

Voters, Do You Understand?

That the so-called compulsory education bill, on the November ballot, would close every private school of grammar grade in Oregon?

That it would deprive parents of the right to send children to any religious school or non-sectarian school privately operated in Oregon?

That it would confiscate millions of dollars worth of property without cause, now devoted to private school work?

That it would add more than \$1,000,000 annually in taxes to the taxpayers by throwing several thousand pupils into public schools, for whom buildings would be necessary?

That it violates the sacred rights of parents to train their children as they deem best, by robbing them of their constitutional right to attend privately operated schools where religious thought is featured or to a non-sectarian school, such as Hill Military academy?

DARK-EYED SUSAN

By PAULINE BARNETT.

As Sue sat knitting on the veranda of the fashionable hotel, the favorite winter resort of the wealthy, the ball of pink yarn rolled off her lap and down the veranda steps. With a cry of dismay Sue rushed to capture it—it would never do to have it soiled, for the wrap was for Nora, and Nora was so "particular."

Sue looked off at the distant tennis court where her sister and some friends were playing, and a little sigh escaped her.

"I do hope Nora finally lands that young man," she thought. "She has been angling for him all season. We really ought not to be here at all—it's so very expensive—but Nora never worries where the money comes from, so I suppose I'll have to give up the idea of some new dresses for myself. Oh, dear! I am so sick of making over cast-offs and trying to look presentable! But there, that's what must be expected when one is the homely elder

sister of a beauty.

But Sue was really not a homely girl at all—nor old, either, being barely three years the senior of the spoiled and petted "baby sister" left in her care when their mother died.

"The taller of those men is very good-looking," Sue thought, as the four from the courts sauntered toward the hotel, "but I like the other man's face better. Nora said he was an artist—well, I guess he won't waste a look on me—I'm hardly a sight for artistic eyes."

"I'd better go in," she decided. "I must get out Nora's things for tonight."

She turned hastily to leave the porch when, for the second time that day, the truant ball of yarn slipped from her grasp and rolled merrily down to the green lawn. With a sharp exclamation of dismay Sue started to the rescue, but too late. The young man whom she decided was the artist leaped forward and caught it up almost before it had time to touch the ground.

Several days later Cartwright waylaid Sue just as she was leaving the dining room—the last to go.

"Come for a little walk," he begged. "I feel so restless to-day. Do come and help me tramp it off."

She raised startled eyes to his, for no one in the hotel had ever asked her before.

"I'll go," she said, "but we'll have to hurry off before Nora sees us," and without any more ceremony the young man grasped her hand and, like truant children, the two sped over the lawn and on and on to a little hidden path that led to the river, where, finally, flushed and breathless, Sue sank down upon the soft bank of moss at the water's edge. Her color was glorious, her hair, loosened, lay in damp tendrils upon her forehead, and as she looked up at him laughing, Rex Cartwright was amazed to find that his companion was a very pretty girl.

Cartwright, wealthy, traveled, artistic, set himself out to entertain the girl, talking as only a man can talk who has known all the advantages that money can give. And the girl listened—fascinated—and then was drawn on to talk of herself, and so Cartwright learned for the first time that she was Nora's sister. But no word of complaint did she utter. "She's a brick," thought the man.

"I must go back," announced Sue, as the dinner hour approached, "to help Nora to dress."

"Will you allow me an artist's privilege?" asked Cartwright, as they neared the house. Sue nodded.

"Well, young lady, you should wear yellows or reds or rose shades in your frocks. With your clear, dark skin and dark eyes, those colors would harmonize beautifully. And wear your hair loose—just as it was this afternoon. It is such pretty hair," smiling. Sue flushed.

"You are not angry," he pleaded. "You see, I can't help being an artist."

"Oh, no," said the girl, quickly. "I never knew these things before. No one was ever interested enough to tell me. Indeed I am not angry. I shall profit by your advice."

"Some day I shall paint you as you looked today," said Cartwright. "I'll pose you with a great bunch of 'Black-eyed Susans' in your arms. Will you be my model?" But Sue shook her head shyly and sped away—her heart singing as she went.

Nora was already dressed and waiting for the dinner bell.

The meal had reached the second course when Alan, looking toward the door, paused, fork poised in the air, with a muttered exclamation.

"I say, Rex, will you look who's here! What a beauty!"

Rex looked—and smiled, for straight toward them came Sue, looking like a radiant vision as she walked. Her faint yellow frock (that Nora had discarded because the color was not becoming) was caught up here and there with little knots of brown and yellow ribbons, while a brown and yellow girdle encircled her slender waist.

She had to pass the two men to reach Nora, and as she did so Cartwright rose and whispered: "I see my model is ready for me—I shall call the picture 'My Dark-eyed Susan'—with emphasis on the first word."

Sue did not answer, but when she had seated herself, enjoying to the full her sister's utter astonishment, she let her gaze rest for a moment upon her companion of the afternoon, and over the heads of the others their eyes met in a look of complete understanding.

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FARM ADVISER AIDS GROWERS



Hardy W. Campbell, Farm Adviser for the Southern Pacific Company, and grain showing the efficacy of the principles of tillage he advocates. Above, at right, the four heads in the center were grown according to Campbell's plan; the other two by the ordinary method.

Principles of Tillage to Increase Yields Explained by S. P. Farm Adviser.

The same principles of tillage, in preparation of land for crops and subsequent cultivation, which have proven so successful in raising grain crops on Western semi-arid lands without irrigation, are proving successful for crops raised under irrigation and for orchards and vineyards, according to Hardy W. Campbell, Farm Adviser for the Southern Pacific Company. Campbell has inspected this season a number of new orchards and vineyards in California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Campbell is the man who evolved what is now called the "Campbell System of Dry Farming." Campbell, however, objects to the word "dry" and insists that the principles used in his present plan apply to all kinds of farming, with or without irrigation, as well as under a much lower rainfall than even now is commonly conceded necessary for successful crops. Campbell emphasizes the importance of proper preparation of the seed-bed and sufficient intelligent cultivation afterwards.

Campbell arranged to address the Nebraska Bankers Association at Omaha, September 23 on the subject of "Soil Fertility by Utility of Soil Water," and to discuss the same subject before the Minnesota Bankers' Association at Minneapolis. On his return from these conventions he will stop at Yuma, Arizona, to investigate conditions there.

Interesting evidence of the direct effect of properly prepared lands was recently received by Campbell from a Metropolis, Nevada, grainfield prepared under his direction. In the form of three stools of wheat. One stool had 81 stalks, one 103 and one 120, each the result of one grain of wheat drilled in well prepared soil that was liberally supplied with fertility through well planned and timely work. This crop was raised without irrigation, but was prepared for by summer tillage in 1921 and grown this year.

More evidence of what cultivation of a growing crop means was sent to Campbell by A. B. Shield of Delano, Kern County, California. In four heads of wheat from a stool grown on Shield's ranch. This stool had ample space and was cultivated while growing, no fertilizers or irrigation being used. The stool contained forty-four heads averaging 78 grains each or slightly over 3400 grains from one stool. Such results, says Campbell, simply mean that under certain physical conditions brought about by the right kind of tillage at the proper time, very much more grain, fruit or vegetables may be grown per acre than is commonly obtained. The usual query is "Does it pay?" to which Campbell replies very emphatically in the affirmative.

Campbell recently inspected a number of new orchards and vineyards in the southern and central portions of California to study methods and principles commonly practiced in preparing the land and the after care in irrigation and cultivation. One of these inspections was of a 4000 acre peach orchard of one, two and three-year-old trees belonging to the California Packing Corporation and located east of Merced, Calif. What

Campbell saw here in connection with his general observations shows that the real advantage of careful preparation of the soil before setting is sometimes, but not generally fully considered and appreciated.

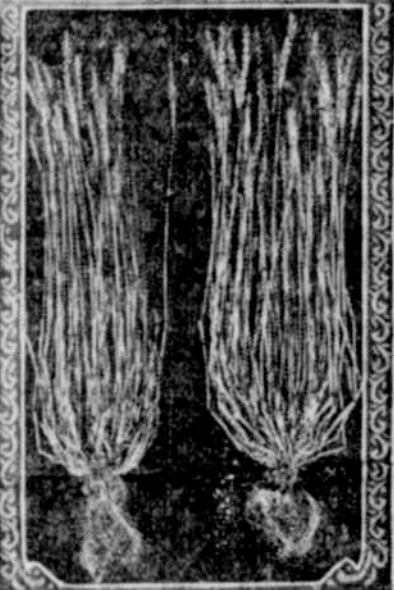
"It is very important to first prepare the surface by leveling," says Campbell. "Then arrange for irrigating in such a manner that water may not only be evenly applied over the whole surface but in as short a time as possible. In other words establish an even surface with reasonably short laterals. Too much water in the soil beneath some trees or too little for others is detrimental, usually. Again, the lower places, especially in heavy soils, gather more water, keeping the surface wet longer and frequently delaying timely cultivation, and not infrequently causing the higher spots to lose much of its already short supply. When the trees or vines reach the bearing period, the profit is increased or decreased in both quantity and quality of the crop. Both of these results are governed by the amount of fertility resulting from soil condition in which the per cent of moisture and air carried therein, especially during the warmer weather, is a big factor. The ability to supply this desired moisture in proper quantities the entire season through each year, is the first consideration.

"The next question is the perfect root bed. This should be supplied liberally with available plant food evenly distributed, so that when the trees or vines are set, there is a condition so favorable that not only the weaker sets may quickly take root and grow vigorously, instead of withering and dying, but a healthy, uniform growth may be obtained the first year, which means much to the early and annual fruitage of the trees or vines.

"To achieve this result, after leveling, the field should be cultivated practically an entire season before setting to trees or vines, with only sufficient irrigation to assist in establishing the ideal root bed which should be both fine and fairly firm from the very start. The object is to continually carry the proper quantity of both air and water through the heated part of the season. Under this condition, with the high percentage of moisture held at the top of the firm soil, through careful and timely cultivation, there will be a liberal development and growth of that most desirable still bacteria. This procedure increases the much needed plant food more evenly in all parts of the field, before setting, than can possibly be developed after setting. This gives an advantage not otherwise obtainable.

"Much can be said of irrigation and cultivation after setting, but to be brief, care should be taken not to over-irrigate, for to obtain the best results, the soil in and about the root zone must be moist but not wet. When the soil is saturated there is practically no healthy growth. As rule cultivation is not only insufficiently frequent but too often is so untimely as to be of little value.

"There are certain conditions of moisture in the soil following irrigation, the same as following a rain, when the high value of cultivation to the final crop is very much greater. These conditions



must be considered. Nothing can prove this more convincingly than the soil auger.

"It is very desirable, so far as possible, to not only carry the high percentage of moisture at the top of the firm soil, immediately below the mulch, but also to induce free access of air throughout the entire growing season. The ideal condition to furnish this air is to cover the firm soil with a granular mulch, neither too fine nor too coarse. To obtain this ideal mulch, the cultivation must be done when the soil is moist—not wet or dry. The loosened soil soon dries, leaving the firm soil moist to the top. This is usually easy to obtain in sandy soils, but to do this properly in heavy soils it is sometimes necessary to go over the field a second time, after first going over just enough to loosen the top when the surface is simply dry enough not to stick. This prevents the crusting or drying out. Then the second operation should come one to four days later, after the free water has gone down, leaving the soil moist, when it more readily separates, and makes a finer and much more effective mulch. This procedure means much to the tree, as a higher percentage of moisture is held in the root zone and a crusting and cloddy mulch is prevented.

"The high value of this plan of preparation and one season's cultivation before the setting of the trees or vines, is borne out by the interesting results obtained from careful summer tilling for wheat, oats and barley, and the preciseness of time in doing this work is just as vital. There are numerous records of large yields of wheat as high as 40 to 50 bushels per acre, grown on correctly summer tilled land, where nearby fields, prepared and sowed under the more common plan of 'any old way,' yielded very poorly or nothing at all."

The Southern Pacific Land Department "Bulletin No. 10" deals quite explicitly with questions of increased fertility by tillage. Bulletin No. 12 also explains in detail the summer tilling question as applied to the coast country. One or both may be obtained without cost by letter or personal application to Hardy W. Campbell, 951 Southern Pacific Building, San Francisco. A Bulletin is now under way dealing with tillage and irrigation of orchards and vineyards.

Campbell's greatest pleasure is to visit a farm or ranch where the proprietor or manager feels he is not getting satisfactory returns and work out, as far as possible, a practical remedy. The Southern Pacific follows the theory that its interests are tied up with the territory it serves and Campbell and the Company wish to be helpful in increasing agricultural production.

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You will find that that they propose school monopoly. A head attack upon freedom of education.

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