PRICE OF WHEAT NOT SET BY HOOVER

Statement Issued by Member of Committee of 12.

ALL ACTION INDEPENDENT

Former Administrator Said Merely to Have Told Representative Body What Was to Be Done.

That Herbert Hoover had little to do with setting the price of wheat during the war and that the price was fixed by the committee of 12 named by President Wilson for that purpose and not by Mr. Hoover is the informa-tion contained in a statement re-ceived by W. B. Ayer, former federal

ceived by W. B. Ayer, former federal food administrator for Oregon, from Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota agricultural college and a member of the committee of 12, "Considerable uncertainty exists as to just how the fixed price of wheat was arrived at," said Mr. Ayer in presenting the statement from Dr. Ladd. "The bill passed by congress authorized the president to fix the price of wheat, and this he did by appointing a committee of 12 to make recommendations. To ascertain what recommendations. To ascertain what part Mr. Hoover played in the matter I asked President Ladd, who was one of those representing the farmers on of those representing the farmers on the committee, to furnish me with a statement that would fully cover the matter. Dr. Ladd is recognized throughout the country as a leader of a movement to secure better market conditions for the 'farmer, and from his statement it is clear that the price was fixed by the committee and not by Mr. Hoover." and not by Mr. Hoover."

Committee Names Given. The statement of President Ladd of the North Dakota Agricultural college, as submitted to Mr. Ayer, is as

follows:

"The committee appointed to fix the price of wheat was composed of representatives of producers, consumers and labor, as follows: Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams college, chairman; Charles A. Barrett, president farmers' union, Union City, Ga; William N. Doak, brotherhood of railroad trainmen, Roanoke, Va., Eugene E. Funk, president National Corn association, Bloomington, III.; Edwin F. E. Funk, president National Corn association, Bloomington, Ill.; Edwin F. Ladd, president North Dakota Agricultural college, Fargo, N. D.; R. Goodwyn Rhett, president Chamber of Commerce of United States, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Shorthill, secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-operative associations, York, Neb.; J. W. Sullivan, American Federation of Labor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. J. Tabor, master of Ohio State grange, Barnesville, O.; Frank W. Taussig, chairman of federal tariff commission, Washington; Theodore N. Vall, president American Telephone & Telegraph company, New York; Henry J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural

president Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan.
"Mr. Rhett only met on the first and possibly the second day with the committee and returned home on account of illness, Dr. Garfield was chairman presiding at all the conferences and of illness. Dr. Garfield was chairman presiding at all the conferences and all votes until the final, as I now recall, were informal on slips of paper unsigned and ranged on the first ballot from \$1.65 to \$2.55. As I now recall, Mr. Hoover appeared before the committee but twice, once as the committee was organizing setting forth, as I assume, in general the request of President Wilson that it was the design of the set of the conference of President Wilson that it was the de-sire that the committee proceed to investigate, to give due weight to all facts, and finally to attempt to estab-lish what would be a reasonable price to be paid the producer for wheat at the terminal market. The committee had reached an agreement, at which commended, but has left gaps in the time Mr. Hoover appeared and the work," says R. A. Booth, member of committee accompanied Mr. Hoover to the commission.

the White House to present its findings through Mr. Hoover to President in the constitutional amendment in the constitutional amendment in the constitutional amendment in the constitutional amendment in the constitution in the constit

wheat at such a point as would still make possible the selling of a 5-cent loaf of bread. I felt that they did not appreciate the farmers' viewpoint, that there must be a reasonable priofit to stimulate the growth of wheat; neither did they seem to realize the expense to which the farmer was being put by the high cost of labor, of farm machinery and by the shortage of help, while those who represented the farmers endeavored to seek what they believed was only a fair and reasonable price that should be guaranteed so that we should not only produce the necessary amount of wheat for our own people but enable us through increased acreage to insure food for the allies. They, therefore, felt that the farmer should receive approximately \$2.50 per bushel for wheat and the price that wheat was selling for at that time was above \$2.70 per bushel, if my memory serves me correctly.

"There will be long stretches of finished work by this fall if all goes well.

"We don't propose to rush the game if the bond-extension privilege is voted. We mean to pian carefully and do our best to get the worth of money expended. We cannot formulate our plans for the future until we know the result of the vote.

"The benefit of good roads was recently brought out forcibly to my attention in Benton county, where I own a farm. I shipped from the state one man hauled nine tons at a cost of 95 cents per ton, or at a saving of \$3.02 on each ton.

"This was made possible by spending \$1000 on the road in co-operation with the county. A good road first of all its the poor man's friend, and the producer cannot, afford to be without it."

"Unless the constitutional amend-

that the price be fixed at \$2.20 per bushel. It was evident at that time that unless there could be reached an agreement to \$2.20 it would be necessary that afternoon to report a disagreement in the committee and two reports would be submitted, a minimum of \$1.65 to \$1.85, for which the representatives of labor and consumers in general were standing, and the price of somewhere around \$2.50 for those who were endeavoring to give the farmer a reasonable return for the production of this crop and to so stimulate production that wheat should be available for the needs of our country and the allies. It was felt bushel. It was evident at that time our country and the allies. It was felt that if such reports were made that with what seemed to be the prevailing sentiment of administrative belief at the time that it was doubtful
if the price would be fixed above
\$1.85 a bushel. It seemed wise, therefore, that there should be an unanimous report rather than a divided report and the compromise was made on port and the compromise was made on the price of \$2.20, which recommenda-tion was signed by all members of the comittee, except Mr. Rhett, who was absent. I feel now, as I felt at the time, that the price established was too low, but it worked out better than I feared it would and the Amerfarmer responded remarkably

MRS. M. J. BALDWIN TALKS

Speaker at Sunday School Convention Tells of Religious Work. Delegates attending the 35th an-

teachers of the state, meeting at the Presbyterian church, listened to Mrs. Maude Junkin Baldwin of Chicago tell of the religious education of the American child. Prior to the address of Mrs. Baldwin John W. Hoyt of Ashland, spote briefly recommended.

of Mrs. Baldwin John W. Hoyt of Ashiand spoke briefly concerning summer school work.

Mrs. Baldwin said that approximately half of the grammar school children of the United States do not receive proper religious training. It is a problem, she said, that every Sunday school teacher must face individually and every denomination must band together to overcome.

J. J. Hansaker of Portland asked for the aid of everyone in behalf of the starving children of Armenia, Directly following yesterday after-

····· LABOR NOMINEE OUT FOR STATE SENATE.



C. M. Rynerson, labor candi-date for republican nomination for state senator of Multnomah which time he has taken an ac tive interest in the business and industrial affairs of the city and state. He is a firm believer in the principle that there is a common ground on which em-ployer and employe can meet and that their differences can be amicably adjusted. He, says he does not want to see labor hampered with restrictive legis-lation, nor should the growth and development of the state be hampered by legislation which tends to make the state unat-tractive as a location for indus-

trial enterprises. Mr. Rynerson has been op-posed to the extreme radical, whether employer or employe. Knowing the problems, which face the wage earner and the average business man, he believes he intelligently can deal with these matters. Mr. Ryner-son wants to see new manufacturing enterprises, more land cultivated, harbors improved, good roads built and the educa-tional institutions improved,

oon's session all delegates were

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taken upon a sight-seeing trip Portland and vicinity.

LONG STRETCHES DONE THIS

Kiddle, Unless Electors Agree to Raise Bonding Limit.

was then left to work by itself so far as Mr. Hoover was concerned, until the last day and hour when the committee notified Mr. Hoover that it generally. This policy was generally

the White House to present its findings through Mr. Hoover to President Wilson

Labor for Lew Price.

"Naturally, the representatives of labor sought to hold the price of wheat at such a point as would still in the gaps this year and connect most of the heavy work already done. There will be long stretches of finished work by this fall if all goes

"Unless the constitutional amendmemory serves me correctly.

"Gradually the price was raised on
the part of the committee, as was indicated from the informal ballots,
lest day, late in the aftertion," says E. E. Kiddle of the state until the last day, late in the afternoon, when all of the facts thus far
gathered had been carefully weighed
and due consideration given on the
part of the committee to the needs of
the consumer and proper return to the
farmer, Mr. Vail made the motion

and the consumer and proper return to the
farmer, Mr. Vail made the motion appropriations for post roads, of which there are many miles not yet

Visible 8 P. M. Tuesday WATCH FOR IT!

ALL THE TRAFFIC

It seems to be in the air now-a-days for everyone to add just a little bit more. It starts with the manufacturers and goes straight through to the retailer. We are trying to be an exception to the rule and are doing business on a smaller rate of profit than ever before. Our competitors condemn and criticise us, but we are sure our customers appreciate it. We will turn our stock between 4 and 5 times this year at our present rate, while the average turnover in the drug business is between 2 and 3 times. You readily see we can make as much money with one-half the profit.

These Prices Will Prove It

I nese Prices
2 ounces Cascara Aromatic25¢
3 ounces Cream Tartar25¢
3 ounces Lysol25¢
10 ounces Moth Balls25¢
3 ounces Sweet Oil25¢
6 ounces Rose Water25¢
2 ounces Tincture Benzoin 25¢
16 ounces Aqua Ammonia25¢
8 ounces Bay Rum
4 ounces Bay Rum and Glycerine 25¢
16 ounces Borax, Powdered 206
1 pound Bark Cascara 406
4 ounces Bark Sassafras25¢
4 ounces Chalk, prepared10¢
4 ounces Chalk and Orris25¢
3 ounces Chamomile25¢
3 ounces Extract Vanilla50¢ 3 ounces Extract Lemon50¢
1 ounce Essence Wintergreen15¢
1 ounce Essence Peppermint15c
3 ounces Essence Pepsin 254
4 ounces Fuller's Earth10c
4 ounces Glycerine, pure256
4 ounces Leaves Henna
16 ounces Lime Water10c
2 ounces Oil Camphorated 25¢
8 ounces Oil Castor50c
1 ounce Oil Cedar Leaf25¢
3 drams Oil Cloves
Tounces on Cocoanuo

2 ounces Oil Eucalyptus25¢
6 ounces Oil Olive, pure50¢
16 ounces Oil Paraffin 50¢
3 ounces Orris Root256
6 ounces Plaster Paris10¢
6 ounces Pumice Stone25¢
1 dram Quinine, loose25¢
1 doz. 2-grain Quinine Capsules 20¢
1 doz. 3-grain Quinine Capsules 25¢
1 doz. 5-grain Quinine Capsules 40¢
1 pound Epsom Salts 10c. 3 for 25c
4 ounces Rochelle Salts25¢
2 ounces Saits Tartar
1 ounce Quince Seed
1 ounce Caraway Seed
1 pint Waterglass
½ gallon Waterglass
1 gallon Waterglass\$1.00
12 ounces Sodium Bicarbonate 106
16 ounces Dobell's Solution356
1 ounce Tincture Iodine256
2 ounces Tincture Arnica25¢
3 ounces Tincture Green Soap 40c
2 ounces Tincture Myrrh25¢
16 ounces Violet Ammonia40¢ 16 ounces Violet Witchhazel50¢
16 ounces Witchhazel
1 box Aspirin Tablets, 610c
1 box Aspirin Tablets, 2535¢

Stout-Luons Drug Co.

Northern Pacific Pharmacy Third and Morrison Streets

Irvington Pharmacy East Fifteenth and Broadway Perkins Pharmacy

hearing and at that time the case by the late Thomas Emil Hendricksen, Hillsboro, a sister; a brother in Nor-

hearing and at that time the case was set for Monday. Schlater was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Walter F. Geren, special investigator for the district attorney's office. At the same time warrants for the arrest of other alleged leaders of the communist labor party were issued.

Hendricksen Estate \$50,000.

An estate valued at \$50,000 was left was set for Monday. Schlater was senior, member of the firm of Hendricksen, senior, member of the communisties of



It is really surprising that men and women so commonly permit their hair to lose its good looks and actually to fall out in unsightly quantities.

Men's hair becomes disagreeably oily and stringy and gets thinner and thinner. Women suffer with falling hair and dandruff. The hair loses its life, beauty and luxuriance.

All this can be easily prevented. Plain neglect is the cause. No more care than is given the teeth will assure abundant, vigorous, beautiful hair if the care is wisely directed.

Simple Directions

Regularly, two or threetimes a week, apply La Creole Hair Tonic, using the balls of the fingers to rub it into the scalp with a rotary motion. La Creole Hair Tonic stimulates the scalp circulation, supplies the hair roots with needed nourishment, and loosens the clogged dust and dandruff which brushing will remove. Do not use an inferior tonic. It is a dangerous mistake to do so.

At regular intervals, every ten days or two weeks, the hair should be washed thoroughly with La Creole Liquid Shampoo. If an excessively oily condition exists shampoo more frequently. La Creole will keep the glands and pores open and healthy and preserves the fine hair oils which make the hair soft, lustrous and fluffy. Inferior shampoos and soaps must be avoided because they leave the hair dry, brittle and lifeless. Never fail after shampooing to apply La Creole Hair Tonic.

If these rules are faithfully followed anyone can have the charm which beautiful hair adds to the per-

sonality. Begin the use of La Creole Hair Tonic and La Creole Liquid Shampoo at once and notice the new beauty and vigorous health of your hair.

La Creole Hair Dressing is a treatment for the gradual restora-tion of the natural dark color to hair that has grown gray, streaked

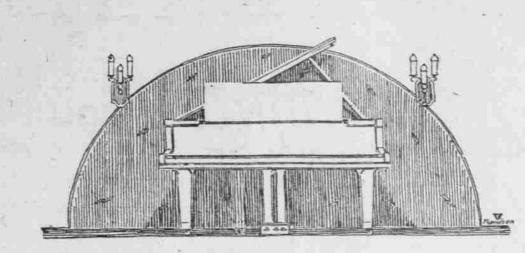
At Drug Stores and Tollet Counters La Creole Hair Tonic, 75e La Creole Liquid Shampoo, 50e La Creole Hair Dressing, \$1.00

If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct. We will see that

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Name..... Address.....



Why A Woman Needs More Iron In Her Blood Than A Man And Shows the Lack of It More Quickly

Physician says that Indoor Life, Cares of Motherhood and Lack of Outdoor Exercise Sap the Iron from a Woman's Blood and Often Make Her Look and Feel Tired, Careworn and

Old when She Ought to be Rosy-Cheeked and Glowing with Health. How Organic Iron-Nuxated Iron-Solves the Problem

of Iron Deficiency and Helps Build up in Pale, Anaemic. Nervous Women the Enduring Health and Vigorous Strength That Red-Blooded Men Have.

Tens of thousands of American women are starving their blood and weakening their bodies for want of iron. Rarely do you see a woman who is not paler and more care-worn than a man of the same age. This is chiefly due to the greater proportion of anaemia — lack of iron in the blood—among women. Women need iron much more than men because of their peculiar nature and the heavy demands upon their physical and nervous strength caused by the cares of housework and motherhood. A woman is tied down to a daily round of indoor duties that saps the iron of indoor duties that saps the iron from her blood, wears down her strength and makes her look and feel strong old, faded and care-worn. When a trong tull rosy-check man feels his strength failing he women without old, faded and care-worn. When a man feels his strength failing he gets plenty of vigorous outdoor exercise, he eats coarse foods, rich in iron, or he takes organic iron to build up his red blood corpuscles. And that is what pale, weary women need to give them health, strength and beauty—more iron in their blood. But be sure that the iron you take is organic iron—Nuxated Iron. If you have taken other iron products and failed to benefit thereby, remember that such preparations are entirely different from Nuxated Iron, which contains the same variety of irons as that found in spinach, lentils, peas, beans, and husks of grain. It most nearly resembles the natural iron in the blood and is quickly assimilated and absorbed into the blood circulation. This is one of the reasons why Nuxated Iron often restores health and strength to pale, nervous, rundown people in two weeks' time—and why medical men, such as Dr. Ferdinand King, whose statement is quoted below, prescribes Nuxated Iron for their anaemic patients. is what pale, weary women need to

