DEMAND FOR DIVIDENDS ROOT OF TROUBLE, SAYS GOMPERS

Wall Street Said to Clamor for Highest Possible Return on Investment Without Regard for Service Rendered—New Relationship Between Capitalists and Workers Held Necessary for Industrial Peace.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS
President American Federation of Labor

This is the second of a series of articles on the labor situation by Mr. Gompers

TODAY'S "labor problem" is likely to be looked at by most persons from the viewpoint of to day's headlines. That is one reason why there is apparent so much impatience, so much demand that "something be done" immediately about whatever happens to be the uppermost subject of the day, whether it be coal strike, railroad strike or street car strike.

Something can be done about any situation that will bring about an immediate change in that situation, but is that always the wise thing to do? Today is today, it is true, but, as the seamen say, "tomorrow is also a day."

Yesterday was a day, and there have been many yesterdays, building up a background and a set of causes for what is happening today.

It may be dramatic to rush into "doing something about it" right away, but there is seldom any relation between imprudence and statesmanship, between rashness and constructiveness.

There is no man living who knows all about our modern complex industrial world. Only a few actually understand the basic general principles that are at work in the vast machine of production and distribution, and what are the effects upon this machine created by political activities at home and abroad. The subtle, yet firm grip on industry by the world of finance is to many persons a thing of mystery.

It is difficult for people generally to actually and clearly comprehend that there is small similarity between our general manner of living and working now and in the period when the government of the United States was established.

Money-Lender Is Factor.

Discovery of the power of steam and of electricity brought a complete revolution in our way of living. It added, in a figurative, but very real sense, to the number of arms with which men may work and create things for use. These discoveries brought the factory into being. Individual effort in the home and in the private workshop was supplanted by collective effort in great factories and mills. New forms of industrial life demanded new principles.

Power as used today in great factories enables employers to have at their command a productive force many times greater than the number of men employed. Because great masses of machinery cost much money, the money-lender has become a most important factor. The money-lender in olden times was rather a small figure in the industrial world, though a power in the political world. Today he has become the investor in stocks and bonds, and by degrees he has come to be the most potent and powerful figure in determining industrial policies. Had the change come suddenly we should realize and appreciate the scope of his power much more than we do after a slow and gradual evolutionary process.

When bankruptcies occur the receivership takes charge and operates the plant or business in the interest of the investors and the creditors—in the interest of finance. That, as well as anything, shows the importance that attaches to great financial power in modern industry.

Money accumulates through profit in one form or another, and is passed along by inheritance. Investors, as they are called, seek always to invest so as to secure the highest rate of return. Seldom, if ever, do they seek to invest for the purpose of producing the greatest amount of service.

Finance Power Distinct.

Finance in industry has, to all intents and purposes, been set up as a power distinct from the power of human effort. Those who invest great sums of money have sought to weave about finance a set of standards and principles—an identity—separate and different from the standards and principles applying to human beings. Few persons would be willing personally to compel the starvation of others persons, yet finance may cause that starvation without bringing condemnation upon those who possess the financial power. Investments—finance—may be so manipulated as to cause great misery to large numbers, and there is a code of ethics to sanction this conduct. Corporations are set up as persons of an entirely impersonal or non-human character, yet having more rights and powers than human beings; and these financial corporations may conduct themselves as no human being would dare to, because of these separate codes of ethics and standards.

The power brought to human use through steam and electricity and machinery is dominated by high finance. High finance, seeking the highest rate of return, seeks ever to determine policies of conduct for the establishments in which it is invested. Banking houses in Wall street dominate and even elect the boards of directors of great industrial and transportation establishments. These, in turn, select managers to suit the banking control, and these, in turn, are compelled to set up policies to suit the banking control. Labor policies are among the most important policies in industry. Labor policies set up to suit a banking control which is intent primarily upon the rates of interest and dividends, and which must have interest and dividends, frequently, on watered stock and a pyramid of bond issues, must be made in violation of the best interests of the multitude of workers and the masses of the people and, as often as possible, without their consent.

Root of Evil Placed.

There we arrive at the root of today's important industrial controversies; particularly true in the railroad, mining and textile controversies. Inert capital has been seeking to impose its imperious demand for dividends upon the living multitude of human beings who do the work and consume the product.

The essential thing is to reverse the importance of profit and service. Profit today is placed first and service second. Service must be made paramount and profit must follow as a result of service. Human needs of workers may then be considered of primary importance in the determination of labor policies, management will be freed of its greatest burden and co-operation for ever-increasing and ever-improving production will be possible to the fullest degree. Labor looks for that time and strives ardently to speed its coming.

Considering, as we have been, the relation of today's "labor problem" to causes and remedies, there are many things to take into account. The dominant, immediate root cause of the recurring industrial disputes of magnitude in the domination of industry by high finance.

There are many collateral difficulties. There are many ramifications to the general state of affairs coming under the general heading of "industrial discontent" and "industrial dispute."

Development of modern industry in great factories and mills, bringing thousands of workers under the direction of a single employer, has changed the relation between employer and worker, and has made new forms of relationship necessary. In addition to this, there has been the growing enlightenment of the workers and a consequent growing refusal to accept a status which most workers once believed was ordained by God, and against which it was at least impious to protest.

Snapshot of Mr. Gompers.
© Underwood & Underwood

Before power was discovered and applied to industry, production of everything except the barest essentials was for the rich and powerful. Machine production demands an almost universal consumption; it requires that the masses be consumers. Growing up with this mass production has been a developing mass demand for commodities which add to comfort, which afford luxury and which satisfy the mind.

Substantial furniture is no longer made exclusively for nobility and for squires and potentates. Factories could not operate on their demand. It must be made for mechanics, farmers and small business men as well; and they demand it. Telephones are not only for the rich; there are not enough of the rich to support a modern telephone system. The plumber and the grocer and the carpenter also must have telephones. Phonographs must be bought by the masses at a dollar a week, if need be, to keep the factories running. Automobiles have become democratized; they long since ceased to exist only for the rich. There has been a parallel development of production capacity and mass demand. Education has been a stimulant for the demand; and in turn modern industrial and commercial life has stimulated the demand for education. There has been a striking development of compensating forces. Mass production can exist only in connection with a mass appetite; and a mass appetite can get satisfaction only through mass production and adequate compensation.

Relation Is Important.

Wages and working conditions become factors of the first importance. Relations between workers and employers become of an importance equal to diplomatic relations between nations. The relations between the railroads and the railroad workers are of a great deal more moment to millions of people than are the relations between the United States and many of the nations of the earth.

Such relations, to serve modern industrial conditions, must be cast in accord with today's conditions. They cannot be cast in accord with conditions that existed before we knew anything about great factories, before we had electricity and steam. Nor could they be cast in accord with the general concept of human relations that existed before the masses of the people came to comprehend what is meant by democracy.

Where groups of men, or masses of men, are employed in a single industry, frequently by a single employer—and that is the case in modern industry—there must be a compensation for the great change that has come over the producing power of the individual and over the actual distance between employer and worker. As a matter of fact, the employer of old has disappeared. The function of employer has been divided. There are now the great financial investors and the management. Management has direction of operations in the industry. The great investors, as everyone knows, furnish money to industry in return for stocks or bonds; demanding dividends in return.

Worker Is Helpless.

Confronted with such a complex situation, the individual workman is helpless. He must either be a serf-like dumb brute, voiceless, surrendering all thought of either protesting against injustice or of contributing intelligence and initiative to the productive force of which he is a part, or join with his fellows and in their collectivity attain the status to resent injustice and attain fair consideration of his rights. Two things give him a resentment against the status of serfdom. One is economic pressure, urging him constantly to oppose retrogression and to strive for improvement. The other is the purpose to exercise citizenship rights in their broadest interpretation—the purpose to practice democracy in the most important sphere of his existence.

The result of these forces and these factors is organization. Experience has taught workmen that the trade union is the most serviceable and practical form of organization. The trade unions came, not by decree or by accident. They came in response to definite demands and requirements. They came to give the worker a chance to exercise a voice in determining the terms and conditions under which he shall give service in industry.

If the democratic principle is right anywhere it is right in industry. The trade unions rest their whole claim to a right to exist upon the fundamental rightness of the democratic principle. The reason for their existence is found in industry itself.

Trade unions function through agreements with employers in which certain stipulations are set forth as to terms and conditions of work.

Employers, resisting encroachment upon autocratic control—following every historic precedent—have looked upon trade unions as organizations which sought to infringe upon the prerogatives of employers. They have chosen to see only the resistance side of trade-union possibilities.

The reason that high financiers take and hold this point of view is clear. They see only profits.

Partnership in "Service" Urged.

But management occupies a somewhat different sphere. Management at its best must look first to service, to production, to general well-being. Unions offer to management the release of a vast creative force, a great good will, a great initiative. As rapidly as management can be freed from financial control which seeks profits first and service afterwards, management and trade unions will develop a co-operative relationship that will inject into industry something akin to a spiritual quality. Some industries now approach this state of being.

The good will, the creative energy in full flower, the initiative and enthusiasm of workers in an industry can be given to industry only through organization and good relationship.

Organized labor is an institution of humans. Not even its stoutest defenders or advocates will deny that an error of judgment may at some time have occurred; but taking group with group, and comparing each with the other, there has been less of error and less of dishonesty, more of high moral aim and purpose, more of honesty and integrity in the much misunderstood and much misrepresented organized labor movement than proportionately in all of our complex society.

We are in the midst of a developing process. We have left much behind, but the best is before us. Workers yearn for every good thing, yearn to live creditably, yearn to do those things which are followed by a sense of satisfaction and at times by exaltation.

This is something about labor that ought to be understood, because it offers to society a great hope for a great achievement and future.

(Copyright, 1922, Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate.)

Flowers for Home and Garden

BY A. GARDEN GROWER.

AS I WAS passing up Morrison street a few days ago "window shopping," my attention was attracted to a flower basket in the store window of Clarke Bros. It was filled with a gray and white foliage plant and some very striking dahlias in a soft pink shade, almost of the same shade as we knew in the La France rose 15 or 20 years ago, one of those rose shades which cannot be described but which seems to have an appeal all of its own. I imagine I was not the only one attracted by this combination, for while I was in the store inquiring about it two other persons came in with similar inquiry, and I was informed the inquiries were almost continuous since the basket was put on display.

The next day there was another combination of the gray foliage and red gladioli and the following day a mixture of the gray and delphinium and in every case the combination was so harmonious and attractive as to arrest attention, but my first impression of the combination of the gray green foliage and the pink dahlias was so intense that I borrowed the combination and have endeavored to give the readers an idea of it in the illustration today but really the combination in actual reality would have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

The matter of the pink dahlias is easily disposed of, but upon investigation I find I can tell the readers of this department some very interesting things about the gray foliage plant, and which was really the big thing in the combination. The beautiful pink dahlias were strictly a Portland product, being the Marcella Gill type, having been produced as a seedling by Gills Bros., of this city. In general form and color it is somewhat similar to the every popular Delice variety but I think that Marcella Gill is more brilliant in color tones and has more character. In addition to this it is a little larger than Delice, and has a wonderfully fine habit of producing the blooms in a vertical position and on such stiff stems that you can get the full value of the flowers. As a dahlia for decorations it has a strong urge, in fact I think it is more useful in that respect that Mina Burgie, for its colors are so soft they will harmonize with almost anything, except a flaring red.

* * *

The gray white foliage plant was really a poinsettia, or rather the poinsettia which we know so well at Christmas time and which belongs to the same family. The proper name for the plant was euphorbia variegata, while of course euphorbia poinsettiana is the poinsettia of the Christmas holidays. The grayish euphorbia is a hardy annual and the mass on display was raised in the open at Hillsboro from seeds. It will grow about two feet high and the branches can be cut in long length. The leaves are all of a gray color, terminating in a series of bracts, just like a poinsettia, but the bracts are variegated, while in the center are some small and insignificant flowers, similar to the little flowers we see on the poinsettia. It really could be called a gray poinsettia so similar in character is it to the poinsettia as we know it, but speaking strictly while listed in catalogues as the variegated euphorbia, it is really euphorbia marginata, getting this designation from the fact that the bracts, which resemble the flower, while a light soft green, have a cream colored and almost white margin around the edge giving the whole of the flower-like structure a different character from the foliage of the plant itself. In some localities this euphorbia is called ghost weed.

The entire euphorbia family is one of the oldest in horticulture and also one of the largest, having probably 1000 species. Very few of them are suitable for garden use. In England and some parts of Europe euphorbia polychroma, with its variegated brilliant foliage is used for edging, but the two members of the family which distinguish themselves for garden work are the variegated variety and the poinsettia, but the garden use of the poinsettia is limited to those sections with a semi-tropical or a tropical climate, while the variegated will grow in almost any section. Pliny was the first to tell of the euphorbia family, and said the name had been bestowed in honor of King Juba's physician, but later day scientists seem to agree that it came from the Greek word for fat, as all the family have a thick, fatty milk-like juice, in fact this juice is one of the qualities which enable the botanists to distinguish between the cactus-like forms of euphorbia, of which they are many, and the real cacti, but to cover that subject and the different varieties of euphorbia would be exhaustive, therefore I simply want to suggest that if any of the readers of this department are looking for a novel, interesting, easily raised plant, I suggest that next spring they try euphorbia variegata. There is only one drawback to it and that it is a little soft. It should be placed in water immediately upon cutting and should be cut in the cool of the day, when the stems are upright.

* * *

I have a rare opportunity for those who have plantings of Japanese maples in their gardens to be of service to the city of Portland. For several years since the plant quarantine was established it has been impossible to import Japanese maples into this country on account of the danger from diseases. The American nurserymen, who under normal conditions cannot compete with the cheap labor of Japan, feeling the quarantine might be lifted before they could get a stock propagated, neglected to take steps to provide American-grown plants, and there are now practically no plants available. As these highly ornamental miniature trees do so well in Portland, many of them are required for the public parks. Superintendent of Parks Keyser issued instructions for the park nursery to propagate its own stock if cuttings could be obtained. A. W. Nussbaumer, who is arboculturist of the park bureau, is now looking for available cuttings, and as I know the urgent need of these for the parks, I make an appeal to readers of this department that if they have Japanese maples, to let the park bureau take cuttings from the plants. Mr. Nussbaumer assured me that the cuttings will be taken by the experts of the department, and will they will be made so that the plants will not be injured but, on the contrary, helped. The cuttings will be taken by proper prunings. If you are willing to aid, kindly telephone the park bureau at the city hall.

* * *

What might be called the largest flower-producing plant in the world is at Uxbridge, England, and is owned by Lowe & Shawyer. It was started in 1864 by Joseph Lowe, who is still alive and today this "flower factory" covers 120 acres and employs more than 500 persons. The entire plant is heated by hot water, driven through miles of pipes by electric circulators. Miles and miles of canvas is stretched over framework to protect the outdoor crop in bad weather, and 30,000 window sash frames, each four feet by six feet, are used for the same purpose and to hasten along blooms. The firm annually raises 600,000 chrysanthemum plants and of these 150,000 are flowered in pots, the rest being bedded in the open and protected by the canvas and sash when the plants come into bloom. Roses are a great feature of the place, and 59 greenhouses are devoted to growing them. Six greenhouses, each 44 feet wide and 275 feet long, and eight smaller ones are set aside for carnations. More than 100,000 sweet pea plants are put into pots and planted out and protected by the sash and canvas.

It requires 30 girls to cut the flowers from the sweet peas alone, and this will give some idea of the great number of flowers cut. The firm owns its own bulb farms in both England and Holland, and the annual crop is 5,500,000 early and Darwin tulips, 1,500,000 of daffodils, 1,250,000 of iris and 750,000 gladioli. The tulips are planted in series and produce in this way what might be called six crops, between the time of the last chrysanthemum and the first gladioli. When the chrysanthemum season is on 60 men are required to cut the flowers and on some days as many as 2000 boxes, each containing from four to six dozen blooms, are shipped to London. The firm annually cuts about 40,000 dozen tulips in a week, and the carnations average in season about 3000 dozen each day. The entire grounds are parked and improved with driveways like a private estate, and while its principal business is producing cut flowers, it has a great number of greenhouses devoted to tomatoes, which is one of the big crops of the greenhouses in England.

Several weeks ago, as I came in the Sandy road from the Columbia river highway, I noticed growing in a yard in Troutdale a large bed of carnation flowered poppies, and from the number of persons who have spoken to me about it, this bed has attracted attention from folk going over Oregon's famous highway. Several of my friends asked me what the flowers were and expressed a desire to have them in their garden next year. This poppy is one of the most attractive of the papaver family, and it is surprising that it is not more widely grown, for while it is not as large as the peony flowered poppy, which was also growing in the same yard, I think it is more satisfactory, for it can be used for cutting purposes if it is cut when in the bud, as all poppies should be cut. Of course it is an annual variety, and that is possibly one reason why it lacks popularity when compared with the perennial oriental poppy, to be found in so many Portland gardens. If you take time to study the annual poppies you will find there are two principal groups, one of which is derived from the European field poppy, which includes the Shirley poppies and others of the single variety. The second group comes from papaver somniferum, or the opium poppy, while a third group, but little used, is the tulip poppy or papaver glaucum. The best representatives of the opium poppies are the carnation flowered poppy with fringed petals and the peony flowered poppy with petals entire. In colors they range from white to dark crimson, the soft pink colors being particularly attractive. To get the best results with either the peony or the carnation poppy, sow the seed where the plants are to flower, as poppies of all kinds do not like to be disturbed.

The place should have plenty of sun, and the seed put in as soon as frost is over in the spring, and the plants thinned out until they are eight to ten inches apart, as you will find them vigorous growers. The odor of these poppies is not attractive, but they have great decorative possibilities as cut flowers.

* * *

In looking over some trade papers received during the week I was rather interested in two types of bouquets, and I think I will submit a description of both without comment, and let the readers judge which is the most attractive, for I feel each bouquet will have warm supporters.

The first bouquet to attract me was a raport that the garlic crop in Italy was a bumper crop this year, being more than 20,000 tons, or 40,000,000 pounds. United States Consul Byington of Naples reports that about 3,000,000 pounds of these more than fragrant bulbs will soon be seeking admission to the United States, and they surely will make some bouquet.

The other bouquet I want to tell about is really two, and they were the winners at the London show for color combinations. The first was a series of bouquets designed for bridesmaids and was composed entirely of orchids and greens. The orchids used were the odontoglossums, odontiodas and anthuriums. The outstanding bouquet of the display was said by experts to have been a "dance" bouquet, made with small yellow calla lilies and the crimson spathes of anthurium, andreanum and scherzerianum orchids and these were backed with a trio of laelio cattelya ballae orchids in soft mauve shades.

* * *

For the benefit of a number of readers of this department who are interested in growing lily-of-the-valley, and who have asked me from time to time questions about its cultivation, I want to give you some advice from a professional grower who recently expressed his ideas in The Florists' Exchange. This professional grower said: "Lily-of-the-valley is a precocious subject. In one district it will flourish in sand and in another does just as well in heavy loam, but in other areas it may and does refuse to grow anything but foliage, no matter what the soil is, unless special preparations are made for it. The Germans made a success of growing it but their success is not merely due to location, but rather to correct handling and proper attention. Denmark and Holland can produce some good valley roots and in some English woods one may find areas of it growing wild in wonderful profusion.

"Generally speaking, lily-of-the-valley likes a well drained soil with a cool bottom. If the soil is right they do not object to an open situation, but if flowers are wanted and not merely the increase in plants, the position should be shaded to some extent or the buds will be spoiled. Plenty of well rotted manure is essential and the more rotted leaves you can gather together the better. In the woods the roots revel in the sandy leaf mold and never go down beyond three or four inches. Plant single crowns, covering with three inches of soil, in the spring just as soon as the soil is ready, or in the fall. If going in for commercial growing plant in rows about 18 inches apart and six inches from crown to crown. This will allow constant cultivation. Unless you cultivate and keep every weed down and at the same time conserve the moisture you cannot hope to get good plump crowns. If you water during the dry spell do it thoroughly. In cutting the flowers never cut the foliage from the plants you want for roots, and it is really best to set aside the most pointed crown for that purpose. Beds of lily-of-the-valley will keep going for years, until the roots become too matted, when they should be broken up and re-sorted."

* * *

My friend the retired gardener dropped in to see me recently and made a suggestion that may be of interest to readers of this department. He said:

"There may be a few geraniums in your garden which have been used for bedding, edging or in the window boxes, which, if taken up and potted, can be used for flowering in the house during the winter. The first thing to do before taking them up is to cut them back real hard, and then as soon as the new growth starts again, put them into rather small pots. It is a peculiar thing about geraniums that they will do better in winter if they are pot bound. They want to be watered sparingly and given a good sunny window in the south or west of the house."

* * *

Problems of the Garden.

I have been a much-interested reader of your page and have received a great deal of help therefrom. I would like to know when is the proper time to plant Oregon grape. I planted about 150 plants this spring, but they all died. They were set out immediately after being taken up. I should also like to know when is the proper time for planting sweet peas for early spring blooms.

A. FLOWER LOVER, Vancouver.

Oregon grape is a rather difficult subject to transplant, as it does not like to be disturbed. Possibly you have not lost all the plants you put in, for it takes sometimes a year or more before they take hold, as I know from experience, as I have some plants in one part of my garden which were put in three years ago and this year have two leaves on them. It usually takes so long for the wild species to get established that I believe it is better to buy established plants from the nurseries for ornamental planting. If, however, you desire to try again, I suggest that you get your plants this fall, in October. If you desire you can start plants from the suckers, which you will find plentiful on most types of mahonia.

As to the time for planting sweet peas for early blooms I suggest that they be put in during October. The great danger with peas outdoors is not so much for the direct action of the frost but that the frost will heave the ground and snap off the young shoots. If this should happen you might start some plants indoors in January, set them out in February with some protection until they harden or plant your seed outdoors in February.

* * *

Last spring a few of my tulips went to seed and I saved the seed and now I am wondering what to do with them. Will you please tell me when to plant them, whether indoors or outdoors and when I may expect them to bloom? I am very anxious to see if they will grow for me and what the blooms will be.

C. H. W., Coquille, Or.

Answer—Plant the seed now, outdoors, and put them in some place where they will not be disturbed for three years, for it is very seldom that you can get a bulb of sufficient size from seed to produce a bloom in less than three years. Do not expect anything striking or remarkable, but if you have the time, the inclination and the ground you can spare for such seedlings you will find it a most interesting study.

* * *

Some weeks ago I wrote, inquiring about the reason why my ten-year-old wistaria has not bloomed. I am sure it has not been overfertilized which you said is sometimes the cause of failure to flower. I will explain more fully: It is under a broad eave on the west side of the house, near which is a wild crabapple tree. It does not have a trellis and gets very little sun. I plan to change it to another location on the west side, trellis it and it will then be in a position to get all the afternoon sun.

Could it be that the tree consumes too much of the moisture? Our front entrance is on the north side. Will you kindly suggest some evergreen shrubs that would thrive under trees? The cotoneasters and laurels are always good, but I would like a medium height shrub. The soil condition may be the reason many of my perennial plants have not endured here, but sand and bone meal should remedy this, should it not? Please send me in the inclosed addressed envelope the addresses of tulip and iris growers.

MRS. C. T. A., Aberdeen, Wash.

Answer—I have submitted the problem of your wistaria to five or six experts here, and they are puzzled as much as I am. They say that it may not, being under the eaves of the house, get sufficient moisture to set flowers, while others cite cases of where there are handsome vines in Portland under similar circumstances. In fact, I know of one vine on Portland Heights planted on the east side of the house under broad eaves and surrounded by large shade trees, yet each year it blooms wonderfully well. Try moving it, but in taking it up you should take it up with a very large ball of earth, for it is not a small task to move a vine of that age so successfully that it will continue to grow, in fact even with a large ball of earth it will get such a setback that it may disappoint you for a year or two until it gets thoroughly established.

Have you ever tried veronica traversi for a location on the north and under trees? It has proved very successful here in Portland and is widely used. You will find some very fine specimens of it in the ornamental plantings around billboard locations and in the parks it is being used quite extensively. The leaves are small and leathery and it has spikes of white flowers in June. Use bone meal as a feeder and sand to make your soil friable if it is a clay and then if results do not follow, the cause is probably the lack of humus and the best way to get that is by the liberal use of well-rotted manure or the incorporation of leaf mould in the soil. The addresses you requested have been forwarded to you.

* * *

I have several ferns of the Boston type, including two fine specimens of the Roosevelt variety. They are well potted, thriving and heavy with foliage, but the foliage is a light color and not the rich, dark green so much desired. Is there anything I can do to color them?

K. A. B., Albany.

Answer—If you have it, give them soot water made from bituminous coal and weak doses of nitrate of soda. Possibly you have your ferns in an exposed place and they get too much light. All ferns come pale when exposed to sunshine, and the rule is the heavier the shade the darker the foliage.

ISLAND LURES BRITISH

Young Engineers Plan Settlement in South Pacific.

LONDON.—Discouraged at the outlook in this country, dissatisfied with the after-war Britain, but actuated mainly by a love of adventure, about a dozen engineering students of Loughborough college are setting out on September 1 for an uninhabited Pacific island belonging to Ecuador.

Most of them are ex-officers. Among them is an author, D. L. David, who wrote "Ta Brot." He expects to find in the new settlement work for his pen as well as his hands. A 50-ton vessel is being made ready for the expedition.

The chief means of existence they hope to find by utilizing the resources of the island itself; the development of fruit-growing and the breeding of cattle.

All hands will be required to work, although climatic conditions, it has been ascertained, are ideal and all they will need for food can be obtained without working, if they are content just to loaf and invite their souls.

Their destined home, the adventurers say, is about 500 miles from the Panama canal.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

(Continued From Page 7.)

Mrs. William House; memorial markers, Mrs. J. M. Knight; child welfare, Mrs. licity, Mrs. Joseph E. Kirby; hospitality, James N. Davis; battleship Oregon, Mrs. D. M. Wilkins; Indian welfare, Mrs. S. A. Lowell; resolutions, Mrs. G. H. Pettinger; American history text books, Mrs. L. L. Patterson; auditing, Mrs. A. B. Coates; printing, Mrs. Robert C. Wright; preservation of natural scenery, Mrs. Charles Wood Eberlein; credential, Miss Anna L. Taylor; programme, Mrs. John H. Hall; general arrangements, Mrs. U. G. Smith; reception, Mrs. John F. Beaumont; information, Mrs. E. F. Hitchcock; badge, Mrs. R. F. Walters; ways and means, Mrs. R. S. Stearns.

* * *

Blackman circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, held its regular semi-monthly meeting Wednesday in Oddfellows' hall, Sellwood, with a large attendance. The executive committee is planning a number of social affairs to take place in the fall and early winter, the first of which will be a social day and silver tea at the home of Mrs. Ionia Hancock, 205 Emerson street, on Friday, at which each member will donate a dollar earned during vacation time and tell how it was earned. Members are urged to attend and friends are invited.

* * *

The west side Lavender club No 2 will hold its quarterly birthday dinner at Peninsula park next Tuesday. All members are requested to be present for all day.

* * *

The Richmond Parent-Teacher circle met in the school assembly Friday afternoon. The programme consisted of round-table discussions, current events and musical numbers by Mrs. Sinbough and Helen McCullough. Refreshments were served.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly society will have corporate communion this morning at 7:30 o'clock at St. David's church. All girls interested in the society are invited to attend.

The regular meeting of the Business Women's club will be held at the Y. W. C. A. social hall at 12:10 o'clock Thursday, September 14, with Bertha McCarthy, vice-president, presiding. The Right Rev. George Mott Williams of Paris, who recently made an auto trip through France and Germany, will speak on present conditions as he found them in those countries. Bishop Williams delivered his interesting lecture in this connection before the members' forum of the Chamber of Commerce about two weeks ago. Special music will be supplied by Mrs. Catherine Covach Frederick, director of music of St. Francis cathedral. Miss Marie Sommers is hostess for the day.

* * *

Mount Hood Circle, 151, Neighbors, will have no meeting next Tuesday night, September 12. The circle members are all going out to Arleta to visit Myrcia circle Wednesday night, September 13. Take Mt. Scott car to Arleta, walk one block north.

* * *

The Democratic Women's club will resume its regular meetings, beginning next Thursday at 2 P. M., in the auditorium of the Journal building. Under the direction of the national committee the club members will take up a course of study in civics. The topic of discussion will be "Know Your State." Mrs. Alexander Thompson will speak on the Oregon legislature and Judge Gatens will speak on "The Courts of Our State." Mrs. Alice McNaught will give an address on "Idealistic Educational Benefits of Our State." Dr. Elof Hedlund will speak on "The Power and Duty of the Senate and House of Representatives." Miss Virginia Lee Miller will entertain with vocal solos.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Bogue, a very active member of the United Artisans, has been elected to the office of supreme warder of the society, succeeding Mrs. Mabie Greer of Colfax, Wash., who resigned to become a candidate for county treasurer.

* * *

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The first meeting of the Grays Harbor Women's Republican club, organized Tuesday night by Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoex, will be held next Monday night in the parlors of First Congregational church. Mrs. A. F. McCleary of McCleary, president, and Mrs. A. D. Wood of Aberdeen, vice-president, will speak at the meeting.

* * *

Coos and Cury county chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star were hostesses to the worthy grand matron, Mrs. Therese M. Castner, of Hood River, the past week when she visited each chapter officially. Thursday she was the guest of the chapters of Coos county at their celebration of natal day. More than 200 members of the order were at this meeting, which was held at Bandon, and this chapter proved a most delightful hostess. The chairman, Mrs. Jean Pearse, and the worthy matron, Mrs. Ruth Corsen, assisted by able committees, served dinner at noon to the guests and the afternoon session was devoted to the business of the organization. At night a programme in which each chapter had a part was given and at the close of this the chapters of the county competed for the loving cup. Benish chapter No. 6 of Coquille, having the largest attendance, won the cup for the second year.

The worthy grand matron delivered an address at night and also presented the cup to the winning chapter.

Friday the worthy grand matron visited the chapter at Port Orford, where she was extensively entertained.

This week she will visit the chapters south of and including Grants Pass, and from there will go to central Oregon via Klamath Falls and Lakeview.

* * *

The American War Mothers met last Wednesday for a home-coming and business meeting. Extensive plans are being made for the coming year. A luncheon, to be served by the officers, will be held the third Wednesday in the month.

Clubwoman of Hood River Has Many Engagements.

Mrs. Charles H. Castner Is Busy Filling Speaking Dates.

MRS. CHARLES H. CASTNER of Hood River, who for a number of years was state president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and who at the present time is worthy grand matron of the Order of the Eastern Star in Oregon, has been invited to speak before numerous women's clubs of the state. While visiting the Eastern Star chapters of the state in Coquille recently she spoke before the Coos County Pioneer association at a celebration of that organization, arranged by the woman's club. This club is one of the leading clubs of western Oregon, and has a membership of over 100, many of its members being early pioneer women of that county. They have preserved through their co-operation with the city council a beautiful myrtle wood park, which contains many large trees of this precious wood, that are many hundred years old. The park is located in the heart of the little city, and will stand as a monument to the women of the community. They also have erected a rest room which is comfortably furnished.

While in Gold Beach Mrs. Castner was invited to speak before the Woman's Commercial club, and this little club is to prove of great value to this community, especially through efforts toward civic improvement in anticipation of the completion of the Roosevelt highway, which will put Gold Beach on the direct road up the coast, and bring it to the attention of the people of the state as a summer resort.

* * *

Winslow Meade circle No. 7, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, will hold a 500 party in room 525 courthouse, tomorrow at 2 P. M. Laura Van Valkenburg, president; Mary Ryel, first vice-president, and Estella Martin, second vice-president, will assume full charge of the floor during the first game of the new series. The "quilting ladies" are urged to be present at 10 A. M. A lunch will be served.

* * *

Portland Woodcraft juveniles entertained with a picnic at Peninsula park Friday. About 40 juveniles and their parents attended. Refreshments and games for which prizes were awarded formed the amusements of the afternoon.

* * *

The woman's club season for both the city and state will have an auspicious opening Saturday, October 16, when the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Ida B. Callahan is president, and the Portland Federation of Women's Organizations, of which Mrs. Alexander Thompson is president, will hold a joint luncheon in the ball room of the Hotel Multnomah. Plans are being worked out now to make the event a notable one, as it is expected that speakers will be obtained from among the visiting clergy and women of prominence who are attending the general convention of the Episcopal church.

* * *

The officers and board of directors of the Portland Women's Research club will meet at the Washington street Hazelwood tomorrow. This is the first meeting after the summer vacation, and plans will be outlined for work during the fall and winter.

It is especialy requested that all officers and members of the board be present.

* * *

The Woman's Progressive Unit of Laurelhurst club will meet for the annual election of officers Tuesday, September 12. A no-hostess luncheon will be served at the club house as usual at 1:30 o'clock and a business meeting will follow.

* * *

Laurelhurst club activities will be resumed for the winter. The Study club will meet tomorrow at 2:30.

Thursday, September 14, Mr. and Mrs. Will B. Haines will preside at cards.

The alternate Tuesday afternoon card party will begin with Tuesday, September 19. The card committee will be hostesses.

The Corriente club will meet at 1 o'clock Tuesday, September 12, at the home of Mrs. A. D. Gile, 818 East Sixtieth street.

The following officers will be installed: Mrs. C. W. King, president; Mrs. J. F. Kinder, vice-president; Miss Bertha Moores, secretary; Mrs. A. H. Lea, treasurer.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Woman Relied Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Emporia, Kansas.—"I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines years ago when I was a girl. For several years I had severe pains at menstrual periods, making me very weak and interfering with my regular duties. I tried several remedies, without obtaining relief. I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by friends and it restored me to normal health. I often have occasion and do recommend your Vegetable Compound to my friends who have troubles similar to my own. You may use these facts as a testimonial."—EVA ALDRICH, 218 Union St., Emporia, Kansas.

There are many women who first used our Vegetable Compound during their girlhood days. They found it a valuable help during trying periods. In later years they use it whenever they feel those annoying symptoms which women often have.

It is prepared carefully from medicinal plants, whose properties are especially adapted to correct the troubles women have.

HOW TO REDUCE VARICOSE VEINS

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it at home as directed you will quickly notice an improvement which will continue until the veins and bunches are reduced to normal.

Moone's Emerald Oil is very concentrated and a bottle lasts a long time—that's why it is a most inexpensive treatment. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country and is one of the wonderful discoveries of recent years and always bear in mind that anyone who is disappointed with its use can have their money refunded. Stout-Lyons Drug Co. can supply you.—Adv.