

The Reckless Driver

(From A. D. N. Service.)

He is the fellow with the heavy foot on the accelerator, who cuts corners, who dodges around on the wrong side of trolley cars, who rushes headlong into a traffic jam and then rasps on his brakes, who breaks every law and statue, if he thinks he can get away with it.

Not a very engaging cuss, is this reckless driver person, and you and I pay for his exploits in the general tendency to soak the motorist who is unlucky enough to be taken to court. We pay for his charming little picadillos also every time we write a check for the premium on an automobile insurance policy, because his frolicsome antics make it costly for the companies to insure motorists and motor cars.

All of which leads up to the pleasant announcement that the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has just announced that it will hereafter refuse insurance to drivers whose licenses have previously been revoked. To make this fully effective and conserve the interests of the general public, revocation of licenses in cases where criminal carelessness has been proved, should be permanent.

The reckless driver has no place on the road. He is the enemy of every decent driver and car owner. He causes trouble of all sorts for which we have partly to pay. If the 97 per cent of motorists who are law-abiding and careful would unite in war on this reckless pest who causes all the trouble, we should soon drive him off the roads and into the jails, where he belongs.

FRED J. TOOZE GAINS; DESPITE MACHINE RULE

(Continued from page 1.)

statement that they were virtually forced to sign.

The support of Howard by this school political "machine" is seen as a plan to increase the power of the "machine's" dictatorship over the state. If elected by this aid, how can Charles A. Howard serve only the interests of taxpayers, being, at the same time, under obligations to the "machine," is a question demanding attention of voters.

Everywhere is heard protest against the present "machine" method and activities in trying to put over upon the state their candidate.

It is evident why the Portland "machine" is doing all in its power to defeat Fred J. Tooze, who is opposing continuation of special textbook privileges and other special favors to Portland, and who is an uncompromising foe to school "machine" politics. Comparison of candidates' statements in the Voters' Pamphlet will show concrete educational program advanced by Fred J. Tooze, in contrast to mere phrases used by others. It is generally conceded that Mr. Tooze is far in the lead at the present and will no doubt be nominated.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED IN POLAND; WAR AVERTED

(Continued from page 1.)

shal Pilsudski, the socialist leader, failed to materialize, and for the moment he is master of the situation. How the political adventure eventually will turn is a question pursuing European politicians.

Satisfaction that more bloodshed was avoided is mingled with apprehension as to the consequences of the return to power at this time of a statesman, who passed for being anti-French, while the present international policy of Poland rests on an alliance with the French republic. Pilsudski, who once was chief executive of Poland, is represented by some as a sincere democrat, who wishes only the good of his country, and by others as an adventurous character whose violent intervention at this time is not only calculated to spoil Poland's chances to secure the peace she wants on the council of the League of Nations but to compromise.

The political situation in Poland, despite the surrender of the government remains uncertain. Parliament is so divided in consequence of the electoral law providing for proportional representation for all parties that it may be as difficult for Pilsudski, as it was for Count Skrzyski the former premier, to find a stable majority to support his government, unless the marshal decides to get along with the support of parliament.

Any government he sets up, it

CORNS

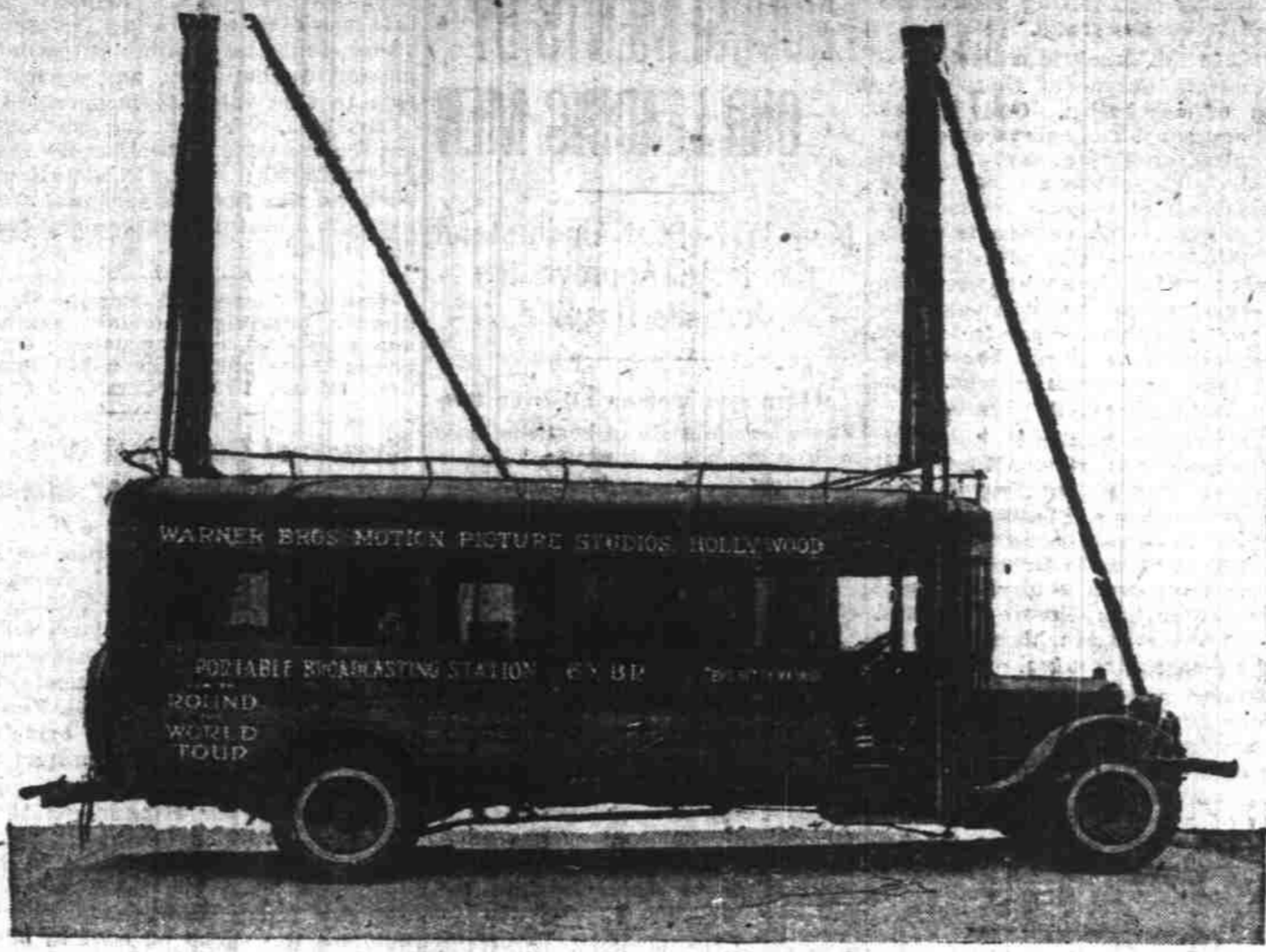
Lift Off—No Pain!



It won't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

WILL BROADCAST FROM SALEM



The Warner Bros. portable radio station, 6XBR, will be in Salem on Tuesday, May 18, and will broadcast here Tuesday night from the Oregon Theatre. The station, mounted on a motor truck, is making a tour of the world, and arrives here from San Francisco. Warner Bros., a noted producer of moving pictures, are carrying their own entertainers on the trip. These people will be heard on the radio on Tuesday night, and a wire from a microphone mounted on the stage will carry the entertainment outside of the building to the set which will be stationed on the street. The station broadcasts on a wavelength of 105 and 40 meters, with a power of 250 watts. According to Manager Stille of the Oregon theatre, Hal Shaw, the man who had the first CW and radio set on the Pacific Coast, and who built the old-time broadcasters KDN and KSL at San Francisco, will have charge of the portable set here.

the highest praise from the National Geographic society, through Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, its president.

"Not since the great voyages of the 16th and 17th centuries," he said, "has any explorer made such a long traverse across the unknown as this 3,000 mile journey to the North Pole, from Spitzbergen to Alaska."

"Amundsen, Ellsworth and Nobile, as well as Commander Byrd, have added as dramatic and important chapters to world exploration and scientific progress as the greatest navigators of history."

"We take pride in the fact that American energy and American talent were so largely associated in this extraordinary triple alliance of Norway, Italy and America, in courageous and scientific endeavor."

The statement referred to the part played in both flights by the bubble sextant of Commander Byrd's invention and the sun compass invented by Albert Bumstead of the society, and the "sportsmanship" evinced by both men, and illustrated in Byrd's presentation to his fellow explorer of both these "instruments."

Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics of the navy pointed to the advantages of lighter-than-air craft for polar flights.

"Storms and extremes of weather are less severe in the polar regions than in some of our northern states and for this reason the large airships will be utilized in the future when advantage is taken commercially of the Arctic route for transport between Europe and the far east."

SPIRITED FIGHTS FOR NOMINATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

sition on the republican ticket, and no democratic candidates have fled against them.

Representative M. E. Crumpacker of the third Oregon district has a fight on his hands for the republican nomination. Norman S. Richards, one of his opponents, has raised the prohibition issue, endorsing government control of liquor. The other opponent is E. F. Mulkey, who is for prohibition.

Out of the 60 members of the house of representatives for the 1927 session of the legislature, Multnomah county will elect 13 and assist in the election of a joint representative with Clackamas county. Out of the 30 senators, only one senator and one joint will be elected from Multnomah, as most of the senatorial delegation are hold-overs.

In this county, as in several others, there are sharp skirmishes over senatorial nominations. The Multnomah senatorship is being contested by Milton Kleper, incumbent, and J. E. Bennett, who served in the senate in 1925. The joint senatorial district consists of Multnomah, Clackamas and Clatsop, and for the republican nomination K. K. Kubli, ex-speaker of the house and Joe Dunne are fighting it out.

Clatsop has another keen contest for the republican nomination for state senator between Mrs. W. H. Kinney, incumbent, and A. W. Norblad, who was Mrs. Kinney's predecessor in the office.

Lane county has two senatorial fights. Louis E. Bean, ex-state senator and ex-speaker of the house is a candidate for the republican nomination for joint senator for Lane and Linn, and opposing him is Willard A. Elkins, ex-prosecutor. For senator for Lane, J. E. Maglady, incumbent, is up for re-nomination and



is opposed by H. C. Wheeler, who has served in the lower house.

In Jackson county George W. Dunne, incumbent, and Ralph P. Cowgill, ex-member of the house, are out for the senatorial nomination. Marion county has two senators to nominate. Sam Brown, incumbent seeks to be returned. His opponents are Lloyd T. Reynolds and Otto J. Wilson, both formerly in the house.

For Benton and Polk, A. B. Starbuck and H. J. Elliott are contending for the senatorial nomination. Both are from Polk county, so Benton county will be the deciding factor. In Yamhill, Peter Zimmerman, incumbent, is asking renomination and opposing him is Clarence Butt, who served in the house some 25 years ago.

Umatilla county's senatorial nomination is between L. L. Mann, formerly in the house, and J. A. Best.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

All correspondence for this department must be signed by the writer, must be written on one side of the paper only, and should not be longer than 150 words.

Editor Statesman:

A man about town would need to have remained, for some weeks past, much in seclusion not to have become keenly aware that matters of much interest and concern to the parents and people of school district No. 24 were receiving unusual and earnest attention, by people living within the city limits and those people living outside of the city's limits but within the said school district limits.

The city of Salem is considerably smaller than school district No. 24, as said district takes in territory outside of said city limits on the east, north and south of said city. Well, what is the trouble? Is there any just cause for complaint? Let's look at the situation.

By reference to a city map where the voting precincts are marked off we notice there are 13 of them, nicely and conveniently located, that the voters may have but short distances to walk from their homes to the polling places, and but lit-

tle, if any, trouble to reach the booth, and the 13 voting places are kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Thus 18 places are kept open 12 hours each, giving the voters of the city of Salem what is equivalent to 216 single hours to elect the city officers, that voters may be put to as little trouble as can be, go any time of day and walk short distances to reach the polls. That is for the city.

Now, what about school district No. 24?

With one, only one precinct voting place kept open from 2 to 7 p. m., only five hours, or one-fifth of 216, giving the school district only one-fourth-third of the time allotted the city voters, and the voting place in the extreme west of the business district, about one and a half blocks from the Willamette river.

Consider what a contrast there is in the care for city of Salem voters for their officers and the voters at school district No. 24 bond election.

Further, there must be about 57,000 persons in said district No. 24.

As women now have the ballot and families do not average live to the household, there must be two-fifths or 10,000 of them of age to cast a ballot. Drop one-third of those as not qualified to vote in the case of bond issues, which is ample, bearing in mind that most homes are held in common these days, by husband and wife, and further that holders of stock in commercial corporations, little or much, have the right of ballot even in the matter of issuing public school bonds.

Now, how about the possibility of voting?

After all these deductions, with 6666 legal qualified voters, what chance have all these to cast their ballot?

A Salem daily report on the school bond election of Monday, March 29, says: "In all 1839 ballots were cast. Of these, 737 were in favor of the proposal, while 1152 expressed themselves as opposed to any additional grant at this time. From the opening of the polls at 2 o'clock until the time of closing at 7 o'clock, offices of the Associated Oil company

were filled by taxpayers, who formed a line well out onto the sidewalk. Early afternoon poll was heavy, the line of waiting voters cutting down somewhat shortly after 5 o'clock, then growing until the polls closed."

Complaint is made that people take no interest in school matters. What can be expected when it is made so difficult to reach the polling place, and if once there, how could a majority of the qualified voters cast their ballot, when with only 1839 voting in such a jam as on March 29th.

Has it not been the same for years—13 voting precincts for the city, each open 12 hours; and only one place, and that open but five hours for district No. 24 to vote bonds? It was thus in March, 1923, when a half million bond issue was asked and granted.

Was it not so at the March 29, 1926 bond election for \$40,000? How was it in the April 12, 1926, bond call for \$120,000? How is it at the coming election of May 19? Several people, when spoken to about this feature of it, answered: "It is a matter of economy." Isn't that really funny? Do any of the citizens of the city, or the school district, personally pay these election expenses? Some person or people must be careless to call so many elections in so short a time. And then too, is it right to so order, or not to order, sufficient polling places for all the people to cast a ballot. Such people, those who really do so can hardly be considered, especially warm friends of our president, who has and is still strenuously urging his people to register and cast a ballot.

J. J. NUNN,
1190 North Nineteenth St.

LISTEN IN
10:45-12:00—KGV (491), Church services.
12:00-7:30—KPWV (212), 12-1:30, pipe organ recital; 4:30-5:30, round table talk.
3:00-4:00—KTBR (263), Sunday afternoon program.
6:00-7:00—KFWV (212), Mischka Peters orchestra in concert.
7:30-10:00—KGV (491), 7:30, concert; church services; 9:10, concert orchestra.
7:50-10:30—KOIN (319), 7:30-9, church services; 9:30-10:30, sacred concert.
6:00—KPO (428), San Francisco, 6, orchestra; 8:35, concert orchestra; 8:55-10, Rudy Seigler orchestra.
7:00—KFI (467), Los Angeles, 7, string ensemble; 7:30, trio and soloist; 8, organ recital; 9, synopses and use soloists; 10, orchestra.
7:30—KSL (309), Salt Lake City, 7, services; 8, sacred services; 9, program.
7:30—KGO (361), Oakland, Anniversary day program, Cal. Conference Epworth league.
7:45—KHQ (284), Spokane, 7:45, church services; 9, Leonardo Brill Concert Trio.
7:45—KTAB (240), Oakland, 7:45, church services; 9:30-11, after services concert.
8:00—KFWI (226), San Francisco, 8, religious services; 9, program of solos; 10-12, dance music.
8:45—KJL (29), Pasadena, 8:45-9:45, concert.

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Child's Harmless Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"

Hurry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even it cures feverish, bilious, constipated, or full-of-aid, children love its pleasant taste.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother, you must say "California." Refuse any imitation.—Adv.

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