

FARM BUREAU SAYS WHOLE NATION IS FACING GRAVE PERIL

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The American Farm Bureau federation, in a statement last night summarizing its investigation of business, industrial and agricultural conditions, declared that America "is facing an agricultural economic condition which, if not intelligently dealt with, will lead to consequences so grave as to affect all industry to the point of imperiling the social order."

The statement says farmers must have immediate help in transportation, finance and labor, and recommends the following remedial efforts: Preferential treatment in transportation of all farm produce and all goods consigned to farmers which are necessary to conduct the business of farming.

More profits for farmers, better distribution systems which would tend to eliminate middlemen, and stabilized prices.

Ample finance, with rural banks assuming the obligation of financing the farmer with long and priority credits.

Protection from "wildcat" investments which were said to be taking millions of dollars from farmers annually.

Equalization of agricultural and industrial labor wages, which, the statement declares, can be accomplished only by lowering industrial wages or increasing farm wages.

WITNESSES DENY CONNECTIONS WITH CAMPAIGN FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The senate investigating committee again plunged into the sea of republican and democratic campaign financing Wednesday but the record had little affirmative information on party funds at the close of the session to add to what had been previously disclosed.

Two flag denials connected with charges that have figured in previous testimony were produced, however. One was entered by William Barnes, Jr., who asserted that the book "Republicanism in 1920," published by his company, the Albany (N. Y.) Journal, had no connection with the republican national committee and was a private commercial venture. The other denial was made by George T. Carroll of Elizabeth, N. J., president of the National Retail Liquor Dealers of America and of the Federated Liquor Industries of New Jersey, who said that such support as these organizations had given the candidacy of Governor Cox was in no way connected with the democratic party financing.

FEDERAL TROOPS USED AS STRIKE BREAKERS MEANS BIG WALKOUT

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 25.—A general strike involving 126,000 organized workers of West Virginia will be called "if federal troops are to be used as a strikebreaking agency instead of for the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens of state and nation," said C. F. Kenney, president of district No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, in a statement tonight.

Mr. Kenney added that "before this drastic action is taken, however, the associations of coal miners in northern and southern West Virginia will be requested to use their influence to have federal soldiers removed from the state in order that tranquility may prevail."

Auxiliary Police Wreck Irish Town

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—Auxiliary police forces last night wrecked the town of Ballinagran, near here, in retaliation for the shooting of two police officers there earlier in the evening, when District Inspector Burke was killed and his brother, Sergeant Burke, was seriously wounded.

Two civilians were shot dead and several wounded. Many houses were set on fire and the largest hosiery factory in Ireland, belonging to an English firm, was destroyed.

This morning streams of refugees were abandoning the town.

Liquor Traffic Car To Be Confiscated

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 24.—An automobile which has been used to transport liquor from Canada may be seized and confiscated by the United States government, it was held Monday by United States district Judge Riddick in the case of an automobile belonging to Clarence Plunkett of Cheshaw, Wash.

Plunkett was arrested in his automobile March 8 last, and with him was found three quarts of whisky. The whisky, it was admitted in court, had been purchased in Canada.

HARDING IS 6 TO 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—It was reported in betting circles in Wall street that small amounts of funds were offered at odds of 6 to 1 on Senator Harding. There was also a report that Cox supporters were holding out for odds of 1 to 7. In all, only about \$20,000 at present is being offered on Harding, which is a very small amount, and even this is difficult to place because of an absence of democratic funds.

NEWS NOTES AROUND AURORA

Little Happenings of Interest Selected From The Observer

JUDGE BINGHAM RECOVERS RAPIDLY

Judge George G. Bingham of the Marion county circuit court, who had a slight hemorrhage of the temporal region, resulting in vocal paralysis last Friday at Salem, recovered rapidly and returned to his official duties the next day.

Numerous friends in this part of the county will be glad to know that the attack was not serious. At the time of the attack, Judge Bingham was at the court house ready to receive the report of the grand jury.

FIRE DESTROYS HOP HOUSE

Hop kiln and storerooms belonging to Julius Pincus, at Hopville, south of Independence were destroyed by fire last week. The building carried \$4000 insurance in the Hop Growers Fire Relief Association of Butteville, and probably more in old time companies. The hops destroyed were also insured. This is the only loss of any size the Butteville-Association has sustained this season, though a small roof fire on the Thielson place, Hubbard route 1, caused a small loss.

Very few hop house fires have been reported this year in any section. The Pincus store rooms contained the hops from his 40-acre yard at Hopville.

Everett Shimmie returned to Vancouver Barracks Thursday after a visit here last week.

Mrs. George Andrews was quite severely injured in an auto collision which happened on the Pacific Highway Sunday just south of Hubbard. In passing a truck, the car driven by her husband collided head on with another car coming in the other direction. Mrs. Andrews' face was badly cut by the windshield.

A car belonging to the Marks brothers Samuel and Clifford, was struck Sunday this side of Oregon City by a touring car. Paul Gooding was one of those who witnessed the accident, having been driving behind the touring car that ran into the Marks' car. Henry Ziegler shipped one of the largest cars of oats last week to San Francisco, that was ever sent from this station. The car contained 100,000 pounds. Loading this heavily is extra labor, but is the proper way to help reduce the freight car shortage.

It is estimated that 200 auto parties have camped at the Aurora grounds in the short time it has been open. Next season several times that many will undoubtedly use it.

Fred White of Salem was here Saturday.

Mrs. George Askin Sr. of Needy was a visitor here Saturday.

S. A. Williams of Hubbard was a business visitor here Saturday.

Joe Graham was among those here on business Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mills were among the Union people here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hurs; and children were Portland visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. Radcliff was in town Saturday.

from her home at East Butteville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kraus and children spent the day in Portland Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Giesy and children spent the day in Portland Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kery were here from Portland Sunday visiting friends and relatives.

Oville Stoner, who is attending school in Portland, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Stoner.

John Taylor and Andy Bachert have been working in a hop yard in the Salem section.

Fred Bents and son Clarence were business visitors here Monday from their home at Fargo.

Mrs. Will Ehlen of Eugene has been here several days the guest of her mother Mrs. Frederick Will.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Oldfield and George Oldfield of Meridian were transacting business here Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach of Portland were here this week guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Irvin.

G. C. Giesy is repairing foundations of the Hurst Warehouse, getting ready for the fall potato business.

Mrs. E. E. Brett, of Hood River, was among the visitors here Saturday coming in with her father Chris Giesy.

Miss Straud, a Portland nurse, was here Friday to visit Mrs. Diana Snyder, returning to Portland Saturday.

Among the near-Donald people here Friday on business was, L. G. Giesy. Mr. Giesy had just finished hop picking.

R. F. Giesy, Zeno Schwab and G. R. Watt drove to Dallas Thursday in the latter's car, on a real estate deal.

H. N. Smith, who manufactures the "Flavo" brand of flour at his new mill on the Aurora-Donald Highway, was here on business Friday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Connor, of Portland, former newspaper people, were here last week, having spent their vacation in the Henry L. Bents boy yard.

T. M. Snyder has sold his two houses on Fifth Street—one to Dewey S. Miller and one to Mrs. Clara Atkinson. The consideration was about \$2000.

Hop picking was finished last week in the "Joe Gee" yards on the Geo. W. Yergen place. The yield averaged 54 lbs. per box.

Jas. A. Miller, who recently left for California, is working for the Republican organization as an organizer of Republican clubs throughout that state.

Percy Will has returned from a hunting trip to the Lorane section. Louis Will and wife and Earl Kocher and wife were also in the party. They stopped at the home of Lester Will.

The party consisting of S. F. Southard and son, A. H. Will, W. H. Archard, Allen Kell, and Mr. Kinney of Barlow, who left last week for Norton, Lincoln county, arrived there after a hard trip via Falls City.

Who Are J. R. Waters and J. W. Brinton?

(Note—The two North Dakota citizens named above are the men who are the authors of a series of articles that The Enterprise will publish in its daily and weekly editions, commencing October 1st. Every resident of Clackamas county, whether he is a Non-Partisan sympathizer or not, should read these articles that will appear serially in The Enterprise.)

JAMES R. WATERS.

J. R. Waters was Bank Examiner under Governor Frazier for three years. He was Manager of the Bank of North Dakota for one year. He is a life long Republican and was active in farmers' political organization long before the Nonpartisan league was organized. He is a 20-year resident of North Dakota and was appointed Manager of the North Dakota Bank because of his long years of experience in the farm loan business. He was personally recommended for the appointment by A. C. Townley, Waters and Townley being residents of the same county in North Dakota for ten years. Mr. Waters resigned as manager of the state Bank when league officials dominated the bank's policy, put league party out to the institution and took currency out to pay league employees. He will write special articles showing why he is not manager of the bank—a story of intrigue, dishonesty and criminal acts and activity within the institution that equals the record of the most rotten political gang ever exposed in the United States.

J. WELLS BRINTON.

J. W. Brinton was one of the most active men in the organization of the Nonpartisan league, and the man who laid the foundation upon which the league was built. He was at one time private and personal representative of A. C. Townley and his political advisor. He was mayor of Beach and a fellow townsman of Townley when the latter was engaged in his ten-thousand-acre flax enterprise. Mr. Brinton was the organizer of the first farmers' political organization in North Dakota which swept out of office every officeholder in the largest county in the state—three years before the league was organized. He was the first Republican to take the platform for the Nonpartisan league and was mayor of Beach where he served four years as post master under President Taft.

of funds in that county. At this time A. C. Townley was running for state office on the Socialist ticket.

In January, 1915, as mayor of Beach, took the platform and stumped the state for three months, being the first Republican to take the platform in support of the Nonpartisan League and the farmers' original program; he secured more members than any other speaker and held the record for the most members secured at any one meeting. In the following campaign held more meetings than any other speaker, debating on position speakers and was selected by League officials to debate John Burke, former Governor, who opposed Frazier.

In 1917 Brinton and Townley went to St. Paul and opened offices for National Nonpartisan League; opened office in St. Paul headquarters as personal representative of League president, and made trips to other states to enlist support of Equity and other farm organizations.

During the legislative session of 1917 had charge of Townley's headquarters in the old Northwest Hotel at Bismarck, N. Dak.

Started the Consumers' United Stores Company, an independent concern, and secured \$1,100,000.00 in memberships at total expense of 8 per cent. Stores company was taken over by Townley against Brinton's protest and final resignation; stores company funds used to play politics and stores not opened; Brinton breaks with high League officials over stores company, war attitude of League leaders and dishonesty of League financial agents; Brinton quits League and Arthur LeSuer becomes Townley's executive secretary.

From 1916 to 1920 protested against importing Socialists into the state as League workers, and against Socialists and non-residents state employment; protested against putting notes of League employees in Bank of North Dakota; protests against activity of League leaders to defend Kate Richards O'Faire, and finally, on May 17th, 1920, writes a letter to Governor Frazier and President Townley making demands on them to correct the situation within the League, and the stopping of graft and criminal acts in the state bank and the League bank at Fargo; he registered this ten-page communication to both Mr. Townley and Governor Frazier; both were ignored, and now Brinton will appeal direct to the League membership and demand the ousting of certain high officials in the League, and a reorganization of management within the League.

WOMAN'S PAGE

by Florence Riddick Boys

COPYRIGHTED

Working One's Way Through College

I once knew a man whose habitual answer to every question was the evasive, "Yes and no; it all depends." That is my answer to the question, "Is it wise to work one's way at college?" There are so many things to be taken into consideration.

If it is the only way to go to college, then by all means, GO—education is almost invaluable.

However, most college courses are planned to utilize the full time and energy of the student, and if a girl must spend many hours at other employment, she will miss some of the advantages the college offers. If she keeps her studies up to the standard she is apt to miss the recreation necessary to mental elasticity; or long hours of steady application to work will break her health or discourage her spirit; or she will be too busy to cultivate the college friendships which form so important a part of college life; or she cannot take part in the college activities, such as social life, work in literary societies, contests, musical organizations, games, dramatics, and athletics. There is also an indefinable poise and grace which comes from living "nicely" and associating with others who do the same. It is very difficult for the girl who works her way to get her share of this.

For all the above reasons many advise that the girl should stay out of college and earn the money, and do nothing but college work while in college. But parents of daughters—and the young ladies themselves—know that it is a pretty safe plan for girls to get through on scheduled time else the marriage certificate may supplant the college diploma.

No social stigma attaches to working one's way at college. Where this seems to exist it is due to other causes. From fifty to seventy or even, in some colleges, ninety per cent of the students earn their way in part.

The girl who works her way cannot afford the time nor money to join a sorority but she will find many less expensive pleasures with others employed as she is. These will be persons of high character and ability and it will be small hardship to limit herself to their society. More boys than girls work their way at college and mutual appreciation comes from their common effort.

It is easier to work one's way when a college is located in a city because there are so many things in a city which a girl can do to earn money. Typewriting and stenography are perhaps the best of these. Other methods are: working in a library or store, waiting on table, dishwashing, cleaning, sweeping, dusting, sewing or mending—the college girls away from home need much fixing on their clothes—caring for children, cooking, washing, ironing, and a wide variety of other work.

To find such employment write to the college Y. W. C. A. or apply in person a few days before college opens. When one is on the ground it is rarely impossible to find employment.

To attempt to earn all of one's expenses is unwise, except in extreme circumstances and when in the most vigorous health. This would probably be impossible the first year. One finds new and easier ways or earning money the more advanced she becomes in college.

In the present day, poverty is no excuse for not getting a college education. It can be arranged by any girl who is well and plucky. With half the estimated expense for a year in sight, a girl is justified in undertaking a college course—if she has energy, ability and enterprise.

The movie man accompanying Irvin S. Cobb on his hunt in Central Oregon was so far behind Cobb when Cobb got a bear that the incident was not recorded in the films.

The Woman Citizen

Will the Ballot Make Woman Mannish?

What is "mannish"? If it means to become broad minded, less petty, more interested in every thing not distinctly feminine, less concerned with tawling and flummy-diddles, then it will. If it means loud voiced, cynical, careless of personal appearance, loose of manners and morals—and this is no complimentary delineation of masculine traits—how could it?

At one time it was feared that education would totally unsex the female; and when baby-sahe were first invented, great was the terror lest mothers immediately become unwomanly since they could so easily get abroad on the streets and away from their homes.

In states where women have voted for years they are observed to still love their homes, their husbands and their babies. Perhaps they are more alive and human, and less dollish; but otherwise they find it no more corrupting to go to the polls than to either place in the interest of their family welfare.

OUR HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are nearly 14,000 public, and about 2,000 private High Schools in the United States. Each year for the past thirty years has witnessed the birth of a new High School.

Last year there were enrolled in

our High Schools 1,735,619 students. About 41 per cent of those who enter high school graduate. About 42 per cent of those who graduate continue their education either in college trade, normal or business school. Texas sends the highest percentage of High School graduates to college (47 per cent) and Maine the smallest (17 per cent).

The average cost of maintaining the high school per student is \$34 per year. High grade high schools cost less per student than low grade schools and city schools less than rural schools.

In our public High Schools, 53.2 per cent are girls. One out of every ten of the present generation is completing a four years' course in the High School.

CANNED CIDER.

Served ice-cold, this is a delicious and wholesome drink. It is easy to can and keep well as its acid content discourages the growth of bacteria. This is the way to can cider: Fill all your biggest kettles to make short work of the job. Let cider come to a mere boil and skim any seal at once in sterile, fitted cans. When cool, wrap to exclude the light and store, or perhaps "hide" in the cellar.

WORD TO THE WISE.

In a family of children it is difficult to tell which stockings belong to which even though the children themselves may be quite different in size. Once on, a pair of stockings which does not fit is unsightly. To distinguish between them mark with the pairs belonging to each alternate child in size, beginning with the second. A little brown or white darning cotton run along the top will do.

GRAPE JUICE.

Unfermented Grape Juice is one of the oldest and most healthful of drinks. It contains sugar, nitrogenous substances, tartaric and malic acid.

There are many ways to can grape juice. The finest flavor, perhaps, results from pressing out the juice from the raw grapes; bottle or can; and process in the hot water bath until the juice nearly boils. If it boils the flavor is less delicate. If bottles are used, put a small piece of clean cotton in the top of the bottle to serve as stopper. When removing bottles from hot water bath, insert in neck of bottle a clean, boiled cork without removing the cotton. Dip top of cork in hot wax. Water in hot water bath must not come over the top of bottles or cans. If the grape juice is in cans, the tops should be tightened when removed from the hot water bath and the cans wrapped to exclude the light when stored away.

To extract the juice from the grapes by adding a little water and cooking in a double boiler is a good way, and many women produce an excellent product by cooking the grapes, with water added, over the direct flame. The juice strained through a jelly bag is bottle or canned as above.

Second or third extractions may be made by adding more water to the pulp and repeating the process, but this is not as fine flavored as the first extraction.

USES.

Canned grape juice may be served plain as a drink; made into nectar by the addition of lemons or oranges or both; served to invalids by the addition of the beaten white of an egg and a little sugar to two table-spoons of grape juice; made into a sherbet, a punch, an ice, jello, jelly and a score of other ways.

UN-HAPPY THOUGHT

Mrs. Grundy
Meddling on Monday;
Busy on Tuesday;
Fussy on Wednesday;
Prying on Thursday;
Worse on Saturday;
Rampant on Sunday;
There's never an end
To old Mrs. Grundy.—Selected.

Ford Drops Prices On All Models

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Henry Ford today announced that prices on all models of his automobiles have been reduced on an average of \$142 a car, bringing them practically to pre-war prices. The Ford company has 146,000 unfilled orders.

In making the announcement Ford said lack of materials which are stored in many parts of the country is impeding production and that a slashing of prices is the only way these materials can be forced on the market and p-e-war conditions brought about.

CORN PRICE DOWN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Corn got below the \$1 mark in trading on the Chicago board of trade today. Shortly before the close corn for December delivery sold down to 95¢, off 5¢ for the day. The drop was caused by continued fair weather and other favorable crop conditions.

OPEN DOORS IN BUSINESS

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENT

In every business which one would conduct for herself, instead of depending on the capital and direction of others, one must "look before you leap." The employment agency may pay well in due time if the field is properly chosen and if the work is conducted with business wisdom, but if the field is too small to support an employment agency or otherwise unfit, or if the business is not conducted on the best business principles, it may be a failure. This is true of every business and the girl going into any business for herself should consider well, advise with others, and then if she has pluck, ambition, perseverance go into it in spite of the fears of weaklings. She will succeed and surprise them all, and possibly arouse their envy, at any rate their admiration.

After you have made certain the field is fitting, that you have knowledge enough of the particular ins and outs of that special business, that you have tact in handling people, good judgment in arranging matters between the two parties concerned, and patience to endure the discouragements, then there is another prime requirement: you must have capital enough to back the business for about two years. It will be likely to take that long before it becomes profitable, that is, can bring in more than its expenses.

A good training for this business is to work in some other employment agency until you have learned the "trade." To conduct a successful employment agency, one must know the people who are seeking employment and their peculiar tastes, habits and ideas. She must also know the same things about those employing help. She must be firm, and honest and reliable in acting as mediator, or agent, between the two. She must know what is fair in wages, in service, in hours, in privileges, what sort of homes the workers should have as well as what sort of characters should be put into the various homes. She must always keep her promises and deal so fairly with both sides that she will retain their patronage and so build up her business. She must have the art of associating with high class employers and employees, for if she makes the mistake of drawing poor workers, or poor employers she will bring failure upon herself. She must understand human nature enough to judge what people will get on well together.

The work of the employment agency is a social work in which a great deal of fine welfare work can be done. The agent is the friend in need to both the employer and the working girl. Both will come to her as to a confidante and she has unlimited opportunity to do good. There is much compensation in that for the philanthropist.

The monetary compensation is small from each customer and many people must be served to make the agency paying. Every one who registers at the agency pays a small fee and also a percentage of the first month's wages. Continuing for years the employment agent may build up a well paying business if she has a reputation for fair dealing; for placing "round pegs in round holes" and "square pegs in square holes," and if she may depend upon to represent a reliable class of clients.

Sinn Feiners Fire On Major-General