelled to accept the offered price.

"In debt!" Why should the most industrious person or group be in debt? To whom is the farmer in debt? Not to the producer, but to the nonproducer. In my childhood I was taught that industry and economy brings riches. For many years after I learned to scrape my face with a cheap razor I believed it to be true, and made heroic attempts to catch up with this reputed truism, and I see many a ragged bent-back dragging a so-called "head" about which seems to contain nothing more than this lie mixed up with some fossilized patriotism. Year in and year out these hopeful but analytic persons toil amid distressing surroundings, always hoping for their reward, which usually comes in a coffin much more elaborate than their living conditions were, and lowered to the care of indiscriminating white worms, while the loyal neighbors sing "Shall We Gather at the River" when perhaps in many years he "just could not spare the time" to go fishing on a hot afternoon." Then flowers are put in abundance with four feet of dirt between, the in conscious life he "didn't have no time to bother with no flowers." It hurts, I know, to have the truth told, but you don't get it often. The masters are on guard to see that you are nicely flattered and your tired minds are distracted from facts.

The farmer is often told, and pleased to believe himself to be a

capitalist. He bears the same resemblance to a capitalist that a "wiggletail" bears to a whale. In a like manner we often see some contractor imagine himself to be an "employer of labor," when he is merely a go-between and a cheap one at that. That the farmer should be as nearly independent as any person on earth would seem logical when it is considered that he produces the prime necessities of life. But he has been robbed of his birthright by the manipulation of the complex factors of society. It is therefore clearly the duty of society to restore the same.

The most important factor in society today is the function of credit often called money. This factor is in the control of those who toil not, but by its control avail themselves of the choicest products of labor. The farmer, can, when he comprehends his power, and can grasp the idea that in order to retain these products he must revolutionize the fundamentals of social economy, and then only will he be free. I have read that forty-three percent of our congressmen are elected by farm vote directly. Yet I could not see any real effort to benefit the farmer but from one of them, and he, like myself, could not get support for his ideas, from the farmers. These rubes turn to the professional politician for hot air. Take the farmers of farmer societies. All of them are only an injury to us because all propose the perpetration of debt and the right of private exploitation. I shall present a similar plan for the extermination of farm indebtedness and I am positive all these "leaders" will promptly oppose it because "they have their reward" for keeping the farmers in the subject class. Not many farmers will endorse this new plan because their leaders do not, and are too tired to think the matter out themselves. A few, however, will comprehend this plan and as a little leaven will leaven a whole loaf this idea will grow.

Think it over, son of the sod. Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

**JOHN F. STARK.**

**Few Rats in Germany**

Farm and Fireside says: "Few rats exist in Germany. If any appear in a building the police are notified and they send an official rat catcher. No charge is made for his services."

And what does the official rat catcher do with them? It is a cinch that they are not wasted, for nothing is wasted in Germany.

The Courier has a full line of Legal Blanks for sale. If you are in need of Legal Blanks you will find that it will pay you to come to the Courier.

**OLDER BUT STRONGER**

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. No alcohol in Scott's.

Scott & Bower, Bloomfield, N. J.