

A Neighbor's Warning

AGAINST

Power Districts Amendment

"You can't get something for nothing"

"An Impossible Promise"

Says a leading Seattle newspaper in referring to current propaganda for so-called "public ownership" and to the promise of many a candidate now seeking political office. It gives this warning to the people of Oregon:

"HIS program restates the promise that has been made in many other campaigns and in many parts of the country. He promises a vast public power and electrical development 'without cost to the taxpayers.'

"This is a promise that has never yet been fulfilled.

Wherever the people have been beguiled into permitting the experiment it has proved a failure and a disappointment, and has imposed heavy additional burdens upon the taxpayers. It is a promise that only the fanatical few nowadays venture to voice anywhere within hailing distance of a city or a section wherein the experiment has been tried.

"Nothing of the kind can be done without cost to the taxpayers. Bonds may be sold and debt incurred to get such a development under way, and for a time everything may seem to be moving serenely. But the day of reckoning comes around and the sad results are

VOTE 325 X NO!

apparent both in the evidences of waste and mismanagement, and still more palpably in the recurrent upward leaps and bounds of the general tax rate.

"The people of Oregon have only to cast their eyes in the direction of Seattle and Tacoma to learn much on this score; they have only to cock their ears to catch the loud complaint that rises against these two cities from all the rest of the state of Washington. Seattle and Tacoma launched heavily upon power development schemes to be perfected 'without cost to the taxpayers.' The tax rate in Tacoma has gone up to 81 mills, the highest in the whole Northwest, and the Seattle rate of 76.85 mills claims second place.

"Both Seattle and Tacoma have stripped the tax rolls of millions of dollars' worth of taxable property for their power projects. They have taken this property not only within their own corporate limits and the limits of the counties in which they are located, but they have invaded numerous other counties and helped themselves freely. All this has added immeasurably to the taxes of property remaining on the rolls. That is why the rest of this state so bitterly complains and so earnestly demands that these city utility projects be compelled to resume a share of the tax load. Should that be done, the city taxpayers again must suffer, by increase in the direct tax levy, by increase in utility rates, or by both.

"Seattle and Tacoma have gained nothing by these ventures. On the contrary they have lost much and stand to lose still more. The people of Oregon will be well advised to turn away from the foolish thought of getting something for nothing. On a state-wide scale, as promised in Oregon and as proposed in the so-called 'district power bill' initiated for vote in Washington, the results would be so much the more disastrous."

Editorial, Seattle Sunday Times, Aug. 31, 1930.

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Tax Rates 1929

Tacoma, 81.89 mills
Seattle, 76.85 mills
Portland, 48.60 mills

Whole State Suffers Tax Losses

"Existing publicly owned utilities of King and Pierce counties have increased taxes in every other city and community in the State of Washington."—Tax-payers' Economy League of Spokane.

PEOPLE OF OREGON . . .

Heed this Warning Against Confiscatory Debts and Taxes

by Voting 325 X NO!

Against Power Districts Constitutional Amendment

Paid Advertisement—UTILITY TAXPAYERS COMMITTEE, H. L. WALTHER, Manager, 206 Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon

H. S. Grading System Changed

Report cards in the grades and high school of Coquille were given out last Monday, this being the first report month of the fall term. The system of grading is the same as that used last year, except that the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 takes the place of A, B, C, D. This change is made to conform to suggestions passed out to all the schools of the state from the office of State Superintendent C. A. Howard.

Just what these numbers mean, compared to the old method of grading in 85's, 95's and 96's, and other exact values, can be gathered from the following standards that have been set up by the principals and superintendent of the Coquille Schools.

Grade of 5—Below minimum essentials. Student doing this grade of work constantly cannot expect a passing grade or credit for his work.

Grade of 4—Passing. Student receiving this grade is doing only minimum essentials of the course; work is not up to that expected of the majority of the class; lack of independence in work; needs much help, and occasional prodding.

Grade of 3—Average. Student is approaching maximum requirements of class work; needs occasional help.

Grade of 2—Very good. Student does maximum requirements of class-work with little help and no prodding; able to work independently with good results; good attitude in class.

Grade of 1—Honor. All requirements of a 2 grade, plus; willingness and ability to handle special assignments or other work desired by teacher; genuine interest in work; helpful attitude in class.

The above standards will be known by teachers, students and parents and will give everyone a very accurate idea as to what each grade means, as well as to give the student an idea as to what he is working for when he is trying for a certain grade.

The fact that class attitude is taken into consideration reflects the fact that the work of the school today is

not limited to the "three R's," or subject matter alone, but is concerned also in the citizenship of the students, their attitudes, and their well-being.

With the giving out of the cards Monday, a good many parents may have wondered why their child did not receive better grades. The teachers are always glad to talk over matters with the parents, and the parents may always know that they are welcome to visit the school to observe first-hand the progress of their child. But one request is made of the parents, that they will not expect the teacher to take time during school when classes are in session to talk over these matters. Either before or after school is preferable.

666

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day checks Malaria in three days.

666 also in Tablets

Coquille Flower Lovers Club Notes

Place: City Hall.
Time: Eight O'clock.

Be sure and attend the flower meeting on next Tuesday evening.

After the welcome early fall rains, October comes to us in gracious mood. There's a loved haze on the far horizon, purpling foothills and mountains; there's the honking of wild geese as the wedge-shaped flocks fly to the South; killdeers call overhead, crickets sing; chestnuts tumble themselves down among fallen leaves, rolling gayly out of their burrs into warm sunshine.

Garden-minded folks, pattering about among flower beds in an all-enveloping mist, or making over a rock garden with the sun hot upon

both rocks and bended backs, may well pause to enjoy the autumn colors that so satisfy and charm.

October means one thing to one person, something else to a neighbor or a distant friend; for Indian summer, be it East or West, ever brings its memories, its promises, varied as the moods of each wistful, wind-blown, browning day.

It seems to me that each of us should take hours, now and then, away from home-walls, even from garden paths, and get out into woods and hills and to dells where brooks talk on their way. Especially should we wander now that October is here; for winter is on the way. And this month is so very rich in Nature's gifts.

Of course, there are a hundred things we want to do in the garden; for now begins planting time in very earnest. Most of us think largely in terms of bulbs these days; does anyone ever have enough of these delightful harbingers of late winter and

spring—even summer and fall-blooming bulbous plants

First, before we consider plans for next season's bloom, let's check up on what is in the garden now in the way of fall-blooming plants. Do we need to add perennials?

Dividing clumps of all but the latest bloomers and resetting where needed, we can decide what we must have for another fall. I'm very much interested in the tall hardy asters which we call michaelmas daisies. There are new ones available to add to the older varieties. It's interesting to remember that, with a few exceptions, these hardy asters are all natives of North America, though it's in Europe that they have been most appreciated and hybridized. Probably the best blue in cultivation is the blue gem. Climax, excellent as a cut flower—showy—is blooming, is called St. Erwin. Japanese and Alpine hardy asters are indispensable for rock gardens.—October Western Homes and Gardens.