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STEPHENS BILL PROTECTS PUBLIC

Aimed at Dishonest Advertising and False Pretenses.

TO AID HONEST BUSINESS

Measure Will Prevent Injury to Smaller Cities and Towns From Cutthroat Monopolistic Methods of Mail Order Houses and Big City Stores—Will Insure Uniform Prices and High Quality.

By W. BOB HOLLAND.

"A bill to protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in advertising." This is the comprehensive title of a measure introduced in the present congress by Representative Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska. A similar bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. No one can find fault with legislation that will achieve the objects stated in the titles of the Stephens-Ashurst bill. The public certainly needs protection against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising.

The bill now under consideration is the successor of the Stevens bill, a measure introduced in the last congress by Representative Stevens of New Hampshire. It was widely discussed and died in committee after several public hearings, at which its merits and demerits were considered. The Stephens bill embodies the changes that seemed advisable after these hearings and discussions, and it is believed that in its present form it safeguards the producer, the merchant and the consumer.

For many years the right of a producer to contract with merchants for the resale of his products at standard, uniform prices was generally recognized and its legality was not questioned. Then the supreme court of the United States held that such a contract was "in restraint of trade" and "against public policy." The court divided on the question, 5 to 4, and the majority found no specific law forbidding the practice that had long been common, but held that congress had intended the Sherman law to prohibit such business methods.

Agency System is Legal.

This court made law upset long established custom, but it does not prevent the end sought from being reached by other means. Producers who wish to have no discrimination shown to favored individuals can insure uniform prices for their goods by establishing branch establishments or by appointing agents. This is the method followed by manufacturers of automobiles. Bakers who sell their products within a restricted area can also regulate their prices by making grocers their agents and thereby retaining title to their bread and rolls until they reach the consumer.

Producers of other articles, goods sold in small quantities and which must depend on established merchants for their distribution, are denied the right that men in other lines have. The Stephens-Ashurst bill is designed to restore to these producers a protection they had before it was taken away from them by the supreme court.

Cut rate department stores, so called "chain" drug and grocery stores in the large cities, and mail order houses use cut prices on standard, well known articles to draw trade away from small stores and small towns. The loss they may suffer on these standard articles is more than made up by the high profits on anonymous goods or goods put up under their own brands. In this way the producer is injured because the reputation of his product is ruined; the retail merchant is damaged because he cannot afford to advertise widely a special bargain "bait" to attract customers to whom other goods may be sold at a profit; the consumer is damaged because producers are not encouraged to maintain quality and because inferior articles are substituted.

Ample Protection Afforded.

The Stephens-Ashurst bill is not compulsory. To take advantage of its provisions the producer must register his trademark or special brand with the bureau of corporations in Washington and must pay a fee of \$10. He must not have a monopoly of articles belonging to the same general class of merchandise, and he must not agree with any competitor to control prices.

The producer must also file a schedule giving the prices at which his listed article is sold to wholesalers, to retailers and to the consumer. This schedule of prices becomes a public document. The prices scheduled must be uniform to buyers under similar circumstances. This permits reduction in prices for quantity purchases and allowances to equalize freight rates.

A merchant who decides to quit business, who wishes to discontinue any

line of listed goods or who becomes bankrupt must first offer such listed articles to the manufacturers for redemption at the full price paid. Should the manufacturers neglect or refuse to redeem the goods then the dealer can sell them at any price he desires or can get. Damaged goods must also be offered for exchange or redemption, and if later offered for sale at reduced prices the reason for the reduction must be made known to purchasers. There is also a clause permitting reasonable sales.

HOW TO PREPARE FRENCH SOUPS

THAT ARE WHOLESOME—A bowl of good hot soup is very acceptable. But how often is it good?

Soup should never be used the same day, if possible. Allow it to stand one night and all the flavorings will blend together, which makes all the difference when reheated.

It is a great mistake to put odds and ends of vegetables into the stock pot. The pot should be kept for bones and trimmings of meat, your poultry giblets, bacon rind, etc. Vegetables cause fermentation.

The stock pot should be turned out into a clean enameled bowl every third day, thoroughly cleaned and some of the bones removed. Those that have been in longest will be easily recognized by the cook.

The idea of a stock pot is to have a good foundation for any soup you choose to make, tomato, lentil, celery and potato being four most popular and easily made.

If you have no stock the liquor in which fresh Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, potatoes and onions are boiled all make an excellent start for a vegetable soup. In France they never throw away such liquors, having been taught that the salts and most of the goodness of the articles cooked is in the water.

Half a cupful of milk added to most soups just before serving gives them that soft, creamy taste that makes all the difference.

Stock made from mutton bones blends with turnips, onions, parsley, barley, rice, etc.

Beef stock blends with carrots, lentils, split peas, tomatoes, celery and green pea flour. Onions, unless disliked, go with everything.

HOW TO MAKE AN EVERGREEN EDGING FOR THE GARDEN

An evergreen edging is a lovely adjunct to the garden. Round or wooden pins, eight inches long, driven into the soil within two inches of their tops and a running wire stapled into them will support a vine of myrtle or periwinkle or English ivy, Rignonia capreolata or cross vine. Or, if you wish, some of the evergreen roses—wichuriana, for instance—can be used for this purpose. They must, however, be severely cut back to the wire and closely tied in. If time and money are unimportant factors, boxwood is quite worth while. Another good plant for the border is perennial white candytuft or the dwarf type. It is neat, dense and a free bloomer. Violas or tufted pansies in one color make a very pretty edging.

How to Make Rugs From Selvages Otherwise Quite Useless.

Tailors first cut selvages from the material which they use to make men's suits. These selvages make much better rugs than ordinary carpet rugs when woven in the usual manner. They come in long strips and require little work in preparation for the weaver. In place of sewing the rugs in the usual way lay the end of the strip flat upon the end of another and sew together without doubling. Tailors usually throw these selvages away and would therefore give them away or sell them for a few cents. It is an easy matter to obtain all you wish. If you would like to make braided rugs of these selvages they must be used double. Wind the balls in one color, so that you can blend and stripe your rug conveniently.

How to Clean Zinc in the Easiest Possible Way.

Zinc should be cleansed with kerosene. Soap and water only make zinc look worse. First wipe carefully with a dry cloth, then apply the kerosene and allow it to remain on all night. In the morning rub with a soft cloth and again cover it with kerosene. The zinc will be bright and clean as new. Rub occasionally with a clean cloth wrung out in kerosene.

HOW To Make the Garden a Livable Place

To make the garden livable it must be furnished. Nature may provide the setting and the color scheme, but man's ingenuity is required to supply the seats and summer houses, the bird baths and pools, the pergolas and sun dials or as many of these things as it may seem expedient and wise to have. Garden furniture is less expensive than it used to be—less expensive and better. Moreover, there is a great variety. Good rustic pieces may be made at home, or, time and skill being lacking, they may be bought. So also may delightful old English seats and tables, while pergolas and arbors of artistic design and good workmanship may be obtained ready made and set up in the garden with but very little labor. In fact, every sort of garden furniture from summer house down to bird houses is now on the market. There are even artistic bird baths and pedestals made of wood and much cheaper than those of marble or even of composition.

Of course cement has come to take a prominent place in the garden and is used in making pedestals for sun dials, bird baths and pools as well as for benches and seats. To many minds no garden has really been brought to date until it has been equipped with a pool in which water lilies may be grown, with the glistening sides of goldfish flashing among them. Such pools need not be at all expensive and are not difficult to construct when good Portland cement is the material used.

A SPRING RENEWAL.

How to Utilize a Castoff Feather Bed by Making Pillows of It.

A few women are fortunate in having inherited a number of old bed pillows and bolsters, and there is nothing like old fashioned feathers for dividing up into filling for sofa pillows while they last. These feathers can always be put together again for bed use if needed, and meanwhile they might just as well be used for sofa pillows as to be laid away in the storeroom.

However, not every one is so fortunate as to have accumulated the feathered bed coverings of her ancestors, and then it is found that to buy new feathers is expensive. The cheaper pillows bought ready made are filled with cotton or with soft clippings from linen and cotton rags, and a good home-made filling for a pillow may be made by cutting a roll of cotton into small squares and heating them in a pan in the oven for half an hour, taking care not to let the cotton scorch. Every square will, according to heat authority, swell to twice its original size and become as light and fluffy for filling as feathers.

SCRAP THE TABLECLOTH!

How to Make Attractive Luncheon Sets to Replace a Burden.

Many of the new luncheon sets are square instead of round. Whether it is merely a passing fad or a fashion here to stay remains to be seen. These square sets have a wide hem and a drawnwork border three-quarters of an inch wide, and a feature of this new drawnwork is the introduction of colored threads.

Swedish weaving is another form of needlework being revived and is applied to household linens. It is really based on drawnwork, but is slightly different, worked in color and quite simple. The delightful part is that after one has acquired a working knowledge of the few stitches used one can create one's own design.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County.

Charles White, Plaintiff
vs.
Lillian M. White, Defendant

TO LILLIAN M. WHITE, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff in the above entitled Court now on file with the Clerk of said Court, within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as is hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the said Court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of the said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper in the premises.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order made by Honorable Percy R. Kelly, Judge of the above entitled Court, duly made and entered of record in the above entitled Court and cause on the 28th day of April, 1916, which order specifies that Summons be published for six consecutive weeks in The Scio Tribune, that the date of the first publication shall be May 4, 1916, and the date of the last publication shall be June 18, 1916.

Weatherford & Weatherford
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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