

BOARD HOLDS ITS FUNCTION IS NECESSARY

Not only does the functioning of the state board of conciliation involve the correct principle for the settlement of issues arising between employers and employees, but it is conducive to harmony, and a single year of history of the Oregon board has been sufficient to demonstrate its value to the state. This, in substance, is the conviction of the board as expressed in its first annual report to the governor.

The board has refused to touch the closed and open shop question, confining itself entirely to the questions of wages, hours and working conditions. Both employers and employees, the board finds, are disposed to be fair and to put aside prejudice in favor of community interest.

Pay Not Accepted.

The board was created by the legislature of 1919. The members are William F. Woodward, chairman; John K. Flynn and Otto R.

Hartwig, all of Portland. While the law provides that the members may be compensated while the board is in operation, two have declined to accept compensation. The report does not name them. Up to the present the board's expenses have been only \$977.75.

The following cases are mentioned as having received the board's attention:

July 2, 1919—Issue between Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company and members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Telephone Operators' union. Because affairs of the company were then under federal control, arbitration not possible, but the board considers its efforts, though not entirely satisfactory to the employees, hastened a settlement.

July 23, 1919—Board sat to arbitrate wage issue between the Grain Handlers and Grain Dock Operators of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. Findings accepted by both parties.

July 28 and 30, and August 4 and 5, 1919—Board acted as conciliator in issues between local union No. 701, hoisting, portable and shipyard engineers and Independent Paving company, Hassam Paving company, Warren Construction company and Okar Huber, employers declining to

accept arbitration. Board referred findings to state highway commission which stated questions were outside its jurisdiction. No further action taken.

Findings Accepted.

August 14, 1919—Board acted as arbitrator in wage controversy at Bend between Brooks-Scanlon Lumber company and Shevlin, Hixon company and their employees. Findings of board accepted by both sides.

September 9, 1919—Board as conciliator held hearing at Astoria between the port of Astoria and several employees. Recommendations made providing for further hearing if issues were found to be impossible of settlement locally. No further hearings necessary.

May 10, 1920—As conciliator, difficulties between the Silver Falls Timber company at Silverton and certain employees were discussed with the manager of the company. On assurance of the company of its willingness to deal fairly with the employees, hearing was closed and no further complaints have been filed with the board.

Barbers Complain.

May 28, 1920—Board acted as conciliator in controversy between Milton Creek Logging company and the Briggs, Noyes & Holland com-

pany and their employees, based on allegations of unfair treatment by the employees. Hearings held June 1 and officers of the company gave assurance that they had not in the past and would not in the future discriminate against the men because of affiliation with any labor organization.

June 10, 1920—Board of arbitrators met with officers of Master Barbers' association of Portland and Journeymen Barbers local No. 75, to adjust differences as to wages, hours and conditions. Findings issued and master barbers requested re-hearing. This was held and board affirmed its previous findings.

The board now has a petition bearing 50 signatures requesting that it act in the adjustment of a wage issue between the employees signing the petition and the Charles K. Spaulding Logging company. A previous request for action by the board was declined by the company and the petition has again been submitted.

Smith and Schwab in Controversy Over Rock

Alleging that John Schwab rescinded a contract existing between them, which resulted in the loss of \$1,885.12, L. A. Smith has filed a complaint against Schwab seeking judgment against him for the alleged loss.

According to the complaint, on October 20, 1919, an agreement was affected between the plaintiff and defendant whereby the plaintiff was to have the use of a rock crusher which Mr. Smith had borrowed from the state to crush 10,000 cubic yards of rock for road purposes. The 10,000 cubic yards of crushed rock was to be completed by the last day of January, 1921. It was also stipulated in the contract that rock crushed during the winter of 1919 and 1920 was not to be computed on the stipulated 10,000 cubic yards, although it was said that the plaintiff could be crushing rock on that contract.

In accordance with the agreement the plaintiff claims that he crushed 5618 cubic yards between the dates of March 21 and June 29, 1920. This amount he claims was on the amount called for in the contract. According to Mr. Smith's computation as represented in his complaint, he would be required to crush 4384 cubic yards to make the total called for in the contract of 10,000 cubic yards.

About the end of June, claims Mr. Smith, the defendant cancelled the contract without mutual agreement. The rescinding of the contract, it is claimed, resulted in the loss of \$1885.12 to the plaintiff. Smith says that he had only 4384 cubic yards to crush at the time of the contract cancellation. He says that he was being paid by the defendant for crushed rock, on which he realized 43 cents profit, because the cost for crushing the rock was only 32 cents. This represents his loss.

As a remedy for the disregard of the contract the plaintiff in the suit seeks judgment against the defendant for \$1885.12, representing the alleged loss, attorney's fees and the cost and disbursement in the action for recovery.

EMBARGO MAY SOLVE TROUBLE M'NARY THINK

That an embargo on exportations may possibly be the means of solution of the gasoline situation is the opinion of United States Senator McNary after receiving from the federal trade commission figures applying to the gasoline and crude oil industry on the Pacific coast.

The figures show that for the first six months of the present year the export business was 4,000,000 gallons in excess of the export trade for 1919, or about 33 1-3 per cent, enough to go a long way toward alleviating the shortage on the coast.

Embargo Possible

"In view of the limited production of gasoline in California and the great demand for commercial and pleasure purposes, I believe congress should give serious consideration to the enactment of legislation placing an embargo on the sale and shipment of crude oils and gasoline to foreign countries," said Senator McNary.

"When congress reconvenes I intend to present the matter to some appropriate committee for investigation into the propriety of enacting legislation corrective of present conditions."

Upon inquiring of the federal trade commission concerning the amount of export business being done in gasoline on the Pacific coast, Senator McNary received the following telegraphic reply from William B. Clover, acting chairman of the commission.

Figures Show Condition

"Available information indicates the acute situation on the Pacific coast due to supply and demand conditions, though this is not expressed as a final conclusion. Primarily the low gasoline content in California crude makes it impossible to meet growing demands for gasoline which demand has been enormously accentuated by the increased number of gasoline engines of all kinds. Up to 1919 gasoline for the Pacific coast came almost entirely from California crude. In 1919 and 1920 it has been necessary to secure gasoline from other fields to help supply the Pacific coast trade. All figures below are in gallons are substantially correct:

"California gasoline production. 1918, 434,392,000; in 1919, 417,800,000; for first six months 1920, 221,000,000 gallons.

"Exports from all Pacific coast ports 1918, 34,090,000; in 1919, 22,579,000; in first six months of 1919, 12,085,000; in first six months of 1920, 17,712,000.

Refinery Stock Shown

"Refinery stock of gasoline end of May, 1918, 41,905,000; in 1919, 22,201,000; in 1920, 21,069,000.

"Total sales of gasoline for principal California refineries show the following per cent of gasoline exported: in 1914, seven; in 1915, three; in 1916, ten; in 1917, 16; in 1918, 14; in 1919, six."

ALBANY SILO PLANT GROWS

ALBANY, Or., July 28.—A new set of machinery is being installed in the plant of the Alco Wood Products company here. This company, whose principal occupation is making silos, started with four men and now employs 20.

LADIES

When irregular or suppressed menstruation occurs, safe and always dependable. Not sold at drug stores. Do not experiment with others; save disappointment. Write for "Relief" particulars; it's free. Address: National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.



Our present stock of monuments, etc., will afford you a wide range of choice. Phone for our solicitor or call at our display rooms, 2210 South Commercial Street, Salem.

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The Time Is Short, Don't Wait!



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Our Fall Woolens are here—and they are beauties. Not a single piece that does not contain the stamp of style critics for fall patterns. You would do well to inspect these showings at once and decide on the cut you want for Fall.

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SALEM MARKETS

BUYING PRICE

Eggs and Poultry

Eggs 42-48c.
Hens heavy, 22-24c.
Light hens, 18-20c.
Old roosters, 8 to 10c.
Broilers, 18-24c.

Pork, Mutton and Beef

Pork, on foot, 17c.
Lamb, 12@12 1/2.
Dressed hogs, 20@21c.
Beef, steers, 9 to 11c.
Cows, 6@9c.
Top, veal, 21-22c.

Hay

Cheat hay, \$18-\$19.
Oat and vetch hay, per ton, \$18-20.
Clover hay, \$18-\$20.

Grain

Wheat, \$2.
Feed oats, 75-80c.
Beans, 6c to 6 1/2c.

Milk Feeds, Retail

Mill run, \$58.50.

Wholesale To Dealers

Creamery butter, cartons, 59-60c
Butterfat, 60c.

Fruit

Oranges, \$7.50.
Bananas, 12c.
Lemons, \$5.25.
California grape fruit, \$4.50.
Florida grape fruit, \$9-\$10.

Vegetables

Cabbage, 3c.
Onions, \$2.
Turnips, \$3.25.
Carrots, \$3.50 sk.
Bell peppers, 40c a pound.
...and radishes, 75c dozen bunches
Parsley, 60c dozen bunches.
Beets, 75c dozen bunches.
Green onions, 7c a dozen bunches
Lettuce, 90c a dozen.
Cocoanuts, \$1.50.
Peas, 3c.
Cantaloupes, flat crates \$2.00; standard, \$4.75; pony, \$4.25.
Watermelon, 3c.
Cantaloupe, Honeydews, \$2.00.
Tomatoes, \$2.
Potatoes, new, 4c.

Retail Prices

Creamery butter, 65c.
Dairy butter, 57c.
Eggs, dozen, 50c.
Flour, hard wheat, \$3.75@3.90.
Flour, valley, \$3.
Sugar, cane, 23c.
Sugar, sack, \$24.50.

"Now, Ada, I want you to show us what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening."

Cook—"Well, mum, I haven't done any singin' to speak of for years, but as you insist upon it you can put me down for "The 'Oly City."—London Passing Show.



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