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Just received—Another shipment of umbrellas, in all of the pretty colors and styles. These umbrellas must be seen to be appreciated. The prices range from \$1.25 to \$7.45

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A large assortment of Japanese crepes for that house dress or apron that you are planning on; in all the wanted colors; 33 inches wide, the yard 30c

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Just Received—A shipment of men's shoes. These shoes must be seen to know their value. One lot of men's shoes, double or single sole, for rainy weather; one lot men's shoes, black kid, cushion soles; one lot men's shoes, tan bal calf.

Vote 314 X YES

and Have

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OPEN to All
GOOD enough for All
ATTENDED by All

All for the Public School and
the Public School for All

One Flag! One School! One Language!

P. S. MALCOLM, 33*,
Inspector-General in Oregon,
Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.
(Paid Advertisement)

AFTER EVERY MEAL

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It's a DOUBLE treat
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Jacket over Peppermint gum

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Sugar jacket just "melts in your mouth," then you get the delectable gum center.

And with Wrigley's three old standbys also affording friendly aid to teeth, throat, breath, appetite and digestion.

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Wrigley's SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT FLAVOR

Wrigley's JUICY FRUIT THE FAVOR LASTS

Wrigley's DOUBLE MINT THE FAVOR LASTS

AFTER EVERY MEAL

C30

SCHOOL BILL SAVIOR OR DESTROYER OF THE STATE

(Concluded from first page.)

made Sunday night by Dudley G. Wooten, executive secretary of the Catholic Civic Rights association, of Portland, who was introduced by Rev. E. V. O'Hara, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, Eugene.

Speakers who have before spoken in opposition to the proposed amendment, all of whom have been Protestants, have emphasized the injustice to the Catholics. The two speakers Sunday night, both of whom are prominent in Catholic activities, made almost no reference to Catholicism and did not characterize the proposed amendment as a slap at Catholicism.

Reverend O'Hara stated that he is himself a product of the public school, that he has all his life been active in promoting the welfare of the public schools and that as a Catholic priest and an American citizen he believed that injury to the public schools would be a calamity. "I stood with the boys in the Argonne," he said, "and I challenge anyone to question my Americanism." The American flag hung on the wall behind the speaker's table.

Reverend O'Hara explained in detail how private schools were originally instituted by the several denominations both in nation and state, because there were no public schools. "To do away now," he said, "with the private parochial school would be a blow to the memory of the pioneers. If it is unpractical to send children to private schools up to the eighth grade, why is it not more unpractical to send them to private schools where higher learning is given. The next step will be to do away with the church colleges.

"The Sunday schools are inadequate to give religious training. In the state of Oregon 60,000 children are not in the Sunday schools. Denominational religious training can not be given in the public schools. Our Catholic schools teach the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount and that's about all they do teach except the regular course of study set down by the state, and there is not a denominational school in the state that uses any language except the English. We invite the most rigid inspection of the denominational schools. We are willing to abide by the law and will welcome any amendments to the existing law that will further insure denominational schools teaching exactly the things that the public schools are required to teach. If our schools are not up to standard, it is not our fault, it is the fault of non-enforcement of the law which already is on the statute books."

Mr. Wooten stated that never was a more important piece of legislation before the people of Oregon for their action "and never," he said, "has there been more misrepresentation about a proposed law born of religious bigotry, a proposed law appealing to the worst passions of the mind and heart.

"This proposed law violates liberty of conscience and the right of parent over the child. No law which acts unjustly can ever be enforced.

"It is up to the affirmative to prove the justice of its contention and nowhere have I seen a sane argument in favor of this proposed amendment.

"The public schools are not in danger. Everyone is in favor of public schools and of taxation for their support. The proponents of this measure have cunningly tried to give a different idea and have assumed things that do not exist. Catholics would be fools if they did not favor and support the public schools, for 75 per cent of their children must be educated in them and 90 per cent of all the children of the state are educated in the public schools and always will be."

Mr. Wooten several times paid his compliments to P. S. Malcolm, sovereign grand inspector general of Scottish Rite Masons of this jurisdiction, whom he said was the real instigator "of this move that would wipe every vestige of religion from our training. I don't know if he would substitute some form of state religion and take us back to the dark ages. He got this idea after a visit to Europe the past year, where he mingled with the angels of sovietism and bolshevism.

We are the greatest of democracies, but universal suffrage without universal intelligence would be the worst thing possible. In opposing this measure we are protecting the public schools and saving the state from a burden of taxation, from a loss of immigration and from a loss through emigration.

"More than half the Masons of the state have repudiated this move to reduce all citizens to a dead level, this repudiation of religion. I have been introduced to five audiences in this state by thirty-three degree Masons. All religions and all private schools are fighting this proposed amendment but none of these would fight any amendment that would put more teeth into the present law for its enforcement.

"If you pass this amendment you will close every private school, every orphan school, every school for defectives in the state. You could not even send your children out of the state to a private school.

"You would disorganize the school system of the state and you would force the state into a mess of litigation for, believe me, there will be litigation. There is not a court in the United States that will not declare such a law unconstitutional under every principle of American government. In addition you will saddle the state with a tax burden of four millions of dollars for new school houses and an added annual tax burden of a million dollars.

"This is the beginning of what is intended to be a world-wide move. It has been defeated in Michigan and Oklahoma. Beat it here and it will not be attempted anywhere else."

Olcott Didn't Come.

Governor Ben W. Olcott, who was to have spoken here yesterday, was unable to keep the date because of the press of other engagements and it seems that Cottage Grove is not to be visited during the campaign by a gubernatorial candidate.

The Man and The Issue

HOW YOUR TAXES CAN BE REDUCED

When I am governor I promise to advocate and demand economy in every department of state government, so that taxes will be reduced to the lowest possible point consistent with good government. To this end I will use the veto unsparingly.

One great difficulty today is that one-half the property of Oregon is exempt from taxation, the timber in the forest reserves being a conspicuous example. The only income from the reserves is the rentals from stockmen for grazing, of which 65 per cent goes into the federal treasury. I hold that, since no tax is derived from this vast body of timber, all the rentals from grazing privileges in the forest reserves should go into the treasury of Oregon to compensate for the vast body of taxable property held by the federal government out of taxation. As governor I would use the prestige of the office in a movement with other governors and delegations in congress to bring this about. This change would produce about \$350,000 a year new revenue, thereby lessening to that amount the burden on property now taxed.

FOR SEVERANCE TAX

Practically one-third of the standing timber in the state of Oregon is in the forest reserves and pays no tax. Under the present law, this timber will be cut off, leaving blackened stumps of untaxable property, and be shipped out of Oregon without paying a dollar of tax to the state. Not only is Oregon being made poorer by the removal of this timber, but the natural beauty and scenery of the state is being marred. A severance tax collected as this timber is cut and shipped would be a large source of revenue. A big body of such timber is now contracted by the federal government to people from distant states, and it will be removed without paying any tax unless a severance tax is at once imposed. As governor I would do all in my power to levy such a tax on all timber taken from the forest reserves.

While one-half of the property of Oregon is exempt from taxation, much of the other half is paying little or no tax because it is invested in shares of stock, bonds and property hidden away from the assessor. This leaves but a part of the taxable property to bear the entire cost of government. This property which bears the terrific burden consists of farms, cattle, horses, city buildings and homes.

DIRECT TAXES HIGH

In 1921 there was raised by direct taxation in this state \$9,493,105, an average of almost 9½ mills on the property taxed. This is the highest direct property tax levied in the United States for state purposes. It constitutes nearly one half of most of the farmers' taxes and in the city it often means one fourth of the entire tax.

In Minnesota in 1920 the direct property tax for state purposes was \$1,667,428, which is about one-sixth of what Oregon property owners were called upon to pay for state purposes, and yet the assessed value of taxable property in Minnesota is two and a half times that of Oregon. Minnesota raised the balance of her state revenue from indirect sources, viz.: A 5 per cent gross earnings tax from public service corporations and a 25 cents per ton tax upon iron mined in the state.

California in 1921 raised \$33,768,884 for state purposes. This money was all raised from indirect sources, viz.: From fees and from a gross earnings tax upon public service corporations. Farmers and property owners in California were not called upon to pay direct any of this \$33,768,884.

Wisconsin in 1921 raised by direct taxation only \$7,801,454 for state purposes and yet the assessed value of taxable property in Wisconsin is four times that of Oregon. The balance of her state expenses was raised by fees and by taxes on net incomes.

In Oregon we can relieve the property owners by collecting a large part of the cost of state government from similar sources, viz.: (1) a tax on net incomes; (2) a severance tax; (3) a tax on gross earnings of public service corporations. I favor such a program in this state under the guarantee that any tax derived from new sources shall not be used for increased expenditures, but to take some of the burden off those now bearing more than their just share of taxation.

The practices of public utilities became so intolerable that those utilities have to be regulated. A costly public service commission has to be maintained for that purpose. Since the commission has to be maintained for the regulation of the public service corporations, those corporations should themselves be required to pay the expenses of the commission, without burdening farmers, home owners, business and other enterprise with that expense. Such a plan would save the taxpayers approximately \$100,000 a year, and I favor it.

Oregon is, per capita, the heaviest bonded state in the Union. We are in the midst of a wild orgy of bond issues. The thought seems to be that we can go on issuing bonds regardless of a payday to come later. There is a possibility of having to levy a further property tax to meet accruing interest on these enormous bond issues. A halt should be called in the plastering over our state of these mortgages on the property and toil of ourselves and our children, and the state be returned to a policy of sound and stable finance. I stand pledged to such a policy.

FOR CONSOLIDATION

One of the first things I propose to do as governor will be to employ every power of the office to consolidate the boards, bureaus, commissions and committees that interfere with each other because there are so many of them. Their work overlaps and

duplicates. There are too many ornaments drawing salaries and fees for doing little or no work. Fewer boards, fewer officials and more work by these boards and officials is the crying need of the state of Oregon. I pledge myself to the work of correcting this conspicuous waste of the state's money.

FAVORS SIMPLIFIED GOVERNMENT

Other states have systematized and simplified government by applying to public business the same rules of efficiency and economy used in private business. It has not been done in Oregon because politicians, payroll functionaries and hangers-on have combined to obstruct the cutting away of salaries and sinecures. I stand pledged to a policy of simplified government economically administered.

We can dispense with many automobiles now operating at state expense. The use of state-owned automobiles by officers and state employees is subject to gross abuses, as every taxpayer knows, and this vicious practice must be abolished.

Every man on the state payroll should actually work and every man drawing a salary without earning it should be fired.

It is commonly reported and widely believed that too small a percentage of the money provided for highways goes into actual construction of roads. For example, Mr. Jay Bowerman was long on the payroll as adviser for the highway commission, when it is the business and duty of the attorney general to act as counsel for that body. This is waste of highway money. There is general dissatisfaction with the engineering and other overhead cost, which runs into very large amounts. Statements are broadly made that narrower roads in Oregon are costing more per mile than wider roads in some other states. There have been instances in which costly highways have had to be rebuilt within a year or two. Road building in Oregon has been a vast and expensive enterprise in which there should be no leaks or wastes. I have faith in the gentlemen serving as highway commissioners, but hold that there should be a very thorough investigation of the operations of the men and some of the contractors working under them, to the end that excesses may be lopped off, all leaks stopped and a dollar's worth of road be built for every dollar of public money spent.

Mr. Jay Bowerman is attorney for the state banking department in several cases now pending in the courts of Oregon. It is the business and the duty of the attorney general to act in that capacity. As governor and a member of the state banking board, I would insist that the attorney general and his deputies attend to the legal business of the state banking department.

When governor I shall be governor for everybody. I have promised nothing to anybody, and am free to use the appointing power without dictation. My administration will not be wholly a man's government, but a government of, by and for men and women.

FREE USE OF VETO

As governor I shall demand of the legislature that every appropriation bill shall be itemized and I shall veto every appropriation bill that is not so itemized. In addition to that, I shall veto every unnecessary, useless or questionable item in every appropriation bill passed by the legislature.

I shall exercise my prerogative to call to the attention of the legislature and suggest to it the enactment of such laws as will reduce the expenses of government to the minimum and equalize the burden of taxation, so that all property shall bear its just burden.

I can and will point the way for relief. I know the majority of the next legislature, coming from the tax-burdened people, will feel as I feel—that THERE MUST BE RELIEF. It is not a question of party politics, but a vital question of property rights, prosperity and the welfare and happiness of the people.

Voters of Oregon, the issue has crystallized around this theme of taxation. High taxes are bad advertising. High taxes are keeping newcomers and new capital out of the state and driving old settlers away. Business is being discouraged; progress is being halted. Taxation is the weight that is dragging us down.

TAXATION DOMINANT ISSUE

Our friends who are now in control of the state and legislature confess that they are helpless to supply a remedy. They are trying to confuse voters by injecting personalities and by throwing mud. They are making frantic appeals to party loyalty, thus proposing to leave the people with the same oppressive burdens of taxation piled on their backs. They are garbling my speeches, and putting words in my mouth that I never uttered. They are trying to divert me from my fight for lower taxes. They are in a sad plight because, under their administration, they have created a situation from which every taxpayer is crying aloud for release.

I refuse to budge one inch from this matter of taxation. It is the dominant issue. For more than 20 years I have talked and worked for lower taxes, and this will continue to be the first theme in my thoughts. Taxes can and must be equalized and reduced, and I have here pointed out some of the ways the thing can be done.

WALTER M. PIERCE

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