

I.P.

The Progress of the State

IN following the census reports issued from Washington, you have noticed the big increase in population throughout Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon. This increase in population is the main reason why the Idaho Power Company must continue to build more power plants, extend transmission and distributing lines, and provide more equipment from year to year.

These new people coming into this territory are demanding electric power to light their homes, to irrigate their farms, to operate their industries. And if this country is to develop as it should, their demands must be cared for.

Old Industries Require More Power

OLD industries are growing, manufacturing plants are springing up, extensive areas of farming land are being opened. But without an ample supply of electric power, this development must be halted.

At the present time, new customers are being added to the Idaho Power Company's lines at the rate of between four and five thousand a year. To take care of these new customers and the increased demands of old power users requires from 8,000 to 10,000 additional horse power each year.

Present System Taxed Almost to Capacity

THIS year, a new 6,000 kilowatt unit plant was built at Thousand Springs to bear the burden of the increased load. In spite of this, there have been times during the past summer when the demand for electric current almost equalled the full generating capacity of our system. This means that additional power plant capacity must be built, additional lines must be installed, and substations must be enlarged, before we can take on any appreciable amount of new business.

New Development Requires Money

AND new development requires money. In fact an expenditure of between three-quarters of a million and two million dollars is required to take care of the normal growth in the demand for power in our territory each year. The expenditures required to provide power for new irrigation business alone during 1920 and 1921 are in excess of one and three-quarter million dollars.

In order to get this money we must go out and borrow it in the open market. As the State Law does not allow the Utilities to charge their customers for their service rates which will provide the money required to pay for the construction of new power plants, transmission lines, etc., but our annual income must be sufficient to pay a rate of interest on our investment which will induce investors to put their money into our hands to be used for the new construction required to handle the constant growth in business.

Our Present Difficulty

NOW this is the situation at present. As we have shown before, our present rates provide a very small return on the money represented by the Common Stock of our Company. While this condition exists, capital cannot be secured on favorable terms for development, and thus the progress of the territory may be halted for want of power facilities.

We have been asked why it is that we can continue to pay annually 7 per cent on our Preferred Stock when we are earning such a small amount of money. We have only \$1,250,000 of preferred stock outstanding and this stock receives its full 7 per cent each year before any return can be paid on the Common Stock. Consequently our Preferred Stockholders can be assured of their return regularly even when the money represented by the Common Stock earns and receives a very small return.

The next advertisement will show more fully why an increase in rates is necessary before investors will lend us money to carry on the work of development which the progress of this territory demands.

Idaho Power Company

TOO "SANCTIFIED" FOR HER

Aunt Lizzie's Reasons for Leaving Her Spouse, and Why She Was Not Grieving.

Aunt Lizzie, comfortably fat, a widow, and nearing middle age, met her fate in the person of a prosperous negro who owned a plantation and a good home. Her white friends thought she had done unusually well, and were glad. A few short months after the wedding ceremony, however, she came to see a family she had had once cooked for, and when a young member of the group asked about her wealthy spouse, she said: "Law, chile, I done left that nigger. Him and me didn't get along a-tal." Surprised, the girl asked: "What on earth was the matter, Aunt Lizzie? I thought you married a fine man with plenty of money." "Had plenty of money, all right," she replied. "Warn't but one thing wrong with him—he was sanctified. You know, one of dese here holiness men. Us hadn't been married no time befo' he told me I warn't as good as him. Said I was onregerate. Den he stopped me fum drinking coffee, wouldn't let me wear my weddin' clothes, and said he'd quit me if I ever went near one of dese picture shows. And you know, honey, I loves my coffee, my clothes, and when I comes to town my picture shows. So I up and quits him." "You don't look sad about it," the girl said. "Ain't sad, honey; ain't sad. I got me a lawyer and tuk half dat nigger's plantation 'way fum him. Guess he wished when I done dat he hadn't been so sanctified."

RASMUSSEN TO STUDY ESKIMO

Danish Explorer's Ambition Is Said to Be to Make Thorough Study of the Northern Race.

The remarkable studies carried out by the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, among the Greenland Eskimos are described by W. E. Ekblaw in the Geographical Review. Rasmussen, who is part Eskimo himself, was born and trained in languages and ethnology at the University of Copenhagen.

It is his ambition to make a thorough study of the whole Eskimo race, from eastern Greenland to Siberia, and he has already visited every Eskimo settlement in Greenland. It is said that he knows every Greenland Eskimo personally. Mr. Ekblaw believes it safe to say that no one else has ever come into such direct contact with a whole people as he has.

Late in 1919 he returned from a visit to Ammassalik, on the east coast. He was surprised to find that the east Greenland Eskimos preserve many of the customs of the central Eskimos, who still inhabit the ancestral home of the race about Hudson bay. He found that they are more closely related to the central Eskimos than are any of the other tribes of the entire Greenland coast, and that only recently have they been affected by contrast with the Greenland west coast culture. —Scientific American.

Oldest Living Artist.

Abington, Mass., claims the oldest living artist in New England. She is Mrs. Mary Dillah Porter, who is now 92 years old. While holding a position high in standing among painters, the woman, peculiarly, did not take up painting until she was more than 50 years old.

At that time, happening to be in Maine on a visit, she became acquainted with a woman who gave lessons. She at once took up the art and immediately made great progress. In fact, in a comparatively short time she was giving lessons herself. In her home there are numerous excellent pictures, and during the last five years she has painted five pictures, considered a good number under the existing conditions which include shortage of materials.

Mrs. Porter was born in Cornwallis, N. S., coming to Abington at the age of 26 years. She is the mother of six children, and at present lives with her son, Lysander, and two grandchildren. —Boston Post.

Both Treated Alike.

At the local servants' club there were one or two who were trying to preach bolshevism and the removal of class distinction both in society and on the railway and lots of other nice things.

But they found a strong opponent in a chauffeur who drove the local laundry lady on her Monday round of visits.

"No such thing as stuck-upplishness about her," the loyal servitor insisted. "Well, but don't she order you about?" demanded the disciples of freedom.

"Of course she does," he replied. "but she bows at me just the same as what she does her husband. She don't make no difference between me an' him, even!" —Answers, London.

Egg-Hatching Periods.

Birds such as the catbird and other perching species, which have altricial young needing care in the nest for some time, do not incubate their eggs as long as those like the shorebirds and ducks which have precocial young, says the American Forestry Magazine. The eggs of most common small birds require incubation for from ten days to two weeks. Those of the fowl-like birds such as the ruffed grouse about three weeks, those of the ducks about four weeks, and the eggs of the emu, a large ostrich-like bird of Australia, must be incubated for about ten weeks.

How Much Feed Do You Waste

Hay should not be wasted. Yet if it is fed properly to your stock a good deal is thrown about, trampled under foot, and made unfit for eating.

Make Good Feed Racks

—And save every pound of hay for your stock. haven't a good design for for feed rack that keeps in good condition, that allows your animals to get to come to us and we will give you some suggestions.

Good feed racks are inexpensive—when the right ones are used. Tell us how many head of stock you feed and we'll tell you how much lumber it will cost.

You may always depend on Boise Payette for you the best figures obtainable. And the right sort of Materials. Come to us.

Boise Payette Lumber Company

F. A. GALLEGLY, Sales Manager, Nyssa, Ore.

Don't Blame Your Eyes--

LOOK TO THE PROPER ILLUMINATION OF YOUR HOME

When you have to frequently stop reading and rest your eyes, it may not indicate the need for glasses. Very likely it is the kind of illumination under which you force your eyes to work.

Correct Illumination is the QUALITY Light--

NOT the QUANTITY

The most perfect light is the shady side of a tree on a sunny afternoon. You can come to that in your home by using the right kind and kind of electric lamp globes.

What is right depends upon the size of the room, the purpose for which you use it, the color of the walls, the height of the ceiling and the voltage of the current which supplies your home. Every socket should be filled NOW, with a globe that will give the right kind of illumination.

Come to us, tell us about your rooms, the color of your walls, and so forth--our lighting experts will prescribe the lamps which will give you with the best, most economical, most perfect illumination. See us today--prepare for winter evenings.

Electric Shop

Idaho Power Company

Nyssa Garage

for quick service.

Where only first class machinists do the work and service.

One of the best Equipment Shops in Eastern Oregon

BROWNING & PROPRIETORS

NDERTA

L. Peterson

CENSED EMB and GENERAL DIR

Modern Chapel and Car at your se

NTARIO FUR COMPANY

FORDS

POWER ON THE

The Fordson Tractor needs no every part of the United States and of the earth over 100,000 Fordson glad to tell you what they know about

They don't care particularly built by the biggest builders of automobiles in the world except that the years from now if they want a car will still be in business.

Then last, but very important, that there's a Fordson dealer with everybody in the United States.

Ask a Fordson

Ford Garage

ONTARIO Dealer

Fresh Oysters for Thanksgiving

Shop will be closed all day

Nyssa Meat Market

ANDERSON & BURR

I am able to handle

TIRES & T

I GUARANTEE MY

NYSSA TIRE

Come to the

THE CITY

C. W. de Boer, Proprietor Successor to H. D. Ho

QUICK SERVICE REASONABLE CH

PHONE 18 F 3

We Haul Anything LEAVE ORDERS AT NYSSA HAR