STAGE FINALLY SET FOR GRANGE CONFAB

National Convention Begins Wednesday in Portland.

THOUSANDS WILL ATTEND

Conferring of Degrees, Receptions and Sightseeing Trips Promise Diversion for Visitors.

The stage is set for the ten-day session of the National Grange convention, which is to be held in Portland, beginning Wednesday at the assembly room of the Multnomah hotel and, from present indications, the gathering will be one of the largest in the history of the national organization.

The eastern delegates are now on the last lap of their trip across the continent and are scheduled to arrive in Portland Tuesday afternoon in time for the grand reception to be given the visitors that night by the Chamber of Commerce. En route they are scheduled to visit at Boise and Nampa, Idaho, as guests of the Idaho State Grange. A Walter H. Woods tour is bringing many of the officers, state masters and their wives from as far away as Boston, picking up the others en route and consuming a week on the trip. The Pacific coast representatives and other delegates will meet them here.

Business Begins Wednesday.

The business sessions will begin at 11 o'clock on Wednesday. Conferring of the seventh degree, the highest in the order, will take place in the auditorium Thursday evening. Preceding the seventh degree the fifth and sixth degrees of the order will be given at Turnverein hall, Thirtenth and Madison streets—the fifth by the officers of Multnomah County Pomona Grange and the sixth by the officers of the Oregon State Grange, a one-day special session of the last named having been called for that purpose by C. E. Spence, state master.

A welcoming reception will be given the visitors by the Chamber of Commerce in the assembly room of the Oregon building at Fifth and Oak streets Tuesday evening. Governor Olcott and Mayor Baker will extend the courtesies of the state and city.

Reception Initiates Entertainment.

This reception will be for members of the order and such others as may be invited. It will be the beginning of a series of entertainments that have been arranged and will be carried out during the convention. All visitors will be shown every consideration it is possible to extend in the limited time allowed the delegates from their duties during the period of their stay.

State Master Spence will have headquarters at the Multnomah hotel, where applications for the sixth and seventh degrees may be made. The fifth degree is in the hands of the county Pomona Grange, but there will be no actual candidates for this degree. The work to be put on at Turnverein hall will be in the nature of an exhibition, as practically every Granger has received the degree at the quarterly Pomona sessions everywhere. Only fifth degree members will be admitted to see the work put on, which is to be the most elaborate ever staged in the northwest.

Pomona Master in Charge.

J. J. Johnson, for six years the master of Pomona Grange in Multnomah county, has been put in charge of this feature and has picked a set of officers from Pomona Grange to exemplify the work. These officers will be as follows: Master, T. J. Kreuder; overseer, John Welbis; lecturer, Mrs. Mary Palmer; steward, J. W. Frost; assistant steward, Leon Baketel; chaplain, Mrs. E. A. Niblin; gatekeeper, A. V. Folkman; Pomona, Mrs. Alice Welbis; Ceres, Mrs. Janet Grant; Flora, Mrs. W. H. Mitchell; lady assistant, Mrs. R. W. Gill; secretary, Miss Wilda Buckman; treasurer, E. L. Thorpe.

Elaborate arrangements for the fifth degree work have been made, together with several new appliances for lighting effects necessary for the successful production of the work. Pomona's court will be graced by 20 of the most attractive women of the Grange, attended by 20 courtiers and a bevy of flower girls. The settings and costumes will be gorgeous and in keeping with the other features that are expected to make the fifth degree work one of the lasting impressions upon those who may see it. This work will be put on at 2 P. M., sharp, on Thursday afternoon.

Higher Degrees Will Follow.

Immediately following the fifth degree the state Grange officers will confer the sixth degree upon all actual candidates who have made application. Officers of the state Grange in charge of this work are: Master, C. E. Spence; overseer, Charles H. Hayes; lecturer, Mrs. Minnie E. Bond; steward, M. C. Glover; assistant steward, J. C. Leedy; chaplain, T. R. A. Sellwood; treasurer, H. Hirschberg; secretary, Bertha J. Beck; gatekeeper, C. S. Dow; Ceres, Mrs. Carrie Sale; Pomona, Mrs. K. M. Randall; Flora, Miss Grace Harris; lady assistant, Mrs. Jessie Millar.

The seventh degree will be given in the Auditorium the evening of the same day by the officers of the National Grange, application for which may be made at headquarters up to noon on Thursday. The high priests of Demeter are chosen from the seventh degree. State Master Spence is at present the annalist of the assembly, and it is he who takes the applications for membership and issues certificates. The assembly will hold its annual meeting Friday morning to which only seventh degree members may be present.

Other Features Arranged.

Other features for entertaining the visitors have been arranged by State Master Spence and the appointed committees. Agricultural and horticultural exhibits are being placed in the basement of the auditorium by H. A. Lewis and his assistants. These will be on exhibition to the general public Wednesday and Thursday evenings and during the daylight hours of Friday and Saturday. Sixteen counties in Oregon and Washington have entered in these displays. They are not in competition, nor will any admittance fee be charged to see them.

Sightseeing Trips Planned.

Relaxation from session work will be taken in sight-seeing trips and excursions. At least four such trips have been planned, the first of which is scheduled for next Saturday.

A trip down the river on a steamboat will be the feature of that day, with a stop for inspection of Portland terminal No. 4. From there the party will go to Vancouver, where the Prunarians will provide a dinner and take the visitors through the prune orchards of Clark county.

Monday, November 21, a trip is planned up the Columbia River highway as far as Eagle creek. More than 100 automobiles have been pledged for this trip by the members of Multnomah county.

Autos Will Be Relayed.

It is planned to send them out in relays from some central point on the east side at 20-minute intervals and about 20 machines at a time. Columbia Grange, at Corbett, will have hot coffee for everyone when he arrives at Eagle creek, and each person will be provided with an individual lunch donated by the Zellerbach Paper company. The first start will be made at 9 o'clock and the machines will return at the pleasure of their occupants, after viewing the wonders of the highway.

Valley Trip Is Included.

It is also scheduled to make a trip to Corvallis by rail November 23; also to Beaverton November 24, which will be Thanksgiving day. If this latter trip is taken it will be the only relaxation from work on that day, as the session of the Grange will have to be continued in order to wind up the business as near as possible that night.

Election of officers for the ensuing two years will take place as a special order of business Tuesday, November 22. Installation of the new officers will be last on the programme, as it is the policy to allow those in office to continue throughout the entire session.

Bouck Case Is Important.

One of the most important matters to come before the National Grange at this session is the case of William Bouck, deposed master of the Washington State Grange. He was suspended by action of National Master Lowell for alleged infraction of Grange principles. Mr. Bouck will not be seated as a delegate, but his place will be filled by Overseer Nelson, as acting master, until the matter has been settled.

For the benefit of all members of the order it is announced that all who are in good standing in the fourth degree may attend all sessions of the National Grange, except when it is in session in the higher degrees.

Masters and Wives Vote.

None but the state masters and their wives are allowed to vote on any question, although the courtesy of being heard on the floor is frequently allowed any member who has anything of importance to say.

Sunday, November 20, is set aside for memorial services in honor of the dead of the National Grange. This ceremony will be in charge of W. W. Deal, national chaplain, with special music by Mrs. J. Henry Johnson of Massachusetts, and a mixed quartet under local direction.

GRANGE ORGANIZED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN DAYS BEFORE OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR

Farmers' Feeling That Co-operation Was Necessary Declared to Have Caused Formation of Society—Factory and Transportation Systems Said to Have Changed Outlook for Tillers of Soil.

BY A. H. HARRIS.

WHEN the national grange meets in Portland, November 16, the greatest organization of farmers in the world will be in action. Representative men from every state in the union—except a few of the cotton-growing states—will be present to consider the problems of the farm from the practical standpoint. For, be it known, the national grange is made up of men and women who come from the farms, whose lives have been spent in tilling the soil. The grange is not a theoretical group. It is made up of practical farmers, and has stood the test of service for more than half a century.

The history of the grange goes back to the days before the civil war, when farmers first felt the need of closer association, of mutual helpfulness. While it is true that Washington and Franklin were instrumental in having clubs organized among the farmers of the colonies, the work of organization was of slow growth, and the scattered settlers were more or less content with the community life they found possible with their limited transportation system.

Grange Outgrowth of Change.

Clubs and societies were organized among farmers throughout New England and the south prior to the civil war; but it was the coming of the factory system which gave incentive for the great movement for organization and co-operation among the farmers of the country during the period of reconstruction following the close of the war.

The grange was the natural outgrowth of the tremendous changes in the life of the United States which came with the factory system and the transportation system which bound together the west coast and the east coast of the country. The new lands of the central states were being developed by a class of pioneers who feared nothing and were bound to carve success from the great stretches of prairie land. And the overflow of the onrush of land seekers reached California and Oregon, bringing men who resented bitterly some of the monopolistic tendencies of the decade.

Credit System Comes.

With the development of raw land there naturally came the credit system, the middleman, the land mortgage and the long profit in business. A combination of these well-defined abuses in the new country naturally brought about the birth of the grange and gave it reason for growth and activity. Already the credit system had strangled agriculture in the south. Already the railroads of the country were fastening themselves upon the land by a system of municipal bonds and a more dangerous system of legislative favors. Freight rates were considered unconscionable by the farmers, who had done considerable already in the matter of aiding the construction of the roads, and generally the condition of the man on the land was anything but promising.

All movements for human betterment have developed from small beginnings. Every plan which has evolved into a great movement was first thought out by one man or a few men. The grange is no exception, for only seven men were brave enough to offer to the country an organization which time has demonstrated was needed more than anything else.

These seven men were not farmers as farmers were known in those days, but a majority of them were office workers who had become conscious of the problems of production and distribution as they were rapidly changing form, and were anxious to do something to aid in bettering conditions.

Grange Is Organized.

The meeting at which the grange, as it is known today was given birth was held in the office of William Saunders in the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867. There were present, besides Mr. Saunders, O. H. Kelley, W. M. Ireland, Rev. A. B. Grosh, Rev. John Trimble, J. R. Thompson and F. M. McDowell. Mr. McDowell was an orchardist of Wayne, N. Y., and the only one of the group who at the time was actively engaged in tilling the soil. It is interesting to note, in passing, that two of the founders of the great agricultural organization were ministers of the gospel.

Under the conditions under which the grange came into being, growth must of necessity be slow. There was no fund to pay expenses of organization and there were few publications in the country which gave much attention to the needs of the farmer. Under the guidance of H. O. Kelley, one of the founders, the work of organization was carried on, for three or four years, with a few active local organizations as a result.

Charter Fee $15.

On the first organization trip Mr. Kelley left Washington with $2.50 in cash in his pockets, the plan being to make the expenses of the work through a charter fee of $15 charged for each branch established. In this way the grange made its appearance as far west as Minnesota. The first state grange was organized in Minnesota, February 23, 1869, with representatives from 11 locals present. The first grange paper was the Minnesota Monthly, established January 1, 1869, by D. A. Robertson. This publication was the forerunner of hundreds of grange papers which appeared in all sections of the country during the following decade.

The year 1869 marks the beginning of real organization work. A number of organizers were placed in the field, and the organization spread rapidly from state to state. The society had found root in Indiana, Illinois and other states. No less than 39 local granges was the record for the year. From this time forward the organization spread with great rapidity for five years until all the states were represented in the national organization and the membership at the beginning of 1875 was more than a million.

Golden Age Described.

The decade between 1870 and 1880 marks the golden age of the grange. A report issued at the time shows that more than 15,000 local granges were organized during the period, with 8667 as the record for the year 1872. The society spread to the Pacific coast that year, and societies were formed in Oregon, California and the territory of Washington. During the month of April, 1873, N. W. Garretson of Iowa went to California and established a number of locals, and immediately moved north to Oregon, where farmers were anxiously awaiting his arrival. Twenty locals were formed in Oregon before the end of the year, and two in Washington.

One factor which aided the work of organization was the apparent discrimination against farmers in the 43d congress, between 1873 and 1875. Much effective propaganda was made of the fact that at the time 47 per cent of the population of the country was classified as farmers, yet only 7 per cent of the membership were tillers of the soil. Lawyers were in control, having 61 per cent of the votes, with 16 per cent listed as business men and manufacturers. In a number of the state legislatures the percentage of farmer members was less than in congress, giving local stimulus to the contention of aggressive farmers that the square deal was not possible.

Movement Is Centered.

For five years following the opening of the year 1870 the center of the grange movement was in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. At that time diversified farming was the rule in the northeastern section of the country. Canning had just taken hold in New England. New York and Ohio were producing largely of the cereals. Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio were leading in butter and cheese production. Corn and wheat were being introduced in the prairie country, where the grange was making its greatest gains in membership. As early as 1880 California produced 45,000,000 bushels of wheat, the surplus being sent to Liverpool markets. Export conditions were such that California farmers declaimed loudly against monopoly, which they claimed existed, and prophesied ruin if the state continued to produce grain.

Something of the interest shown in the organization throughout the country can be gained from the fact that during the month of February, 1874, no less than 2239 local granges were organized in 22 states and territories.

South Holds Control.

An interesting sidelight is thrown on the history of the grange movement when it is known that for a number of years the control of the national organization was in the south. Following the civil war the farmers of the south were prostrate and sought help from any source offering. The grange offered help against the credit menace and against the growing control of the railways. For a number of years strong men were sent to the national gathering, and three conventions were held in the far south—one at Richmond, Va.; another at Louisville, Ky., and another at Charleston. It was not until 1885 that a national convention came west as far as Topeka, Kan.

The power of the south in the national gathering waned after the meeting held at Nashville, Tenn., in 1884. Arkansas gave the society one national master, J. T. Jones, and Mississippi gave one of the strong men who have headed the organization for nearly three years in Put Darden, who died while in office.

Co-operative Ventures Fail.

When the grange was at the height of its influence the leaders in many of the states went in too strongly and too precipitately for co-operative stores and other co-operative ventures, for which the mass of the people were not trained. The result was failure in scores or hundreds of cases, and a general breaking down of the grange organization throughout the country. While about 1875 the grange had more than a million members in good standing, with annual receipts in dues of more than $130,000, within ten years the organization showed a loss of three-fourths of the supporting members, with a similar decrease in cash receipts. The decline was rapid for a few years, and when the turn came the society had less than 200,000 members.

Beginning about 1890, the grange began a steady growth and year after year the membership has increased until the figures are considerably in excess of 1,000,000, while the treasury carries more than $100,000 in government securities and plenty of cash to carry on aggressive work all over the country except in a few of the southern states, where the cotton growers have not taken up the society, preferring to support a more direct selling organization.

While the grange failed in the early efforts at co-operative merchandising it has succeeded in a large way in matters of legislation. Able men have been kept at Washington and during sessions of state legislatures at state capitals to bring the needs of agriculture to the attention of lawmakers. For 50 years the grange has indorsed and supported every proposition for the educational, social and economic betterment of conditions on the land and for fuller country life, through legislation and from any other source. Many of the important laws affecting transportation, freight rates, handling of livestock on railroads and in stockyards, for the spread of agricultural education, for the establishment and broadening of the department of agriculture, for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools and for the free delivery of mail in the rural districts and many efforts of less importance have been given needed early support. In many of the states the grange has led the movement for good roads.

In the beginning the grange took an advanced position on the place of woman in an organization of farmers. In all things women were given equal standing with men and in the work to this day no change has been made in the rule. Hence it is easy to understand that the grange took a firm stand for equal suffrage and for a better place for women in the life of farm workers. The national grange is made up of an equal number of men and women.

National Masters Named.

In the 55 years of its active life the national grange has had only 12 presiding officers and one of these was a second officer promoted to the first place on the death of the worthy master. The men who have led the organization and the period of time served are listed here: William Saunders, Washington, D. C., 1867 to 1873; D. W. Adams, Iowa, 1873 to 1875; J. T. Jones, Arkansas, 1875 to 1877; E. E. Adams, Minnesota, 1877 to 1879; J. J. Woodman, Michigan, 1879 to 1885; Put Darden, Mississippi, 1885 to death, 1888; James Draper, 1888 five months; J. H. Brigham, Ohio, 1888 to 1897; Aaron Jones, Indiana, 1897 to 1905; N. J. Bachelder, New Hampshire, 1905 to 1911; Oliver Wilson, Illinois, 1911 to 1919; S. J. Lowell, New York, 1919 to present.

Only four men have served the national grange as secretaries. O. H. Kelley, one of the founders, served from 1867 to 1878; W. M. Ireland, another of the founders, served from 1878 to 1885; John Trimble, another founder, served from 1885 to his dearth, 1902, and C. M. Freeman of Ohio has served from 1902 to the present.

Dozen Names Considered.

The official name of the grange is Patrons of Husbandry, a name selected after serious consideration of a number of proposed names, more than a dozen having been seriously considered for weeks by the founders. Some of the suggested names were: Independent Farmers, Independent Order of Progressive Farmers, Knights of the Plow, Knights of the Sickle, Knights of the Flail, Lords of the Soil, Sons of the Soil, Brethren of the Vine, Yeomen of Columbia, Order of Jacob, League of Husbandry, Patrons of Industry. The selection of the name would seem to be easy after the determination had been reached to admit women on equal terms with men.

The motto of the organization is "Esto Perpetua," translated, "Let it endure forever."

Annual Sessions of National Grange Begin in 1868.

Seven Founders Attend First Convention in Washington.

GROWTH of the national grange is shown in the following tabulations, which give the dates of annual sessions, the places where such meetings were held and the number of states repreasented at such meetings:

1868—January 7, Washington, D. C., seven founders present, William Saunders, master.

1869—April 13, Washington, D. C., six founders present, William Saunders, master.

1870—January 25, Washington, D. C., seven founders present, William Saunders, master.

1871—January 4, Washington, D. C., five founders present, William Saunders, master.

1872—January 3, Washington, D. C., six men present, William Saunders, master.

1873—January 8, Georgetown, D. C., 28 men and four women representing 11 states, present, William Saunders, master.

1874—February 4, St. Louis, Mo., 22 states represented, including Oregon and California, D. W. Adams, master.

1875—February 2, Charleston, S. C., 33 states represented, D. W. Adams, master.

1876—November 17, Louisville, Ky., 31 states represented, D. W. Adams, master.

1877—November 13, Chicago, Ill., 30 states represented, 15,000 granges; John T. Jones, master.

1878—November 21, Cincinnati, O., 29 states represented, John T. Jones, master.

1879—November 20, Richmond, Va., 28 states represented, S. E. Adams, master.

1880—November 17, Washington, D. C., 30 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1881—November 16, Washington, D. C., 29 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1882—November 15, Indianapolis, Ind., 32 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1883—November 21, Washington, D. C., 30 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1884—November 12, Nashville, Tenn., 30 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1885—November 11, Boston, Mass., 29 states represented; J. J. Woodman, master.

1886—November 16, Philadelphia, Pa., 30 states represented; Putnam Darden, master.

1887—November 16, Lansing, Mich., 32 states represented; Putnam Darden, master.

1888—November 14, Topeka, Kan., 33 states represented; James Draper, master.

1889—November 13, Sacramento, Cal., 31 states represented, including Washington, represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1890—November 12, Atlanta, Ga., 32 states represented, last meeting in the south; J. H. Brigham, master.

1891—November 11, Springfield, O., 31 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1892—November 16, Concord, N. H., 29 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1893—November 15, Syracuse, N. Y., 28 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1894—November 14, Springfield, Ill., 28 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1895—November 13, Worcester, Mass., 26 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1896—November 11, Washington, D. C., 28 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1897—November 10, Harrisburg, Pa., 27 states represented; J. H. Brigham, master.

1898—November 16, Concord, N. H., 26 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1899—November 15, Springfield, O., 26 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1900—November 14, Washington, D. C., 24 states represented; Aaron Jones, master. (President McKinley received body at the White House.)

1901—November 13, Lewiston, Me., 28 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1902—November 12, Lansing, Mich., 27 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1903—November 11, Rochester, N. Y., 26 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1904—November 16, Portland, Or., 25 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1905—November 15, Atlantic City, N. J., 26 states represented; Aaron Jones, master.

1906—November 14, Denver, Colo., 24 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1907—November 13, Hartford, Conn., 26 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1908—November 11, Washington, D. C., 26 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1909—November 10, Des Moines, Ia., 27 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1910—November 16, Atlantic City, N. J., 28 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1911—November 15, Columbus, O., 29 states represented; N. J. Bachelder, master.

1912—November 13, Spokane, Wash., 29 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1913—November 12, Manchester, N. H., 30 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1914—November 11, Wilmington, Del., 30 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1915—November 10, Oakland, Cal., 31 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1916—November 15, Washington, D. C., 28 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1917—November 14, St. Louis, Mo., 32 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1918—November 13, Syracuse, N. Y., 29 states represented; Oliver Wilson, master.

1919—November 12, Grand Rapids, Mich., 29 states represented; S. J. Lowell, master.

1920—November 17, Boston, Mass., 30 states represented; S. J. Lowell, master.

Airplanes were used recently in fighting a serious plague of grasshoppers in southern France. The aviators reported breeding grounds and scattered poisoned bran.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

(Adopted February 11, 1874, St. Louis, Mo.)

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

We heartily indorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good time coming.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece, less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

SCHOOL CONCERTS BILLED

HIGH SCHOOLS TO TAKE PART IN MUSIC WEEK AFFAIRS.

Scores of Other Programmes Are to Be Given and Many Bands Are to Participate.

During Music week in Portland, November 27 to December 4, the local high schools will be to the fore with at least three evening concert programmes, according to announcement made by the Community Service, sponsors of the observance, and Leslie Cranbourne, chairman of the general committee.

"A. B. Gottschalk, chairman of the special committee in charge of school activities," said Mr. Cranbourne, "has advised us to this effect. It should be borne in mind, however, that the high school concerts, splendid as they will be, are but a small part of the public school activities in connection with Music week. There will be literally scores of lesser programmes, in every school of the city."

Lincoln high school will tender the first of the series of concerts on Monday evening, November 28, in the school auditorium. The various numbers will include selections by the Lincoln high school band, by other bands, vocal and instrumental selections and community singing.

Washington high school will present the second concert of the series on Tuesday evening of the same week, with the students taking an active part in the programme. The third concert will be that given by the students and faculty of Benson Polytechnic high school. In addition to student talent on the three programmes various musical organizations have been enlisted to aid. Among these are the Moose band, Elks band, Shrine band and the Royal Rosarian band.

WORKERS LOSE POSITIONS

Armistice Day Half-Holiday Said to Have Caused Discharge.

Eleven women and two men, employes of the Noon Bag company, were discharged from their positions yesterday morning when they reported for duty following the Armistice day holiday. They took a half day off Friday at noon, and they allege that this was the reason for their dismissal. The workers have appealed to the American Legion for assistance in an effort to regain their lost positions, and the executive committee of the Portland post will take the matter up at a meeting next Tuesday at noon.

According to T. J. Armstrong, one of the employes, original orders had permitted the employes of the plant to take the afternoon from their work to view the parade. Later, on account of rush orders, the employes were asked to work until 1:30 P. M., when they would be at liberty to go. When noon arrived the 13 employes in question left their tasks and did not return until yesterday morning, when they were met at the door and refused further employment.

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Limber up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old-time "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store and in just a moment you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness and stiffness. Don't suffer! Relief and a cure await you. Get it! "St. Jacobs Oil" is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, backache, sprains and swellings.—Adv.

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Treatments and Rates at Saritarium Reasonable.

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To whom it may concern:

I have suffered a great many years with a pain at the base of my spine and hip, due to an accident received some years ago. It troubled me so that at times I could hardly move. I never found any relief until I began taking treatments of Dr. King in the Alisky bldg. He cured me of the spinal trouble. I was entirely deaf in my right ear. The doctor brought my hearing back so that I can hear quite well now. From the way he cured my mother from seemingly incurable ailments, I am safe to say that I can recommend him to anyone who is afflicted, no matter what your sickness, disease or ailments are.

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I have secured Dr. Akin's wonderful Cancer herb remedy, so recommended and successfully used by him in the Great Northwest some ten and twenty years ago. The following are a few of the many testimonies absolutely cured from the dreaded disease.

This is to certify that Dr. Akin's cancer herb remedy is just what it is represented to be. He cured me from one in 1902 and have not had any trouble with it since. Am sound and well and will recommend it to anyone that is suffering from same.

Respectfully yours,
L. H. MARSTERS,
212 Gray Bldg., Salem, Or.

This is to certify that I was there when Dr. Akin cured father's cancer with his remarkable cancer herb remedy. I can say that it came out slick and clean. It is sure the most wonderful remedy in the world for cancers.

Yours truly,
MRS. F. I. KIBBEY,
R. F. D. No. 6, box 35, Albany, Or.

I had a cancer on my neck some 17 years ago. Dr. Akin's Cancer herb Remedy cured me entirely from the cancer, a small scar is only left where it was. I highly recommend it to any one suffering with the dreaded disease.

MRS. M. E. CONGER,
310 Columbia St.,
Portland, Oregon.

To whom it may concern—My cancer has been completely cured by Dr. Akin's Cancer herb remedy twenty years ago. The cancer I had was a big one. I remain.

Yours truly,
MRS. WM. SCHNEIDER,
R. F. D. No. 1, box 43, Albany, Or.