

Losing the Cop.



The European wage-earner could never hope to become a landowner. In the Massachusetts colony only landowners were citizens, but to keep good workmen in the colony, grants of twenty acres or more were made to numerous blacksmiths, carpenters and others. The citizens of Haverhill raised a subscription to purchase a house and land which they gave to a blacksmith on condition that he remain there at least seven years and work for nobody but the 20 subscribers. In 1656 the town of Lowell gave William How 24 acres on condition that he set up there as a weaver, thus laying almost three hundred years ago the foundation for the great textile industry which has made Lowell one of the important manufacturing centers of the nation.

In Virginia so many wage-workers left their trades to become farmers that laws were passed to keep them in the towns. Wages were paid in tobacco instead of money. In 1660 a court order fixed the wages on a certain job at 20 pounds of tobacco a day, which at the then prevailing price amounted to about 30 cents.

The beginnings of prohibition are found in old court orders of that period, forbidding employers to compel workers to accept wine as part of their pay, since that is "a great nursery or preparative for drunkenness."

The reason for high wages in Am-

erica then, as always, was the scarcity of labor, as compared with the demand for labor's products. In 1618 a man sentenced to be hanged for murder was reprieved because he was a good carpenter and carpenters were scarce! England began the practice of sending criminals to the American colonies instead of to the highest bidder for a term of years. Even their working conditions were better than prevailing in England, according to contemporary records, for they did not have to work before sunrise or after sunset. No landless man could make a living with his bare hands in Europe on such short hours as that.

The importation of Negroes from Africa put an end finally to the white bond-servant, though not until after Benjamin Franklin had thundered against the practice for fifty years.

The introduction of machinery in industry increased the demand for wage-workers everywhere, and while in the early days of the machine the pay was miserable and the hours intolerable from modern standpoints, conditions were always so much better here than European governments complained that America was draining Europe of its best workers. And Europe has not yet discovered what America has learned, that wages high enough to en-

able the worker to buy out of his surplus above living costs the products which he himself makes, with hours short enough to give him leisure in which to spend and enjoy his surplus are the secrets of American prosperity, and that such wages can be paid when the worker's arm is strengthened and his production multiplied by giving him power machines instead of hand tools.

Mrs. W. P. Mahoney went from The Dalles to Seattle, following the wool growers meeting. She will visit with her daughter, Vera, and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mahoney.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ring of Ione are the parents of an 8-pound girl born at their home Sunday.

Owen French is confined to his home because of illness.

For Sale—40 head work horses; harness to 30 head; 3 3-bottom plows; doubletrees and 3 12-horse hitchers. Four miles north of Lexington. Chas. A. Marquardt. 42tf.

Orders for flowers direct from the growers at figures less than you can buy direct. Case Furniture Company, growers agent. 5tf.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.  
To the Voters of Morrow County:  
I hereby announce myself as a

candidate at the coming primaries for the office of County Judge of Morrow County on the Republican ticket. If nominated and elected, I pledge the same faithful and sincere service that has characterized my long term with the County Court as commissioner.

G. A. BLEAKMAN.  
(Paid Ad.)

SIMPLE HOME MIXTURE DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Cincinnati Barber Tells How Any One Can Prepare It in 5 Minutes.

Any man or woman can easily look twenty years younger by simply darkening their gray, faded, or streaky hair. This is now easy to accomplish with a recipe given by a well known Cincinnati barber.

Simply take a half-pint of water, add one ounce of bay rum, ¼ ounce of glycerine and a small box of Barbo Compound. Shake and it is ready to use. These ingredients can be bought at drug stores at trifling cost.

Applied to the hair twice weekly this delightful mixture quickly gives the desired shade. It is easy to use, is not sticky or greasy, will not color the scalp and does not rub off.

LURE OF AMERICA ALWAYS HIGH WAGES

Labor Department Sheds Light on Earnings Here 300 Years Ago.

By CALEB JOHNSON.

Ask the man who was born in Europe why he came to America. You know the answer before he speaks. Nine times out of ten it is the simple one, "To make more money."

Ask the immigrant's son why his father came over. The answer is the same. Go back a hundred years, ask the same question, you get the same answer. Two hundred years, three hundred years ago, the same reason was the principal cause of our forefathers leaving their native lands and braving the treacherous ocean to set themselves up in an unknown country.

We like to think of these founders of our nation as actuated by entirely noble and altruistic motives. It

sounds so much more "classy" to say that they came to America in search of religious liberty and to escape the tyranny of kings than it does to say that they found it hard to make living in the Old Country. Both motives for emigrating did obtain, but the religious and political tyranny which they sought to escape would not have been so unendurable if it had not, in many cases, taken the form of depriving the man who disagreed with authority of his chance to work.

What has brought the peoples of the world to America is the fact that wages have always been higher here than anywhere else in the world. The first complete and authoritative historical study of wages, in terms of actual money, that has ever been made, has just been completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. It not only proves conclusively that higher pay has always been the chief attraction of America, but that from the very earliest Colonial days employers were as impatient with the demands of workers for more money as they are today!

The earliest American wage figures seem pitifully small today. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 it was ordered by the Council that "Carpenters, Joiners, Brick-

layers, Sawyers and Thatchers shall not take above 2 shillings a day (48 cents) and 16 pence (32 cents) if they have meate and drinke, nor any man shall give more under paine of 10 shilling to taker and giver; and that sawyers shall not take above 4 shilling sixpence the hundred for boards, att six score to the hundred, if they have their woode felled and squared by them, and not above 5 shilling sixpence if they fell and square their woode themselves. . . Laborers shall not take above 12 pence a day for their worke and not above sixpence with meate and drinke under paine of 10 shilling."

Those wages seem trifling compared with the \$1.25 an hour which carpenters in the same Massachusetts get today, but they were large enough to attract skilled men from England, as soon as the news got across the ocean, for they were far higher than good workmen could get in London. And that even those high wages were not the maximum is indicated by the number of old court records showing fines imposed upon employers for paying more than the legal scale.

Perhaps the wages alone would not have been enough to bring the best workmen overseas in those days. There was the added inducement of cheap land, often free land,

Check these features in the sensational new CHEVROLET SIX

The sensational value of the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History is based on definite points of superiority—which you can easily check for yourself. From its improved 50-horsepower six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, to its beautiful new bodies by Fisher—it sets a new standard of quality for the low-price field.

A few of Chevrolet's extra-value features are listed on this page. Check them over carefully. Then come in and drive this car. It will take you only a few minutes to find out why it is causing more comment and winning more praise than any Chevrolet we have ever shown. For it is a finer Six in every way—yet it sells—

---at greatly reduced prices!

The ROADSTER	\$495
The PHAETON	\$495
The SPORT ROADSTER	\$525
The COACH	\$565
The COUPE	\$565
The SPORT COUPE	\$625
The CLUB SEDAN	\$625
The SEDAN	\$675
The SEDAN DELIVERY	\$595
The LIGHT DELIVERY CHASSIS	\$365
The 1½-TON CHASSIS	\$520
The 1½-TON CHASSIS WITH CAB	\$625

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR



The COACH

Ferguson Chevrolet Co.

Heppner, Oregon

E. R. LUNDELL, Ione, Oregon

A SMOOTHER, FASTER, BETTER SIX

HYDRAULIC SHOCK ABSORBERS  
Four Delco-Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers on all models eliminate road shocks and increase comfort.

50-HORSEPOWER MOTOR  
A great six-cylinder motor, increased to 50 horsepower, gives smoother, quieter operation, with greater power.

BRONZE-BUSHED PISTONS  
The stronger, lighter pistons are bushed with high-grade bronze to provide smoother operation and longer life.

NEW HOT-SPOT MANIFOLD  
A larger hot-spot manifold insures complete vaporization of fuel—improving performance and efficiency.

STRONGER REAR AXLE  
Larger and stronger rear axle—made of the finest nickel steel—add to durability and long life.

NEW ACCELERATION PUMP  
A new automatic acceleration pump provides the flashing acceleration which modern traffic necessitates.

WEATHER-PROOF BRAKES  
Fully-enclosed, internal-expanding, weather-proof brakes assure positive brake action at all times.

GASOLINE GAUGE ON DASH  
The instrument panel carries a new grouping of the driving controls—including a gasoline gauge.

NON-GLARE WINDSHIELD  
The new Fisher body non-glare windshield deflects the glare of approaching headlights.

LARGER BALLOON TIRES  
New, larger, full-balloon tires with smaller wheels improve roadability, comfort and appearance.

TWO-BEAM HEADLAMPS  
Two-beam headlamps controlled by a foot button permit courtesy, without dimming the lights.

ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT  
All closed models have an adjustable driver's seat—a turn of the regulator gives the proper position.

CHAIN RED & WHITE STORES

M. D. Clark : Hiatt & Dix

YOU GET MORE PER DOLLAR—at a Red & White Store

PHONE DELIVERY CREDIT

—More actual dollars and cents value in your food purchases.  
—More and better service—More satisfaction thru Owner Service—You will find that it will pay you to confine your food purchases to these stores.

Let these Specials introduce you to Red & White Service

Saturday & Monday (January 25 & 27) Red & White Super-Specials

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

STIDD's Tamales	45c	SPECIAL! Serv-us COFFEE	
2 Cans		1-lb. 1-lb.	46c
Serv-us Matches	29c	Pkg. 39c	Can
6 Boxes		Clorox	33c
B & W Matches	21c	2 Bottles	
6 Boxes		Malted Milk	49c
Schlitz Malt	\$1.29	1-lb. Tin	
2 Cans		Sliced Pineapple	57c
R & W Flour	\$1.94	2 Cans (2½'s)	
49-lb. Sack		Stringless Beans	45c
R-W Oleomargarine	41c	2 Cans (2's)	
2 1-lb. Ctns.		N. B. C. Royal Creamy Sandwich, Reg. 45c lb.	39c
Strawberry Preserves	63c	Lb.	
47-oz. Glass		Premium Sodas	39c
Asparagus Tips	69c	2-lb. Carton	
(1's Sq.) 2 for		R & W Sweet Peas	37c
Fancy Corn Meal	49c	2 Cans (2's)	
9-lb. Sacks			

THE OWNER SERVES

THE BUYER SAVES



CHAIN RED & WHITE STORES