

This is the Difference

Ten percent of the farms of Oregon have electric service, all from regulated utilities.

Less than three percent of the farms of Ontario, Canada, enjoy the benefits of such service.

In Oregon the regulated utilities are extending their lines as fast as business conditions reasonably permit. Gradually but steadily that service to rural communities is increasing.

Ontario, served in part by the provincial government, serves the centers of population.

Government operation means political operation.

Political operation is after the votes.

The Housewives Council "Water and Power" Amendment gives an inexperienced board absolute authority to spend fifty three million dollars from the sale of bonds, for which all property in the state would be mortgaged. The farmer-taxpayer helps to guarantee the debt, but the Ontario experiment shows who gets the service.

Don't Mortgage Your Property to Politics.

Vote 337 X No!

Paid Adv. by Oregon Public Utility Committee-Opposed to the Housewives' Council "Water and Power" Bonding Amendment—424 Pacific Building Portland, Oregon.

THE STATIONARY BOUQUET

By Doris Gansel

Sophomore, Ione High School

"Say, niggah whose gwine to get dat bouquet peepin' up avah de fence?" said Rastus.

"If ah' aint mistaken bo, dat guy is me," replied Anthracite.

And so the trouble commenced.

Rastus was a short, stout, malicious sort of a colored boy who reminded you of a strutting rooster when he was among his crowd. He was like the saying, "dauntless in love, and fearless in war."

His companion was Anthracite who was called, "Anty" for short. Anty was as opposite from Rastus as black is from white. He also ran opposition against Rastus when they both tried to court Rachel at once. Anty was gangly, quite humorous and always wore a faded straw hat which perched abruptly on his left ear.

So it happened one day as the two were strolling down the boardwalks of Sapville, they came into view of a lovely bouquet of flowers. The flowers seemed to be growing on the opposite side of a fairly high fence and were bobbing and swaying as a little breeze caught them.

"I see tellin' you Anty, dat bouquet goes to Rachel an' ah don' mean maybe."

"Yez, said Anty, about de time you see grabs dem flowers you done get a punch in de orbs. I see don' mean to start an you wait till ah catches up wid you. Den we's gonna see whose de lucky pelt," said Rastus.

"Alright, said Anty, you see jes watch mah' dust."

"One, two, three, go," yelled Rastus.

By the time Rastus had collected his number tens he noticed that Anty was already fishing for the bouquet which had disappeared beyond his hasty reach.

Rastus came running up to the fence where Anty stood dangling for the vanished treasure.

"Don' look like ah'm gwine to get de nose gay; she done disappear," said Anty.

Just then the bouquet appeared and both niggers made a grab for it. As they did they heard a terrified screech, for up came a beautiful bouquet, a black hat, a peroxide wig and a couple dozen hair-pins, and over the fence appeared the distorted face of a bald-headed woman.

"De lawd preserve us," yelled Rastus, "Hell have no fury like a woman scorned."

Rosa: How do you like your new electric washer, Sanky?

Sanky: Oh, not so good. Every time I start to get into it the darn thing knocks me off my feet.

Guard Against Fire

More than 15,000 lives are lost annually by fire in the United States, the statisticians declare. At least that number of persons are seriously injured. It has been estimated that 65 per cent of these fires occur in homes, and the greatest percentage of the victims are women and children.

The majority of fires could be prevented in their incipency if proper methods of extinguishing them were at hand. There is a growing need for every household to be equipped with some form of fire extinguishers. There should be one at hand on each floor. While the fire department is rushing to the scene there are always a few minutes in which the occupants can do something to put out the blaze.

STOLEN MELODIES

Irving Berlin, at a dinner party in New York, listened in silence to a number of harsh criticisms on the music of Blank, a popular composer.

"Well, Mr. Berlin, what do you think of Blank?" a woman asked.

"I think it's rather unwise to make fun of Blank's compositions," said Mr. Berlin, "for you never know who composed them."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Hard Day

"Well, sweetie, how has my little bride been all day?" asked Younghusband on his return from his office.

"Oh, George!" cried his wife, breaking into tears. "A salesman came here and called me his dear madam and I called a police officer and now I have to go to court Wednesday!"—American Legion Weekly.

A MATTER OF COURSE



She—I wouldn't marry the finest man living.

He—Then, as a matter of course, that gives me a chance.

A Portrait

He's a chap with too much money. One of 'em, wasteful life. He's no hero to his valet. He's a zero to his wife.

Cause Enough

"So you've quarreled with Charley Brown. What was the cause, if I may ask?"

"He proposed to me again last night."

"Where was the harm in that?"

"Well, I had accepted him the night before."

Next

Maxwell—I hear you have been operated on again.

Manders—Yes.

"How many times does that make?"

"Four. They're going to put a swinging door on next time."

Remarriageable

"Has Mr. Nextdore any marriageable daughters?"

"Not just now, but he expects to have in a couple of weeks; there seems to be no doubt about their getting their divorces."

LOUD



"What do you think of my suit?"

"I can't say that it listens well."

Old Rhyme Dusted Off

Willie to the circus went. He thought it was immense. His little heart went pit-a-pat. The excitement was in tents.

SUZZALLO IS FORCED OUT OF UNIVERSITY

Washington Board of Regents Demand President's Resignation.

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. Henry Suzzallo, 11 years president of the University of Washington, was put out of office Tuesday, the loser in a fight of two years' duration between supporters of Suzzallo's educational program and Governor Roland H. Hartley.

On the heels of this development came word of the resignation of the only two University of Washington regents not appointees of Governor Hartley. They are Mrs. Ruth Karr McKee of Vancouver, and John T. Hefernan of Seattle.

Regents of the university, a majority of whom are appointees of the governor, Monday night requested Suzzallo's resignation, effective Tuesday.

He declined to quit after protesting that no reasons had been given for his dismissal and that he had no hearing. The regents then gave him a leave of absence and appointed David Thomson, dean of the college of liberal arts and dean of faculties, as acting president.

Students of the university were indignant at their leader's removal. Four thousand out of the school's 6500 enrollment held a torchlight procession through the campus, chanting "Strike, strike, strike." They gathered in front of Suzzallo's campus home, where he asked them to refrain from demonstrations and return to their classes.

Following their action the regents gave out the following statement:

"The majority of the board of regents, having an increasing conviction that politics should have far less prominence in the president's office of the university, and therefore in its best interests, while fully appreciating the services and standing of Dr. Suzzallo as an educator and administrator, feel called upon to ask his resignation. Affairs of the university will be managed by Dean Thomson until a new president is selected."

EIGHT STATES WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Chicago.—Voters in eight states, at the November election, will have an opportunity to pass upon prohibition. The states are California, Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York and Wisconsin.

In New York, Illinois and Wisconsin the referendum is on the question of asking congress to amend the Volstead act.

The question in California is whether to repeal the Wright act, the state enforcement law, adopted by the people at a referendum in 1922.

In Colorado the question will be submitted as a proposal to amend a section of the state constitution enabling the legislature to provide for manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, such amendment to be inoperative as long as in conflict with the laws of the United States.

The Missouri vote will be on the question of repealing the state enforcement laws passed in 1923.

The Montana proposition is on the question of repealing all state laws relating to liquor control, except the law forbidding sale of liquor to minors.

The Nevada referendum is in the form of a memorial to congress to submit the 18th amendment again to the states.

LIQUOR CONVICTIONS GROW

Oregon and Washington Figures Show Violations Increasing.

Washington, D. C.—Convictions of prohibition violators in the federal district court for Oregon jumped from 172 in the fiscal year 1925 to 278 in 1926, according to returns received at the department of justice.

The Oregon district court also imposed fines aggregating \$83,895 upon convicted violators, and "padlocked" six places in which liquor had been sold by issuance of permanent injunctions against them.

Federal convictions of persons accused under the dry law increased from 427 to 794 in western Washington during 1926, with sentences aggregating 167 years and fines totaling \$219,024. In eastern Washington convictions dropped from 137 to 110. Sentences aggregated 31 years and fines \$33,523.

Democrats Pick Woman for Congress Boise, Idaho.—The democratic state central committee named Mrs. Mary George Gray, Halley, as the party's congressional candidate in the second district, taking the place of C. Ben Ross, Pocastello, who resigned.

Columbus Day Not Legal Holiday Portland, Ore.—Frank C. Bramwell, state superintendent of banks, has received opinion from the attorney general that October 13, Columbus day, is not a legal holiday in Oregon, contrary to general belief.

BUYING POWER OF FARMER SLUMPS

Whole Price Level Drops, But Farm Products Fall Farthest.

Washington, D. C.—The fall in price of cotton, wheat and fruits, the department of agriculture announced, has brought the general index of purchasing power of farm products down from 93 in August, 1925, to 82 this August, the lowest point reached in 26 months.

While the whole price level has been falling, the department said in its October report, farm products have fallen faster.

Of the four chief money crops, cotton, wheat and fruits were described as large enough to "depress prices somewhat."

"Potatoes, on the other hand," the department said, "are neither a large acreage nor have early diggings turned out very good yields, so that prices remain relatively strong."

The report added that the total acreage of 21 cultivated crops was about 2 per cent above that harvested last year.

Unofficial monthly crop summaries indicate that the total yield of corn will be about 2,734,000,000 bushels and that the crop condition is around 74.5 per cent. These figures, which are based on returns made immediately prior to and immediately following the frost, were interpreted as meaning that the crop outlook has improved, and that the amount of soft or unkeepable corn will represent only a small percentage of the total crop.

WORLD COURT AGAIN ABSORBS CAPITAL

Washington, D. C.—American adhesion to the World Court of permanent justice bobbed up again as a subject of discussion in the nation's capital.

While President Coolidge knows of no movement for withdrawal of the United States proposal to join the court, Representative Theodore Burton, republican, of Ohio, who returned from the sessions of the inter-parliamentary union at Geneva, informed the chief executive that European nations are just as likely to accept the senate reservations as the senate is to change those conditions.

Meanwhile Senator Claude Swanson, democrat, Virginia, who drafted the reservations, returned from Europe with doubts as to the success of the disarmament conference in Geneva or of payment of the French war debt to the United States under the terms of the Mellon-Brenger agreement.

President Coolidge was pictured as regretting that the recent Geneva advisory conference did not approve outright acceptance of the American conditions. Representative Burton informed him that an impression prevailed in Europe that the United States already had been granted too many concessions and that American membership conditions should be more acceptable to European powers.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IS GOAL

Program Definitely Announced by American Federation Council

Detroit.—The five-day week for all workers came to the fore as a definite goal of the American Federation of Labor program in the final meeting of the executive council of the federation preliminary to the 46th annual convention, which opened here Monday.

President William Green and his cabinet, composed of international officers of affiliated unions, agreed upon the five-day 40-hour week as the cardinal point in the advancement program of organized labor and determined to recommend the policy to all affiliated organizations as a basis of negotiation for contract renewals and employers. "The 40-hour week is inevitable in American labor," Mr. Green said in a public statement after the meeting, "for the simple reason that it is economically sound and profitable. It is profitable for the worker, and for the employer and has been tremendously successful in numerous crafts in which it is already partially effective."

Queen Marie Gets \$25,000 Film Offer

Hollywood, Cal.—Queen Marie of Rumania, who will visit the United States this month, was offered a contribution of \$25,000 for the relief of the needy children of her kingdom if she will appear one day in the role of a queen in the film now being made here by Edwin Carowe from Count Leo Tolstol's book "Resurrection."

British Rum Agreement in Effect

Washington, D. C.—The new rum-smuggling agreement with Great Britain, negotiated at the time of Assistant Secretary Andrews' visit to London last summer, has been declared effective as of September 29.