THE IONE INDEPENDENT

Published Every Friday by
J. V. HEAD, Editor-Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION:

One year.... ....$1.50
Six months ... .75
Three months 50

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Ione, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879

Friday, Oct. 24, 1924

VOTERS ADVISED ON CANDIDATES' STATUS

Voters at the coming election, the Republican State Central committee points out, should not be confused by the grouping of names of three candidates for justices of the supreme court, Judge H. H. Belt, Judge Percy R. Kelly and Judge O. P. Coshow, on the ballot. The first two are republicans but because of the fact that the vacancy Judge Kelly seeks occured too late for him to file as a republican, he was compelled to have his name placed on the ballot as an independent.

As the names of the three candidates are grouped, it may be the mistaken idea of voters they are seeking the same two vacancies on the supreme court bench. This is not the fact. Judge Belt and Judge Coshow are candidates for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lawrence T. Harris of Eugene, while Judge Kelly seeks the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge John McCourt.

The state committee points out that no non-partisan issue is involved in this election. There are two vacancies in the supreme court to be filled, caused by retirement and death of two republicans. There are two republican candidates, Judge Belt and Judge Kelly, running for these places, while Judge Coshow, a democrat, is running against Judge Belt for the vacancy caused by the Judge Harris retirement.

Both these republican candidates, it is urged, are well qualified for the positions they seek and deserve the votes of all republicans and, indeed, of all good citizens of whatever party.

LAFOLLETTE FAILS U. S. IN SUGAR CRISIS

Portland, Or.—(Special).—Senator La Follette now is saying a good deal about the public being defrauded through the tariff on sugar. But as a member of the senate when the sugar tariff was up for adoption, he had not a single word to say about rates on sugar. As a matter of fact there were five roll calls on the sugar tariff in the senate and La Follette did not vote on a single one of them.

Why did La Follette wait until a presidential campaign was on before denouncing the sugar tariff? Why did he not only denounce it but vote against it when he had the chance? Was it by any chance because Spreckles, the sugar baron of California, is his staunch supporter in this campaign that he would not vote against his interests?

La Follette's failure then to do battle for what he now claims was right may well give his supporters pause in pinning their faith to La Follette for any other economic relief.

DAWES HAS SCHEME TO HELP FARMERS

Impartial Commission Held the Chief Reliance for Soil Problems.

Portland, Or.—(Special).—Common sense will solve the problems of the American farmer, just as it has opened the way for rehabilitation of Europe, according to Charles G. Dawes, republican vice-presidential candidate, in a recent speech.

General Dawes would apply the remedy of common-sense in much the same way it was administered in the European situation. He urged a commission, non-political, competent and strictly non-partisan in its makeup.

He said the situation in agriculture is now comparable to the dilemma in which European industry found itself and with which the reparations commission had to grapple, after five years of futile bickering and with Europe on the brink of chaos.

John W. Davis, head of the democratic ticket, has sniffed at the Dawes agricultural scheme and referred slightingly to "moth balls" in connection with it. But this was as nothing compared to what critics said of an expert commission to untangle European affairs. One prominent man said the plan was like prescribing a pill to cure an earthquake.

But General Dawes was equal to that sneer and said he had always held the opinion that common sense is a universal remedy, whether given in the form of a pill or taken as a steady diet.

The commission the President is about to appoint, it was admitted, would meet with many difficult situations and in order to get results worth while, it would have to be divorced absolutely from politics, it was said. General Dawes held it an economic problem and not a political question at all.

He pointed out the disparity in earning capacity of agricultural and industrial portions of the population and touched specifically upon the situation not only of the beef, wheat, fruit and cotton growers but of the whole body of farmers throughout the nation.

"The idea of an economic, non-partisan and impartial commission, which the president has announced he will appoint to suggest a plan for legislative and other relief," he said, "is to have the subject impartially and competently considered from all standpoints.

"There is at present no concensus of either economic, agricultural or political opinion behind any specific remedy. It has not been possible to secure, for any proposed plan of relief, endorsement of all the leading agricultural organizations.

"The commission plan is the only one, as I see it, by which this great agricultural problem of the nation can receive a common-sense consideration, free from political poison.

"The experts' plan in Europe was accepted because settled public opinion demanded its acceptance and any government which had opposed its acceptance would have been overthrown by public opinion.

"There come crises so great in national affairs that by common consent there is a turning away from political quack doctors. It seems to me that such a crisis is confronted in the agricultural situation."

WISCONSIN LABOR WORKS LONG HOURS

LaFollette Has Not Helped Working Man in State He Controls.

Portland, Or.—(Special.)—Labor that is following LaFollette had better look to performance of the LaFollette program elsewhere rather than rely upon the promises of what the plan offers labor, according to a statement issued by Chairman I. L. Patterson of the Republican State Central committee here. He said a study of the way the LaFollette program has worked out in Wisconsin will prove a bitter disappointment to labor.

One would suppose, he said, that in Wisconsin, where LaFollette and his policies have been enthroned without interruption for a quarter of a century, the status of the laboring man would be ideal. If not entirely perfect, it would be assumed conditions there would certainly be far better than in any other state of the union.

As a matter of fact, the contrary is the truth. An examination of official wage statistics shows that wages in Wisconsin fall far below the average wage level of the country as a whole.

The manufacturing section United States census of 1919 shows that the average monthly wage in the manufacturing industries of the country was, $96.50. The same report shows the average wage in Wisconsin was only $91.69. When ranked with other states, Wisconsin stands 29th in its average wages.

Later studies of wage scales show that the situation still obtains. The average weekly wage paid in Wisconsin in all industries in June, 1924, as stated in the report of the Wisconsin industrial commission, was $23.93.

Strange to say, while wages elsewhere have risen, they have declined in Wisconsin in the past four years, the average wage in July, 1920, being $27.73, in comparison with the above figure for this year. Yet the LaFollette group has been in undisputed control in Wisconsin during these four years.

Hours of labor in Wisconsin are long. In the country as a whole, 48.6 per cent of wage-earners in the manufacturing industries work 48 hours or less a week, according to the U. S. census of 1919. In Wisconsin, however, only 31.3 per cent of the workers in the manufacturing industries enjoy a 48-hour week, or an eight-hour day. Among the states, Wisconsin takes the humble rank of 39th in the percentage of its industrial workers who enjoy a 48-hour week or one of less hours.

Obviously, then, the political economy of the LaFollette regime in Wisconsin has not made the lot of the wage-earner any happier than in the rest of the nation. Indeed, it is less advantageous than that of the worker in most of the states, viewed from the double standard of hours and wages.

If LaFollette, with a free hand for his policies for 25 years in his own state, has been unable to help the working man there even so much as to place him as well off as the average working man throughout the country, how idle it is for the working man in Oregon to expect any benefit for himself by voting for LaFollette.

Public Debt Reduced.

The public debt has been cut down more than $3,000,000,000 since 1921. This means an annual saving of more than $135,000,000 in interest alone. Taxation has been reduced by the closing Republican administration $1,250,000,000 annually, or more than 50 per cent in three years. During the present fiscal year, tax receipts will show a saving to the people of approximately $6,000,000 a day, compared with 1921.

Notice of School Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the legal voters of School District No. 35 of Morrow County, State of Oregon, that a SCHOOL MEETING of said district will be held at Ione School House, on the 8th day of November, 1924, at 1:30 o,clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 30th, 1924, and ending June 30th, 1925, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Personal Service.	No.	Salary per year	Total	
1. Superintendent	1	$2350.00	$2350.00	
3. Teachers	1	1440.00	1440.00	
	1	1260.00	1260.00	
	1	1260.00	1260.00	
	1	1800.00	1800.00	
	1	1260.00	1260.00	
	1	1170.00	1170.00	
	1	1260.00	1260.00	
4. Janitors	1	700.00	700.00	
5. Clerk	1	75.00	75.00	
6. Stenographer	1	25.00	25.00	
Total				$12600.00
Material and Supplies				
1. Furniture (desks, stoves, curtains, etc.)			$500.00	
2. Supplies (chalk, erasers, etc.)			200.00	
3. Library books			100.00	
5. Playground equipment			150.00	
6. Janitor's supplies			50.00	
7. Fuel			400.00	
8. Light			75.00	
9. Water			25.00	
10. Postage and stationery			100.00	
Total				$1600.00
Maintenance and Repairs				
Building and grounds			$200.00	
Total				$200.00
Indebtedness:				
1. Bonded and interest thereon			$2400.00	
2. Warrant, and interest thereon			300.00	
Total				$2700.00
Transportation of Pupils:			$1885.50	
Total				$1885.50

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The INDEPENDENT, $1.50 a Year.