

### FLEETS OF FOOD SOLD FOR JEWELS

New York—There is a parallel between our present economic condition and that which followed the civil war; the same conditions of extravagance and big prices which resulted in a great panic and years of hard times," says Herbert Hoover in an article of helpful hints, "Thrift and American Women," in the Ladies Home Journal.

Mr. Hoover explains that we may hope to avoid financial disaster which followed the Civil war "because we believe our economic position much stronger than it was in those early days." But he warns that we are confronted "with world conditions of upset" which were unknown half a century ago and he comments:

"This is not just something for statesmen and professors to worry over but it reaches into the American home and affects every family and every individual."

Suggesting a remedy for the present tendency toward extravagance, Mr. Hoover says:

"It is as imperative today as it was during the war, even more so, that we should practice thrift in all its forms.

"Every one of us should cut out extravagance and waste; we should save every possible five cent piece even though it were worth no more than a postage stamp; we should put our savings into savings banks or into government or other securities or into homes and farms.

"Money that is wasted is destroyed, as if cast into a fire, and the evil results are not confined to the individual's waste and his or her family, but are in fact spread throughout society. This is the crime and damage done by waste."

Mr. Hoover admits that it is difficult and "sometimes almost impossible" to define waste. "Much has been said," writes Mr. Hoover, "and written about silk shirts and silk stockings. I will not condemn the use of these articles, but of those who wear silk stockings would see the millions of people in Europe who have no stockings at all and indeed no shoes, they would take satisfaction in the sheen and pattern of their hose."

The article directed attention to escapable individual responsibility and sets forth that thrift is first a matter of principle and secondly that "there is no chance of our individual effort in the right direction being nullified by the action of others, and adds:

"About one-third of our people are responsible for most of the extravagance and waste in this country. It is a heavy responsibility that they bear. If we could convert this one-third to simple living, the problem would be solved.

"It is the one-third who are guilty of extravagant eating and drinking in public places. They spend \$200,000,000 every night in New York City alone on restaurant suppers. The nation spends at least a million dollars a day or \$365,000,000 a year in superfluous eating at hotels and restaurants.

"Again it is the one-third who are chiefly responsible for the waste involved in the use of jewelry on which so many millions are being spent. We are now obtaining a great many diamonds, other precious stones and articles of ornament from Europe. America sends to Europe shiploads of useful commodities—food-stuffs, machinery, cotton. She gets back a wheelbarrow load of diamonds and jewelry.

"People think that diamonds are a good investment at the time when Liberty Bonds and other securities and money itself are depreciating in value, but this is a childish fallacy. If persisted in, a lot of people will find themselves owning a handful of precious stones as worthless as are the titles of many former monarchs of Europe."

Further, illustrating his point, Mr. Hoover cites the sale of perfume for \$95 a bottle and deplores the widespread purchase of furs. He says:

"The installment system of credit for clothes and furniture is a direct cause of a great deal of extravagance for it lures its victims with the idea of small occasional payments of which the total is almost never comprehended. It is somewhat as if you had a small cut in your pocket-book and through it the lesser coins were constantly slipping out."

To make a direct appeal to American women is characterized by Mr. Hoover as a high compliment to them, "as indicating that they are very largely the guardians of the American pocket-book."

the women of America see

their opportunity and their duty and act upon them, civilization will be their debtor," concludes Mr. Hoover.

### COMPENSATION ACT INTERESTS FARMERS

Salem—Farmers are taking an increasing interest in the operation of the workmen's compensation act and a large number of them have come under the act voluntarily in the last year, according to a report submitted by the state industrial accident commission to Governor Olcott. The report was requested by the Governor.

The report indicates that in the last year more farmers have come under the act than in all of the three preceding years.

In the last year the commission has waged a campaign to collect delinquent contributions to the accident fund and through the agency of a special collector has collected more than \$200,000. On old accounts the interest alone collected from employers is over \$16,000.

Another improvement in the administration of the workmen's compensation act is the shorter time that now elapses from the injury of a workman until he begins to receive compensation from the state.

The rehabilitation department of the commission, a new phase of the work, is mentioned at some length in the report, and the work of the rehabilitation stations at Salem and Portland reviewed.

"In January of this year," says the report, "the number of statements issued equaled only 53 per cent of the number of audits received. During the months following there was a steady gain in this percentage until in July the number of statements issued equaled 112 per cent of the number of audits received. This means that in time not only will all the current business be taken care of, but the old business will be cleaned up.

"Approximately 2000 claims are received each month. When the work of speeding up the payment of claims was begun the average of undisposed of claims ranged above 2000. At this time the daily average of undisposed of claims is but slightly over 1100. This means that we now have an average of approximately two weeks accumulation of undisposed of claims. Studies made by the commissions show that more than 50 per cent of the claims are approved for payment in less than two days after receipt of the reports substantiating the claims."

Gold Hill—Body of rich gold found in diggings of old sylvanite mines.

### WHITE FARMER CANT COMPETE WITH ASIEN

Politicians of assorted varieties, publishers and propagandists actuated by mixed motives are responsible for the renewed outbreak of anti-Asiatic agitation in California. Behind them is the support of a population which instinctively and against its immediate interest feels that its inherent ideal is endangered by the presence of colored workers. No matter how far removed from the necessity, the average Californian resents the possibility of having to compete with an Oriental for a job. Rather than engage in such hopeless competition, he leaves the field free to the Oriental.

It is foolish to assert that the white man will not do certain work, such as the cultivation and picking of berries grapes, cantaloupes, the production of vegetables, etc. All these crops are grown and harvested east of the Rockies without Chinese, Japanese or Hindu labor. No Asiatic labor worth mentioning helps to produce and pick the large strawberry crop of the Hood River valley in Oregon. In the Puyallup valley near Tacoma the world's largest and finest raspberries are produced; hundreds of carloads are shipped annually by some eighteen hundred co-operatively organized growers; at the height of the harvest four and five thousand persons are engaged in picking, packing and canning the crop, yet Asiatic labor is a negligible factor. The business was developed solely by white growers. Only after it was firmly established and successful did a few Japanese come in.

In California yellow men have almost monopolized these "squat labor" tasks because white workers could not and would not compete with coolies. The employing farmer helped to play the Oriental game. He forced white men to live in quarters based on Oriental standards. They did and joined the I. W. W. or quit farm work.

If the preservation of a white democracy forbids the importation of Asiatic labor, other means must be found to keep the farmer on the land, to increase his numbers and to help him get his work done. He needs this help. Do not think, for a moment, that his need is not the concern of all of us, town and county alike.

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**GOOD RESULTS FROM HAY PLUS SILAGE**

Remarkable results were obtained by feeding hay and silage to feeding cattle in the branch experiment station yards at Union. Fed on alfalfa hay alone the average gain was .88 pound per day from 37.7 pounds of hay. On mixed rations the steers gained 1.93 pounds per day from 23.15 pounds alfalfa and 25.5 pounds to silage.

**MALHEUR WOMEN FIND PROFITABLE WORK**

Twenty-two farm bureau women of Malheur county have learned to make dress forms and are now helping others learn. Eight communities were represented and will receive indirect benefits from the work. The women made 16 dress forms under the direction of a specialist from the O. A. C. Extension service. The average cost was \$1.15 and the average value \$12.60—a gain of \$10.45 on each form, or a total gain of \$167.20.

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