

How About Your Bothersome CORNS?

**Nyal's
Corn
Remedy
25c**

Corns are a botherment at the best. They are usually distressing. Why not relieve the ache and distress by the easiest possible means? Why not take the corn itself out, so that the cause is removed and the ache cannot exist? You need simply use Nyal's Corn Remedy.

Red Cross Drug Store

COMMENCEMENT IS TONIGHT

La Grande's high school class will be graduated this evening with appropriate distinction. A program of merit has been prepared for the function, to which, without price, the following are invited. The program is to be carried out in the high school auditorium. The numbers on the program include the following:

March.....Rubenstein
Miss Cecile Hindman.
Invocation—Rev. W. A. Winters.
Chorus, "Sweet May".....Barnby
Girls' Glee Club.
"Let Me Love Thee".....Addippi
Mrs. J. J. Carr.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Take a kodak with you.—Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv. 5-23-tf.

Hall Caines' Masterpiece, "The Bondman," with William Farnum is coming.—Adv. 5-25-tf.

Second-hand furniture wanted. Do not sell until you consult Byers, on Farmers Telephone. 3-16-1m

The practical Anasco, made and used by successful amateurs.—Silverthorn.—Adv. 5-23-tf.

Hall Caines' Masterpiece, "The Bondman," with William Farnum is coming.—Adv. 5-25-tf.

Tulips for sale—25 cents dozen.—Mrs. J. J. Belden, 2403 N. Depot. Phone Black 1261.—Adv. 5-20-tf.

**RED CROSS
AMBULANCE**

W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.
call
City Stables, Main 717
Day or Night



**Fine
Watch
Repairing
is Our
Specialty**

We will make your watch keep time.
Old jewelry made like new. All work done in our own shop.

Siegrist & Co.
Largest Jewelry Store
in Eastern Oregon

bers to the Blues, and now they must entertain the victors. A social evening will be enjoyed in the basement, to which members of the Sunday school and congregation are cordially invited.

The British Tommy.
To keep him in fighting trim. The British Tommy eats rhubarb pie. 'Tis long and slim, but gives him vim to fight and die. At the grocery.—Adv. 5-25-6t. J. B. STODDARD.

ATTENTION! SOCIALISTS.
Socialist Call for County Mass Convention.

Call is hereby given to all socialists of Union county, state of Oregon, that on June 12th at 10 a. m., 1916 in Labor hall, Fir and Monroe street, La Grande, will be held a Mass Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for all respective county offices to be elected upon at the coming November election and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

M. M. MARQUIS,
W. S. WALLACE,
B. E. MOREHOUSE.
County Central Committee
D. and W. St.—May 25-June 1-8.

For Chautauqua—Parties desiring to lease tents for the Chautauqua season should see Mr. C. J. Black.—Adv. 5-25-3t.

FOR RENT—Two furnished house-keeping rooms; close in; \$8.00 per month. Phone Black 1642.—Adv. 5-25-6t.

FOR RENT—5-room cottage on Oak St. between Adams and Fir St. Call Black 711. 5-25-12t

PERSONAL MENTION

"Hank" Roskamp, contractor, went to Joseph and other Wallowa county points today on business matters.

J. E. Reynolds left last night for Calgary, where he has property interests. After transacting business in Canada he will go to Salem to attend a meeting of the State Fair board.

Clyde Carpenter returned this morning from a short visit to Boise.

The Misses Leona and Mary Newlin left this morning for an extended trip to Seattle, Tacoma and other Sound points.

At the Foley
L. Goodman, A. Bengoff, Walla Walla; Jas. J. Wilson, Don Estes, J. W. Day, Portland; C. F. Peterson, Seattle; E. A. Searles, Wallawa; F. B. Sharp, Colfax, Wash.; J. J. Curgill, Joseph; Jess Smith, Elgin; H. A. Randall, W. E. Eastill, Spokane; A. Ottenheimer, Salt Lake; C. C. Clark and wife, Sultan; Chas. Knautz and wife, Woodburn, Ore.; G. K. Conley, Cove; R. Brassfield, Stanfield; C. E. Larson, Poise; Burl Conley, Cove; C. A. Corpen, Chicago; R. J. Hird, Dubuque, Ia.; S. C. Weaver, Enterprise; G. D. Reilly, Chicago; J. H. Van Winkle, Dalem; R. F. Jenkins, Portland; H. J. Beilenhyh, New York; G. F. Nickerson, Portland.

Guests at Sommer.
Fred Tibbin, Portland; W. Kappus, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Gabrielson, Salem; D. C. Wilson, City; Mrs. Stites and daughter, M. A. Sprinkle, B. E. Blunders, Portland; A. H. Treloan, Tacoma; C. M. Goodman, Loston; J. C. Brough, Chicago; D. S. Pape and daughter, Toppish; W. P. Barton; F. H. Ladd, Seattle; W. P. Barton, Salt Lake; C. H. Cordson, Portland.

At the Savoy
John Harr, Wallace, Ida.; Mr. and Mrs. Gray, R. Robinson, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, Seattle; F. S. Hirai, F. Blanchett, B. Bando, Baker; W. E. Anderson, Weiser, Ida.; C. E. Smith, North Yakima; E. O. Heath, Portland.

Electricity on the Farm.
Before the European country became involved directly and the balance of the world incidentally in the war, a query went out from the office of the chief executive of the United States essentially in this form. What can the government do for the woman on the farm?

This question had reached the stage of serious discussion in many parts of the country and then was hatched into the shadows of events that have since disturbed the peace of the world.

La Grande Women Interested.
In our own immediate section the question as to what could be done to better the condition of the woman on the farm received one answer by a member of the Parkdale club which was considered appropriate, practical and timely and that was the providing of electric power that would relieve the duties of the housewife of much of her physical drudgery.

Electric power for farm uses is coming much more rapidly than many people are aware, and this is to be a new field beyond any doubt, in the realm of advancement in civilized conditions.

The subject is quite comprehensively treated in an article in the Idaho Farmer by Everett H. Barber, who says:

The generation of electric energy by water power has for the last 25 years held the center of the stage as the most important development which has marked our progress. What is perhaps the first true example of what we now understand by the term hydro electric plant" was constructed in 1880 a plant of 200 horsepower. This plant today would indeed be considered quite insignificant, but it marked the beginning of a great era, for not a year has passed since then which did not bring with it further progress along this line, until today we find electricity transmitted distances in excess of 200 miles and at a pressure of as much as 150,000 volts. The Idaho farmer is now in a position to receive the bene-

"JACK TAR" ---

The Newest Middy Shown in
Many Styles for Women,
Misses and Children



Middies are the recognized blouse for every outdoor occasion and our showing embraces a number of clever styles, attractive and new. White Galatea trimmed with fast colored collars and cuffs, awning stripes in Norfolk effects and many dainty cool silks. Priced from 49c to \$1.65

HOUSE DRESSES

Stylish Enough for Afternoon Wear

We feature a most becoming line of serviceable house dresses for morning wear. Gingham and percales in plain colorings, checks and stripes, are attractive and neatly trimmed.

There are models suitable for slender or stout figures. It is unnecessary for any woman to make her own as these dresses offer a saving of both money and time appreciated by all practical women 98c, \$1.17, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75

WASH DRESSES

for little girls

Little girls will like these dresses, they are so pretty, they can feel "all dressed up" in them. Although dainty and attractive, they are well made of fast color gingham that will launder easily. Inexpensively priced, they are rare good values at 57c to \$2.37

NEW KIMONOS for SUMMER COMFORT

A new shipment of dainty, cool crepe kimonos in plain and floral colorings has just arrived. This should interest the women who have been awaiting their arrival. The assortment is very good and there is a large number of pretty desirable styles which we have priced at 98c, \$1.27, \$1.68, \$1.87, \$3.00

THE GOLDEN RULE Co.

Quality the same—Prices less

fits of developments aggregating approximately 270,000 horsepower, representing an investment of about \$60,000,000.

A comparatively small portion of the aggregate output of electric energy in Idaho is used by the farmers of this state, but our farms are being electrified more and more each year, until the farmer now promises to be the greatest user of electric energy in this state.

How Should Farmer Pay?
This question is of vast importance, and the one with which I shall deal here. There are many elements to be considered in the making of rates for electric energy. Many of these are common to all forms of business, while others are peculiar to the electrical industry alone. Of this latter class, the most important is load factor, by which is meant the continuity with which the service is used, or the ratio which the average use bears to the maximum use.

A very small number of power consumers use any given amount of power continuously, but the vast majority of power consumers desire a continuous service, i. e., a readiness upon the part of the power company to supply them with energy up to the limit of their connected load at any time of the day or night, and see no reason why they can not be assured of such services. Let me state here that in this respect the electrical business is fundamentally different from any other line of endeavor. The selling of electric energy can not be governed by the same rules which govern the sale of merchandise and other commodities, but must be considered as being in a class by itself.

What is a Just Rate?
The individual who is using the power. It depends largely upon how much of the time you make use of the full amount of power you demand from the power company, or your load factor. Let us assume that your connected load amounts to 10 horsepower. This installation might consist of lights and small appliances in your home such as an electric iron, range, toaster, coffee percolator, washing machine, etc., and perhaps a 5 horsepower motor which might be used for general utility purposes around the

farm, such as grinding and chopping feed, pumping water, etc. It is not plausible to assume that all of these appliances will be in use and carrying their full rated load all of the time. That would be physically impossible, but it is entirely possible and even probable that at some time during each week or month your full load will be on for at least a short time, and for that reason your maximum demand must be considered equal to your full connected load, and you must pay a rate which, in addition to other costs, will pay interest upon an investment made by the power company to install 10 horsepower of generating machinery which it is maintaining for the purpose of supplying this particular service to you, even though you may use it for only an hour or two each day.

"Why can't the power company sell that power to some one else when I am not using it?" Is a very natural question to ask.

It does to a limited extent—as much as it can, but the power company doesn't know when you will want to use it, and if the power company contracted to sell very much of it to other users it would soon find it necessary to increase its generating plant. It is true that there is a diversity between different users and different classes of users and the power company is, as before stated, able to resell a portion of your unused energy. This is known as diversity factor and is taken into consideration in rate making.

"How can I remedy that situation? I certainly don't want to pay for something I am not getting."

That's easy. Use it all of the time. That's so many users that if I should attempt to enumerate them here my list would need revising before I could get to print with it. Make your installation as small as you can get along with, and then find some use for it as much of the time as possible, or in other words, increase your load factor, and as you do so, not only will the average cost for each kilowatt hour come down through your own efforts, but the power company will gladly make you a reduction from the whole amount.

company is based upon a continuous service, and you are then given credit for such amount as the power company may be able to resell of what you do not use to some other user. In the case of the farmer this might be as much as 15 per cent. Consequently if you have a 10 horsepower installation, your consumption is figured at 746 kilowatt hours for each hour of time, or 176 Kilowatt hours per day, and you are then credited with 15 per cent of that amount, which they are able to sell to your neighbor, leaving you charged with 152 kilowatt hours per day. Now, the power company in order to cover all expenses of operation and a reasonable return to it upon its investment, must charge you, say \$1000 per annum for furnishing you this service, and you use it for two hours each day on an average, you are paying for such service at the rate of 18.36 cents per kilowatt hour, or, expressed in another way, you are paying 13.75 cents each hour you use the equivalent of one horsepower; but you sell your full load for 12 hours each day on an average, which gives rise to a load factor of 50 per cent, you are paying only 3.96 cents per kilowatt hour, or 2.3 cents per horsepower. Thus, your rate decreases as your use increases, provided you do not increase your maximum demand.

In actual practice perhaps your rate would not decrease in exact inverse proportion to your load factor, but the above illustration should demonstrate the importance of this element of rate-making, and the fact that you are the one who is able to control it.

From this you can plainly see that you are paying for something which you do not receive, and you are largely responsible for the economic waste. The power company can not force it upon you, neither can it alter or avoid the fundamentals, which govern the generation, sale and use of electric energy.

Not Enough
"My voice is for war."
"But, are you willing to offer the rest of yourself?"—Boston Transcript

Our Want Ads bring results.

Are You House Cleaning?

How About LINOLEUM

WE HAVE 36 GOOD PATTERNS IN STOCK
BOTH INLAID AND PRINTED
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT

W.H.Bohnenkamp Co.

Furniture Department.