

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of The Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

OREGON'S FIGHTING FROSH

IN the history of a momentous week-end for the University of Oregon, save space for the Fighting Frosh. Rated as decidedly outclassed by the Oregon State Rooks, the Frosh have emerged from two strenuous battles with the traditional rivals, victors in every sense.

Both games were played in the rain, a fact which gave the lighter team an additional handicap. Both games resulted in scoreless ties. But in both games, especially the one played here Friday night, the Oregon youngsters commanded.

The youngsters from Oregon State had a splendid team, and it would not be fair to imply that they were lacking in either skill or fight. How they fought! But they were facing a team which was not only swifter and more alert but one that was inspired by the very atmosphere of the campus.

The big Oregon team will be writing its record on the scoreboards as this goes to press. Win, lose or draw it could not give a better exhibition of fighting spirit and sportsmanship than these Frosh.

Callison has another great group of freshman coming up.

RUSSIA SHOWS US AN IDEA

THE best-nourished children in all of Europe, according to a survey made by a group of physicians, are those found in Soviet Russia.

Dr. John Sundwall of the University of Michigan, summarizing the physicians' findings before a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, declares that this is due to the health-promoting activities undertaken by the Soviet government.

A lot of news stories have come out of Russia in the past decade. Some of them have been startling, some of them have been of a type to make gods and men weep; but none of them, surely, has been quite as significant as this one about the children.

Nor has any of them had a more direct appeal to this country than that one. For we pride ourselves on being a great humanitarian nation. From the winning of our independence onward, we have always kept in mind the kind of world that we would be handing on to our children. The highest dreams of our nation have always centered about that fervent hope that they would have things just a little bit better than we had them.

But while we have had this hope, we have been careless about the details. We have let our children go into factories and slave themselves into ill health. We have let them subsist pitifully on starvation rations in mining towns; we have huddled them into dreadful city tenements, where the rules of sanitation and privacy are completely ignored; we have let them bear the brunt of industrial disputes.

If there is one thing the mass of people in America are thoroughly awared upon, it is that Communism has no place in our land. But that is no reason why we cannot borrow an idea from a Communist government. If it happens to be a good one; and this notion of Russia's—that it is the duty of the state to provide every child with a decent chance at health—is about as good an idea as any government could get.

Is not that an idea which a great capitalist nation can adopt? If it isn't, capitalism has some explaining to do.

A GOOD SYSTEM GOES WRONG

THE American people have seldom been wiser than they were when they invented the parole board. And they have seldom been more foolish than they have been in their method of handling the parole board after they got it invented.

Seldom was there a greater gap between theory and performance. Seldom has it been more clearly proved that the best governmental institution will not work, in a democracy, unless it falls into the hands of wise and conscientious men who are fully supported by an enlightened public opinion.

All of this comes to mind as a result of the sad experience which the state of Ohio has had recently. In the past month Ohio has had three murders, two of them more than commonly atrocious, committed by paroled ex-convicts.

Each of the paroled men had been out of prison only a short time when he took a life. In each case it is very easy to see now—that the parole was a tragic mistake. And in each case all that Ohio can do about it is to punish the guilty man and hope that it won't happen again.

Unfortunately, such incidents—and every state has similar ones—lead to a general outcry against the parole system itself. The public sees thugs at large committing new crimes long before their original sentences have expired, and quite naturally it wonders if the parole system isn't a mistake from start to finish.

What it fails to see is that it isn't the system so much as it is our way of handling it that is all wrong.

The parole system is everything that its supporters claim—or it would be if it were properly administered. No iron-clad system of rigid sentences can fail to work injustice. The parole system tries to make criminal procedure elastic enough to provide justice for all.

But we have left it, largely, to run itself; which means that politics has got in its fine hand and made a mess of things. What we need to do now is to revamp our method of administering the parole system. Our own heedlessness is what is really the matter.

EXPENSE AND THE NAVY

THE American government's threat to build the navy up to the London treaty limits if foreign nations do not agree to do something drastic about disarmament is not a threat that is very apt to be put into execution.

The citizens of this country are pretty well agreed that a large, well-equipped fleet is an essential part of national policy; but they are, at the present moment, also agreed that strict governmental economy is a vital necessity. A reduction of government expenditures is one of the things the American people are prepared to insist on; and such a reduction cannot be had if the navy's size is to be radically increased.

Building up to treaty limits would probably cost at least a billion dollars. With the treasury already showing a deficit of half a billion, there is little chance that the nation will approve any very startling increase in the naval budget.

HONORING THE LIVING

THERE was something quaintly touching about that recent news story concerning the aged Illinois lady who, knowing that she was fast approaching the end of her life, insisted that her funeral services be held at her bedside before she died. Her family consented, and her pastor preached the usual obituary eulogy in her hearing; and after he had finished, and the last hymn had been sung, the old lady said that she felt greatly comforted.

One is inclined to wonder, just a little, why such a thing isn't done oftener. It is a common joke that we usually save the flowers and the heartfelt tributes meant for our friends until they are dead; but why should we? Those last words of love and admiration could help wonderfully to brighten the hours when the shadows are drawing down. Why should we always wait until the person for whom they are meant can no longer hear them?

That item about the ducks that settled upon a freshly oiled highway, mistaking it for a lake, will remind some of us that we have often mistaken a freshly oiled highway for a road.

A writer says that golfers are rarely moved by scenery. But how those golfers can move the scenery!

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

THE MOVING BILL.

(Salem Capital Journal)

Dr. Carl G. Doney, president of Willamette university, like nearly every other educator in the land opposes the unopposed Zorn-Macpherson bill to move the university, law and normal schools, and establish junior colleges as "extremely expensive and educational less efficient." He declares that throwing the institutions forcibly together, "expecting thereby to create a unity of effort and objective is simply impossible," and that the "best educational practice does not increase the size of student bodies"—the modern tendency is to break them up into smaller bodies.

Dr. Doney points to other states which have two or more higher educational institutions operating successfully under common supervision, the plan now being worked out in Oregon under Dr. Kerr's chancellorship. Among them he lists Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Montana. "There is every reason," he says, "to believe that there is a chance to solve the problem in Oregon."

The Zorn-Macpherson bill might properly be called, what it is in fact, a bill to upbuild Corvallis and destroy Eugene and Monmouth at taxpayers' expense. If such a raw measure can be put over anonymously and unopposed by initiative, we can be sure that at the next election there will be one to move the state fair from Salem to Portland and perhaps also one to move what remains of the state capital.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER

(NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Although Norman Thomas denies that the Socialist vote this year will be a "protest vote" on the ground that his party is the one which has a definite program, he will be receiving thousands of votes from folks who have only the vaguest idea what the program really is.

Ignorance of Socialism continues to be rather enormous, despite the fact that Communism has exploded it in a long tour on which he spoke to audiences much larger than he had ever had before.

The Socialist program is always interesting because it is so likely to forecast many of the changes in law and government which are to be brought about within the next few years.

The record shows many such changes which were first demanded by the Socialists and although it cannot be said that they were brought about by Socialist pressure it does appear that the Socialists' grasp hold of various real and unresolvable issues at times when the major parties consider them too hot to handle.

Thomas hopes that his vote this year will be large enough to spur the major parties to concede some of the Socialist demands, pending the day when a Socialist government can be elected.

The Socialist platform of 20 years ago, for instance, contained many proposals which have since been made law.

One of the most recent Socialist demands of 1912 to be conceded by a relatively conservative Congress was one to curb the power of judges to issue injunctions against labor. An anti-injunction law was won only after a long fight by organized labor, with leadership in Congress by Senator Norris of Nebraska, but the Socialist party was the first to demand it.

The working week of not more than five and one-half days, another old Socialist objective, was granted by Congress a year or two ago to hundreds of thousands of government workers.

Other items in the Socialist platform of 20 years ago included demands for equal suffrage, extension of public works to relieve unemployment and advancement of federal funds to states for the purpose, shorter working days, a graduated income tax, increase in corporation taxes and extension of inheritance taxes, a federal Department of Labor, and workmen's compensation legislation.

Recommendations of the Socialists, when not acted on by Congress, have sometimes been carried out in the states. Old age pensions, for instance, is one of them.

Although there seems no immediate prospect of "social ownership and control" of the nation's principal industries or of the abolition of the power of the supreme court to declare federal legislation unconstitutional, most of the other proposals of the Socialist platform of 1912 have been attracting much attention outside Socialist ranks and some of them are going to be important legislative issues until something is done about them. Already they find much support in conservative quarters.

Here are some of the demands which many non-Socialists believe to be reasonable:

Five billion dollar bond issues for unemployment relief and for public works. Free federal work, employment agencies. Six-hour day and five-day week. Compulsory unemployment insurance. Old age pensions. Health insurance. Maternity insurance. Abolition of child labor.

Moratorium on sales of homes and farms for non-payment of taxes of unemployed workers and poor farmers. Minimum wage laws. Excess profits tax. Heavy increase in inheritance and higher corporation and individual income taxes.

Direct presidential elections. Easier constitutional amendments. Initiative and referendum. Insurance against bad weather losses for farmers. Long-term credits to farmers at low interest. Agricultural planning by national and local land utilization boards. Abolition of yellow dog contracts and guarantee of workers' right to organize.

Armament reduction. Recognition of Russia. Debt cancellation with disarmament features. Philippine independence. Entry into World Court and League of Nations. Repeal of the eighteenth amendment with governmental ownership and control of liquor industry and state local option.

SIDE GLANCES



"Have you any other mystery stories? She is very fond of 'Who Killed Cook Robin?'"

U. S. HOSPITALS SHORT OF RADIUM USED IN TREATMENT OF CANCER

By DR. MORRIS FISHBURN
 (Editor, Journal of American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

SINCE the time when Monsieur and Madame Curie found that a substance which could be taken from uranium minerals possessed a high degree of radio activity, and thereafter isolated this substance which is now known as radium, both the scientific world and the public have been extremely interested in its possibilities for use in the treatment of disease.

Radium-containing ores, as pointed out by Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon of the United States bureau of mines, are now found in 10 different countries. Because the amount of radium in the whole world is not exceedingly great and because the substance is recovered with such great difficulty, it is extremely valuable.

Approximately 50,000 people are now treated annually in the nature of this substance and in its possibilities for use in the treatment of disease. Radium is available, and there is one state in which nobody has any radium available.

The figures indicate that altogether 710 individuals, companies and hospitals own 124.7 grams of radium and it is estimated that at least 1174 grams more are required for normal use in this country. In France, the government established 15 radium centers in various parts of the country and allotted to them about 31.5 grams of radium.

In England there are about 25

grams available and the government has recommended that at least 24 additional grams be acquired.

There are, of course, several conditions which are treated with radium and radium preparations, but the main condition in which radium is used is cancer. The other conditions in which radium is used are conditions involving the lymph glands and the blood which, in their effects, resemble cancer.

Fortunately, there are other available methods for treating many of these conditions so that the available radium may be reserved for the cases of cancer which require it most.

In 1929, 111,569 deaths were reported as due to cancer. The only single cause of death which exceeded that from cancer is heart disease, with 215,000 deaths. The number of deaths from cancer per hundred thousand people has risen from 63 in 1900, to 83.4 in 1929, and to 96.1 in 1929.

This does not mean an actual increase in the rate of cancer involvement, because the number of people living, to advanced years has become much greater since 1900. It does mean, however, that more people are living longer and hence dying from cancer.

Since radium is becoming of increasing importance in the control of cancer it is estimated that at least 15 times as much radium could be used advantageously as seems to be available in this country at this time.

Religious Movement Which the World Needs

St. Mary's Episcopal
 Seventh and Olive streets. H. R. White, rector. Holy Communion Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Ideal and Achievement."

First Church of Christ, Scientist
 Corner of Twelfth and Ferry streets. Martin P. Simon, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The subject of the lesson sermon is "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. The reading room at 482 Miner building is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 5 p. m. On Wednesdays the reading room closes at 5 p. m.

Grace Lutheran (Missouri Synod)
 Eleventh and Ferry streets. Martin P. Simon, pastor. Sunday services at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. The subject of the lesson sermon is "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. The reading room at 482 Miner building is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 5 p. m. On Wednesdays the reading room closes at 5 p. m.

Central Lutheran
 Sixth and Pearl. P. J. Luvans, minister. Graded Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 9:45 a. m. Mrs. Alice Tengs, superintendent. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. The pastor will speak on the theme, "On the Top of the Mountain." The union choir will render special music, also Mrs. Martin Tengs will sing a solo. This Sunday the Lutheran students will meet at the United Lutheran church at 6 for their fellowship hour. At 7:00 Dr. Schoeler will speak and the congregation is invited to be present. Services will be conducted in the Summer Creek church at 2:30 p. m. Mid-week Bible hour and prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Bethany Evangelical
 Sixth and Blair streets. C. S. Bergtresser, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Will Christ Come Again, and Why?" the pastor preaching. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "What Would Jesus Do on Election Day?" Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Dr. R. Trout, superintendent. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

Bethesda Lutheran
 Elmira road. Samuel J. Hansen, pastor. Divine worship, 11 a. m.; sermon topic, "Christ in Relation to God's Plan of Redemption." Choir will sing, "I Shall See Him." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30. I. P. League 8:00 p. m. at church.

Bible Standard Lighthouse
 Twelfth and Olive streets. Rev. Harry R. Neat, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 with classes for all; Howard N. Morse, assisted by Ernest E. Lee, superintendent. Morning services, 11 o'clock; subject of sermon by the pastor, "A Wonderful Cure." The Overcomer groups meet at 6 p. m. Evangelical services at 7:30 broadcast over KORE; subject of sermon by the pastor, "Peter in Prison" being the twenty-first of a series. The second of a series of chart talks will be given in addition to the sermon. On Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Bible study from the chart, studying the "Seven Judgments." Friday 7:30 Young people's service with the students of B.S.T.S. in charge.

Goshes Church
 Martin P. Simon, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. Evening service at 7:30. Topic for this Sunday: "What Shall We Do, that we might work the works of God?" John 6.

Walterville Church of Christ
 Walterville Schoolhouse. Mrs. G. F. Lattin, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m. Mrs. C. R. Schreier, superintendent. 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Qualifications of Church Officers." Evening service 7:45 o'clock; sermon topic, "Choosing a King." Young People meet at 7:00 p. m. Basket dinner at noon for everyone.

Veneta Bible Standard
 Beulah Jones, pastor. Morning service, 10 o'clock; junior service at 9 o'clock. Illustrated message entitled, "The Flery Furnace." Evening service, 7:45 o'clock; sermon topic, "Which Cross?" Mrs. Montgomery is portraying picture in connection with the message. Everyone is urged to attend Mid-week service at 7:45 o'clock.

Lane County Holiness Mission
 West Eighth and Washington streets. D. M. Higgins, superintendent. Monthly rally of the Lane County members of the Holiness association Sunday afternoon. Song and praise meeting at 2:30. Gospel message at 3:15. The speaker to be selected. Meeting of the Prayer Band each Tuesday evening at 7:45.

Nazarene
 Eighth and Madison streets. J. Martin, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. D. R. Wiest, superintendent; morning worship, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Joy of the Lord." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "Strive to Enter In." Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30. Subject of third lesson, "Reward for Service in Soul Winning."

Santa Clara Church of Christ
 Earl F. Downing, pastor. Bible school at 10 o'clock. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Sermon by Evangelist Gordon Hynes. C. E. at 6:30. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Evangelist Gordon Hynes. Revival services every night this week at 7:30, except Tuesday.

The Springfield Baptist
 Second and C streets. William G. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "God's Estimate of Goodness." Special music by the choir. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "Christ's Three Cheers."

Springfield Methodist Episcopal
 Dean C. Poindester, minister. Theme of the message for this Sunday preceding Armistice day will be, "Preparing the Way of the Lord." The evening evangelistic service at 7:30 will be, "The Leeward's Spots." The Sunday church school meets at 9:45 a. m. The League meets at 6:30 p. m. The college league is discussing the question, "The origin and destiny of Man." The high

The Christian and Peace

Text: Ps. 72:9-16; Eph 2:13-19
 The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 6.

By WM. E. GILROY, D. D.
 (Editor of The Congregationalist)
 The contrast between the glorious proclamation of the vision and ideal of world peace by the prophets of ancient Israel, and the vast sums which nations in this twentieth century are still paying for the maintenance of armies and navies, and for the most destructive engines of war ever known in all history, would seem to suggest that progress and the realization of the ideal are very slow. It would be a satisfaction if we could hope that its sure progress is very real after all.

The problem of peace today is a world problem in a sense in which it never was before. The whole world is a vast neighborhood, where relatively small things may engender very serious family quarrels.

The chances and opportunities for war are always 100 to 1 in comparison with former periods of the world's history so that it may on the whole be a great gain that these chances do not all materialize, that the world is really making some effort to displace warlike customs and attempted settlements of disputes in war-like ways by methods of conference and peace.

Fear still plays a large part, and prejudices die hard, but it may be that all the time we are laying the groundwork of peaceful achievements that will bear large fruit.

It is in this hope that we should study such lessons as this, for it is in the Sunday schools of the land that the great foundation work of peace must be done.

If we can fill the minds of the com-

ing generation with the thoughts of peace, rest assured that we shall see in days to come a crop of peaceful attitudes and actions.

So it is that we should exploit the great peace visions of the Bible—the glowing prophecies of the Old Testament, the spirit of Abraham in his attitude toward the quarrel between his herdsmen and those of his brother-in-law, Lot. But even more important than this prophetic vision is its fulfillment in the New Testament emphasis upon brotherly love as the only logical fruit of God's fatherhood and his gracious attitude toward his children.

The spirit of Christianity and the spirit of war are inevitably in conflict. No matter how much the use of violence may be justified upon some outward ground of necessity or the impossibility of adopting some other effective method, Christianity in all its ideals and teachings has in mind the aim of substituting love and peace for war and conflict, either between individuals or between nations.

Our lesson emphasizes the fact, especially in Paul's teaching to the Ephesians, that peaceful attitudes in the world have their logical and true foundation in peace in the individual life.

If men have not love in their hearts, how can they have love in their associations?

If there be no peaceful purposes, how can there be peaceful results?

A world of peaceful men would soon be a world of peace for peace none of us is left out. The individual Christian has its responsibility quite as much as the great statesman.

Politicians may make wars, but it is people alone who can create in the world a deep and permanent peace.

school league has the subject, "Getting Along with Our Teachers." The Intermediate League faces the problem of "Permission."

The Salvation Army
 707 Pearl street. Adj. George E. Bree, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Holiness meeting, Adjutant Bree, speaker. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "The Blood of Christ." Topic taken by Envoys I. Gray McCormick.

Oakridge Christian
 Anos Emerson, pastor. Bible school at 10 o'clock; Mrs. Grant Gray, superintendent. Morning worship, 11 o'clock; sermon, "Controlling Our Thoughts." Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; subject, "What Are Effects of Military Training in School?" Evangelistic message at 7:30 p. m. "The Wise and Foolish Virgins." Church practice Monday evening; mid-week prayer service Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Springfield Christian
 Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Morning worship, 11 o'clock. "Tithing," sermon by pastor, Rev. Veltie Pruitt. Christian Endeavor at 6:30, with Miss Peterson as leader. At the evening service, 7:30, there will be congregational singing, and evangelistic sermon by the pastor, and special music by the choir.

Fairmount Church of Christ
 Corner East Seventeenth and Columbia streets. Errol B. Sloan, pastor. Bible school, 9:45; Communion and morning worship, 11 o'clock; Sermon, "A Famous Church." Christian Endeavor, 6:30. Evening service, 7:30. Sermon, "Immortality."

Lowell Bible Standard
 Special All-day rally. Rev. Arthur H. Grayell, pastor. Sunday Bible school 10 a. m. Eld Eaton, superintendent. Morning service, 11 o'clock, sermon by Evangelist Roy Southard. Evangelist Southard and party of missionaries and singers just returning from a tour of the churches in southern Oregon and California, will be with us, so everyone is invited to bring their lunch and stay all day and enjoy these extra special services. Afternoon service 2:30 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, sermon topic, "The Raptured Church." Young people's Overcomers 6:30 p. m. Ronald Reed, president. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunset Home
 At 1251 Columbia street. R. Bogstad, pastor, phone 1941. Morning service 11 o'clock; subject, "The Reformation," pastor preaching in Scandinavian. Fellowship service 3 o'clock. Dr. Bryant Wilson in charge. Special music with singers from his church.

United Lutheran
 Thirteenth avenue east and High street. Frank S. Beisel, pastor. Sunday school 9:45. Morning service 11 o'clock. "Voting—Its Privileges and Responsibilities." The choir will sing, "Unto God Give the Glory" (Ashford). The Lutheran Student association will meet in this church 6-7 p. m. After the fellowship hour, Dr. William Schoeler of Corvallis will give a brief address to be followed by a forum.

Blachly—Deadwood
 Rev. William J. Large, Presbyterian minister, will preach Sunday at Blachly at 1 a. m. and at Deadwood at 2:30 p. m.

Vaughan Church of Christ
 Conley D. Sibley, pastor. Bible school begins at 10 a. m. The Lord's Supper will be observed at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, "The Perverted Gospel." Young people to be at Christian Endeavor at 6:15. Evening church services begin at 7:30. There will be special music and sermon. Sermon topic, "Jesus Christ, the Preacher."

Springfield Full Gospel Assembly
 251 Main street. Rev. Raymond R. Merrin, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. E. Harwood, superintendent. Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon topic, "Robbed—A Loving God." The communion will be observed at the morning service. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; sermon topic, "Praising Things First." Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Bible study. Fifth of a series of "Seven Things That Fall Not." Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. Ruckel from Corvallis will speak. Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Children's church. Mrs. C. B. Lansing in charge.

PAY INCREASE ORDERED
 MOSCOW, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Increases in pay ranking up to 100 per cent in some cases were ordered tonight for the army and navy as Soviet Russia's fifteenth anniversary present to the nation's fighting forces.

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TONIGHT—9:00
 KEX
 Hear
 Mr. Jay Upton
 Bend Attorney
 Discuss
 Repeal
 of Prohibition Laws
 Under Auspices of
 Women's Organization For
 National Prohibition Reform
 Sunday, 9 p. m. Hear
 Mr. Blaine Hallock, Baker
 Monday, 9 p. m. Hear
 General Chas. H. Martin
 (P.D. Adv.—W.O.N.P.R., Mrs.
 David Honeyman, Chairman,
 308 Stevens Bldg., Portland, Ore.)