

OREGON CITY COURIER

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Official Paper for the Farmers Society of Equity of Clackamas Co M. J. BROWN, EDITOR

HOW TO REDUCE TAXES IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

By Alfred D. Cridge.

The small farmer and home owner in Clackamas county is getting just a little tired of high taxes that keep going higher.

There are different ways of reducing taxes; but in the final grind they all lead into one road, and that is exempting from taxation the home and the means of earning a livelihood.

It is true that the discovery made by the people of Houston, Texas, is one way of getting there. Texas has no state initiative.

The people of the different cities have their own assessors, and they also have the recall. From the example of Houston and with the power of the recall held in reserve pressure has been brought upon the assessors to inject common sense and the will of the people into the interpretation of the law, and so the home has been largely, when not entirely exempt, also the machinery of manufacturing establishment; and the stocks of goods, likewise, and improvements have been encouraged by sweeping exemptions upon all kinds of buildings. The result has been what all progressive students of economics have predicted must follow: increased population, development, business, investments, prosperity for all classes and reduced taxation upon all home owners, land users and people engaged in something useful and productive.

For this reason a measure is proposed by the Home-Tax Exemption League that will be a conservative, temperate, positive step in the direction of common sense in taxation. It is called the "Fifteen Hundred Dollar" Exemption Measure by many, but should be known as the "Home-Tax" Exemption Measure.

Its substance is expressed in the blackletter title that is printed on the head of the leaflets issued and upon the title page of the initiative petition. "Constitutional amendment to exempt from tax fifteen hundred dollars of every person's total assessment for his or her dwelling house, livestock, machinery, etc., used by him or her in making a home or earning a livelihood."

This measure would exempt part of about one-third of the assessed values of Clackamas county. Some say it would exempt half of that one-third. In actual fact it would not do so much, but it would greatly help the man with a small home in town or country. It would not exempt the skyscraper, the business block, the railroad depots and warehouses, the rolling stock, right of way or franchises of the railroads, the water-powers, the timber lands or a large amount of other properties. Assuming for the sake of argument that it would exempt one-third of the personal property and improvements from taxation we have one-sixth at the utmost possible amount exempted.

It does not require a mass of figures and whittled-fine calculations. Give the opposition the benefit of the doubt and go ahead. Since it will require the same amount of money to run the county if one-sixth is exempt it is easy to see that five dollars will pay the same amount of money to run the county. The average farmer in Clackamas county in 1910 paid on an assessment of about \$950 of improvements and personal property, part of which would be exempt by this proposed measure. From an average of 200 farmers taken at random from the assessment rolls for 1910 only 29 were assessed for more than \$17,500 such property. Counting these 29 at exemptions of the full amount and averaging them with the others of the 200 the exemptions would amount to about \$750 each.

Any farmer who has not exceeding five times more property, that would not be exempt, than property that would be exempt, would not pay any more taxes than he does now.

The average farmer in Clackamas county was assessed in 1910 for less than \$2,000 of which about \$800 was property this measure exempts, for less than \$2,000. Very few for \$5,000 or over. The actual working farmer has very little in improvements and personal property and his used land is assessed out of all reasonable proportion to the vacant speculative holdings along side. (The assessor will tell you he is COMPELLED to do this, but he is not.)

Applying the proposed measure to the figures for 1910 we find that C. E. Spence was assessed on \$1,800 of labor values on and in land for his place owned by him at that time. He would have escaped on all but \$300 of that amount. At a fifteen

mills levy he would have escaped to the amount of \$22.50.

He was assessed for land and other values that would not be exempt, \$1,700. A little figuring will show that with a one-sixth increase in the tax on the \$1,700 and an exemption of \$1,500 entirely, he would be \$182 ahead of the game, as compared to what he was. It would be safe to wager that he would not have donated the \$182 to any conscience fund that county court may have for receipts from farmers who think they do not pay enough taxes.

A farmer who has land assessed at more than five times the value of his improvements and personal property on and in under the same (buildings, livestock, implements, clearings, drains, etc.) has too much land. He needs neighbors, and if he is wise he will when this measure is enacted, proceed to accommodate those seeking to become his neighbors and to develop that land. He will have plenty of opportunities to do so, for such an exemption will bring to Oregon tens of thousands of people seeking homes where they can improve and beautify by being mulcted for the benefit of his tax dodging corporations and millionaires.

Take the case of George Hein, both with close to 210 acres. In 1910 he was assessed for \$4,970, of which he would obtain the full exemption under the present proposed measure, partly for buildings, and partly for the labor values represented in the clearings for 65 acres. He would be exempt 100 per cent on \$1,500 and increased 16 two-thirds on \$3,470.

The reason I do not figure upon the 1912 or 1913 assessments is because I have neither time nor money to hunt them up and work them out. The Clackamas county figures have been worked out by experts for 1910, and examples from them only show how the application of the principles of exempting \$1,500 of home and labor on farms will relieve all who actually work for a living—and some others.

There is work to be done, however, to get this measure on the ballot.

There are no rich men back of it. It is a measure endorsed by organizing labor and by getting agricultural giant, the Farmer's Society of Equity. There has been less than \$250 dollars paid in for printing, postage and traveling expenses. The work of obtaining names has so far been done for nothing, and less than nothing.

Everybody admits that it will carry, even its opponents.

Everybody says, "Oh it will be easy to get signatures!"

But only a few get any.

The workmen and farmers of Clackamas county can put this measure on the ballot themselves if they will take hold with a little earnestness and vim.

It will be from \$50 to \$500 in the pocket of every workingman in Oregon who works for a living.

If he is not a taxpayer direct (every workingman pays taxes indirectly on his food, clothing and shelter), it will aid him to obtain employment, and by making a demand for his labor, and the products of his labor—field or shop—put money in his pocket.

It is like offering \$50 gold slugs to the working masses of Oregon to let them place this measure on the ballot.

Yet, like every important and fundamental measure, a few have the work to do, the opposition of privilege to contend with and the thankless task of DOING it.

How many Clackamas county taxpayers think they pay too much?

Let each one of these put in one-tenth of his increased annual taxes in the last five years and this measure will go on the ballot by the biggest petition ever known in Oregon.

There are probably about 6,000 farmers in Clackamas county who would be benefitted by this measure, direct and indirectly.

There is needed at this writing about \$300 to complete the work of securing the petition.

There are needed about 6,000 signatures, too.

Who will circulate a petition? Who will send in to the Courier from 25 cents to \$25 for this?

If this measure is not enacted by the people, the tax dodgers will conclude that it will be safe to increase the taxes some more on the common working farmer and small home owner.

Taxes have increased more than half in the last five years on this class all over the State of Oregon.

While nominally this measure will increase taxes one-sixth, it will relieve in average farmer who works his land for a living to more than two-thirds, placing the burden where

it belongs on those able to bear it. Actually, however, it will REDUCE taxes all around. Exemption of homes and tools always does that because capital and population are immediately attracted to such a community and the aggregate values of property increase by reason of the presence and activities of PEOPLE.

In Jackson county over 500 names have been sent in. In Douglas county over 300 names have been sent in. Klamath county promises 500, of which nearly 200 have been sent in. Washington county has furnished about 300 with more to come. From Clackamas but about 200 have been heard from so far; it should give us 2,000.

Now, Mr. Little Taxpayer, of Clackamas county, what are you going to do about it? We need your help and we need you to pay your very few and hard earned dime.

It takes money to pay printers, buy postage stamps and get around over railroads. It will cost probably \$125 a page to get an argument in the State pamphlet.

If the people of Oregon once get this measure before them they will adopt it.

If nobody does anything more for it, then it will not be on the ballot. Are YOU nobody or somebody?

AS IT COMES FROM THE WASH

A writer signing himself "Farmer" opposing the homes \$1,500 exemption bill, in a Portland daily, uses the argument that as a man clears and improves land it becomes more valuable, will produce more and that the man should be assessed according to the income from his land.

Now let us suppose a man goes out here on a logged-off tract, hires a stump puller, teams and men, clears a farm, drains it, improves it, plows it, and after getting it all ready for a crop does not sow or plant a seed—simply lets it lay idle and unproductive.

The assessor will assess that land as an improved farm, will assess it FOR WHAT IT CAN PRODUCE.

Yet the only difference between it and the surrounding idle land is that the owner has spent from \$50 to \$70 an acre on it.

It is not producing a stalk of anything. It lies there, dead land, just as it was before the farmer spent a lot of money clearing and ditching it.

But because he has improved it, because he has at a big expense stamped it, ditched it, fenced it and plowed it, the taxes on that property double up a half dozen times.

A county assessor passes sentence on that man for spending \$50 an acre on that land, and he is heavily fined. The assessor will say if he is fool enough to let it lay idle, let him pay his fine, that the land is assessed according to its producing value, and the assessor will assess it on WHAT IT CAN PRODUCE.

Let us agree to all of this, just to get to the point.

Then WHY is not the adjoining property, that the owner has never spent a cent on, taxed for just as much as the improved land that does not produce a dollar?

Why not tax it for its PRODUCING VALUE?

Our present system fines the man who spends \$50 an acre to reclaim land, and it pays a pension to the man who lets his lay idle and increases in value because of the fines imposed on his industrious neighbor.

Hadn't this system ought to be stood on its head and work commended on the other end.

Shouldn't the idle land owner be fined because he hasn't kept pace with his working neighbor?

Shouldn't the man who has assessed according to its worth, and should not the fines be remitted to the man who goes out and makes a good farm out of a slashed over, burned-over waste?

Think it over. Then boost the \$1500 improvement exemption bill.

THE RIGHT TO LIVE

Closing an editorial on the subject of aid to the unemployed, the Oregonian says:

Yet it may fairly be asked how long the state or the city must continue to care for the unemployed, merely because they cannot easily find private employment. There is a limit to the public resources and the public responsibility.

How long must the unemployed be given employment? Just as long as the necessity exists, and if the necessity becomes a burden on the public, then it must become a private responsibility—placed on those able to provide.

A man has a right to live, and he is going to live. If he has labor to sell in exchange for that which will provide food, fuel and clothing for his family, there absolutely MUST be a market provided for that labor.

If conditions are such that there is not work enough for the men and women who must have work, and if we American people will continue to let the bars down to the workmen of other countries to come in like flocks of sheep to compete for the work already too limited, then we simply must MAKE WORK and give them a chance to live, and if it becomes necessary we must impose income taxes and force those to pay who are the best able to pay.

Every city has more or less of that class of men who do not want work and who will dodge it if it comes toward them, yet every city has men who WANT work and who WILL work.

A man with hungry children and with no means to provide for them becomes dangerous man. He will resort to almost anything. He will become an anarchist. He will hold up the man who has work, and take it from him, if he can't get it otherwise. He is going to feed his children if he has to break the criminal laws to do it, and the Oregonian editor would do the same were he in the same position.

The United States has too many men for the number of jobs, and each state has simply got to face it and make more jobs—for every man has the right to live and he is going to live.

Here's a little comment from the Richmond (Cal.) Herald that the Courier editor would have made if the other fellow hadn't said it first:

We have never gone into the doctrine of Christian Science, having so many other doctrines shoved at us all the time, but we do know this much: It has made better men and women of those who have taken it up, and, therefore it is good. Anything that makes better men and women is good, no matter what it is or

President Wilson is making very good awfully fast. The bull moose and the old line Republicans might just as well fold their arms for 1916.

Governor West paid for one hundred breakfasts out of his pocket for the unemployed men who marched to Salem. Woodburn, as a city, refused to feed them.

The Pacific coast is not the only locality with unemployed trouble. Five hundred men forcibly entered Chicago restaurants the other day and demanded food.

Witnesses at the Clark murder trial showed that both Indians had been drinking. It might be a good idea to find out where they got the liquor and who let them have it.

Attorney General Crawford of Salem, William A. Carter of Portland are the latest Republican candidates for governor—and yet not a leaf stirs. How time to get the suction pump at work for enthusiasm.

Congress will now tackle the trusts, and the place to start is with a wringer and squeeze out three-fourths of the water on which many of them are capitalized, and on which they demand they have a right to make eight or ten per cent.

A federal commission has declared Thaw is sane. He was never insane. He killed because of jealousy and his mother's millions made him a lunatic to save him from electrocution. Thaw was a murderer, but they don't execute millionaire murderers.

The action of the Ford Motor Car Co., of Detroit, in distributing \$10,000,000 of profits among its employees, and paying the men \$5 a day for eight hours, is a splendid use of the great profits this company is making—a splendid monument to Ford the general manager.

Striking back at the big expenses of boards and commissions saddled onto the taxpayers of this state, there will soon be several initiative petitions in circulation to lop off some of the least needed and most burdensome. And if they reach the ballot, the people will certainly abolish them.

If a newspaper would advocate that our highways be given over to corporations to operate, its subscribers would want to run the editor out of the county, but when the same newspaper advocates state or federal ownership of railroads, it is called an agitator or Socialist sheet. The only difference is the highways have ruts and the railroads rails.

The Courier can heartily endorse the planks in Judge Dimick's platform opposing the extravagant legislative appropriations, the growing lists of salaried boards and commissions. These are becoming a dead weight on taxpayers, and the people are not going to stand for them. Already there are petitions being prepared to abolish and throw out these useless boards and commissions, and if once they get on the ballot there will be less taxation in Oregon.

Some people in this state are paying proportionately twice as much taxes as other people. Some are paying three times as much proportionately as others, are paying. In most instances it is the very persons who can least afford that are taxed at the heaviest rates, and that is because the strong are always able to protect themselves.—Portland Journal.

After you have let this soak way in, come to the Courier office for a petition exempting \$1500 from improvements, and see if you workers can't protect yourselves as well as the big fellows. You ought to push this, or you ought to forever quit yelling at unequal and high taxation.

ARE WE ANARCHISTS?

Our exchanges by the dozen are criticizing the decisions of Judge Galloway for his recent liquor decisions, and we find even such a supposedly intelligent journal as the Oregon City Courier joining in the chorus.

Their declaration is that Judge Galloway should have heeded public sentiment rather than the law. Perhaps we had just as well admit that we are plain anarchists. We want no more statesmen to make our laws; we want the voters to bind us when we would not bind them; we want no judges to uphold them or interpret them, except our whimsical humors would uphold them or interpret them. Throw off the cloak. Let us admit the truth. Why this pretense?—Cornelius Tribune.

Listen: Salem voted on local option at the last state election and by a majority of about 500 voted the city dry. Never a judge, a voter, a saloonman, or other person protested that the election was illegal until AFTER the voters were counted, then Judge Galloway ruled that the election day was SPECIAL election day, and only referendum votes should be counted.

Salem tried again. The people wanted to put out the saloons. So the people tried to forbid licenses to be granted by a charter amendment was submitted and carried, this time by about 1,000 majority.

Never a judge, a voter, a saloonman or other person protested that the election was illegal until AFTER the votes were counted, then Judge Galloway ruled the election was illegal because the state court had decided the last registration law was illegal, and that the voters registered illegally.

Now the Cornelius editor knows the people registered in the only way people who they could register, and they registered at the attorney general of Oregon told them to register. They couldn't vote unless they did register, and Judge Galloway says they were not voters because they DID register as the (then) law provided.

They were disfranchised if they did not obey the law and Judge Galloway disfranchised them because they DID obey it.

And can a newspaper editorially hold that it is anarchy to uphold the majority of the voters, twice expressed in the voter's own words?

Will the Tribune uphold Judge Galloway and declare that every measure we voted on last fall was void, because we voted under the same registration law that Judge Galloway over-ruled in Salem?

Tell us, please.

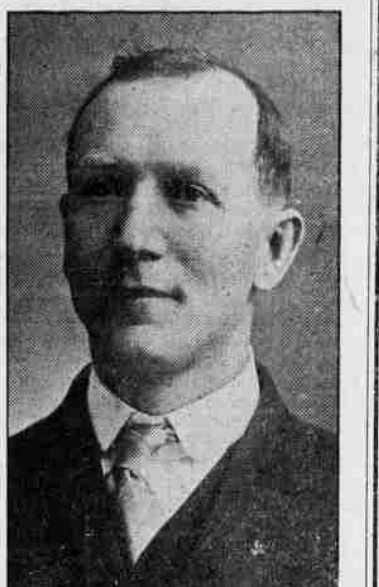
Farmers sell wheat at \$25 a ton and buy it back in breakfast foods at \$150 a ton.

Tammany impeached Sulzer as governor of New York, in less than thirty days the people elected him to the legislature and now he is again a candidate for governor.

Senator Booth of Eugene bears the distinction of being the only resident of Oregon who was ever "drafted" as a candidate for the United States senate.—Albany Democrat.

The Oregonian never misses a chance to throw it into Bryan if he leaves the capitol for ten minutes, but do you remember of it roasting Mr. Taft because he was away about half the time during his term of office?

Sworn county and city officials did not enforce the law in Copperfield. Governor West did. He did a quick job, did it thoroughly and at little expense. And HOW can a law-abiding man or a representative newspaper condemn him?



Henry W. Streb, proprietor of the "Pioneer Meat Market" has announced his candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Clackamas County.

Mr. Streb has been in the meat business in Oregon City for the past eight years, and during that time has made a host of friends in Clackamas county. He is a popular lodge man and is very active in the Commercial Club, and a charter member of the Gladstone Commercial Club. Also active member of German Verein Society.

Mr. Streb had considerable experience in the detective service and is capable of serving the people of Clackamas County with credit to himself, his friends and his county.

Mr. Streb will run on the straight Democratic ticket.—Paid Adv.

FAIR EXCHANGE

A New Back for an Old One—How an Oregon City Resident Made a Bad Back Strong

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling, making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame that to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back if the kidneys are weak. You cannot reach the cause. Follow the example of this Oregon City citizen.

Joseph McDermott, Washington St., Oregon City, Ore., says: "I was in bad shape with kidney and bladder complaint. My back was so lame and stiff that I could hardly get about and it was all I could do to dress myself. On getting up in the morning, the kidney secretions were scanty and the passages were too frequent. After taking a few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I was in good health and during the past two years I have had no cause for complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Literary Society Gets \$21.05

The East Clackamas Literary Society held a successful basket social in the school house last week, which netted \$21.05 and a fine time for all. There was a good program, and the bidding on the baskets was spirited. An Oregon City basket brought the highest price, \$2.75.

FOR SALE—A beautiful little tan suit, size 36, perfectly fresh and clean, for \$15.00. Cost \$35.00. It is prettily trimmed up to date style, too small for owner. Enquire Courier Office.

Poor Blood is Responsible

For much sickness and suffering because its quality determines our resistive power. With poor blood we are languid, susceptible to colds, lack natural energy and ambition, and the gradual decline of strength makes prompt and careful treatment necessary. Drugs or alcohol cannot make blood and must be avoided.

Scott's Emulsion is nature's grandest blood-maker because of its wholesome medical nourishment, so carefully predigesting that it assimilates without taxing digestion and quickly increases the red corpuscles of the blood, strengthens the organs and tissues and rebuilds the whole system.

Absolutely nothing compares with Scott's Emulsion to purify and enrich the blood to overcome or avoid anemia. It is totally free from alcohol or opiates and your health demands the purity of Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-43

Just a Few of The Prices Prevailing During BANNON'S First Annual Clearance Sale

A phenomenal January business resulting from our message to the people has greeted us every day this month.

We wish to further call your attention to the list below, lengthy as it is, it gives but a small part of the bargains in the store.

If you have not yet attended

Be SURE and Come SATURDAY!

- RUBBERS, ALL SIZES for Men, Women & Children.....50c pr. WINDOW SHADES, Opaque cloth shades with Columbia Roller.....15c SHOES, odd lots for Women & Children.....\$1.00 pr BLANKETS, Extra large wool nap blankets.....\$2.00 pr NIGHT-GOWNS, Womens' heavy outing flannel.....49c each HOUSE DRESSES, best \$2.00 dresses at each.....98c FLANNEL SHIRTS, for men, regular \$1.69 now.....\$1.00 BACK COMBS, best 25c grades on sale at.....5c DARNING COTTON, a box of 12 spools the box.....10c WILSON'S DRESS HOOKS, sold everywhere at 10c, now.....5c HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, buy all you want each.....1c OUTING FLANNEL, Best 12 1/2 quality, yard.....9c BEST 5c AMERICAN PINS, Full 360 count at.....2c 10c SKIRT BELTING, BLACK & WHITE at the yard.....5c 10c YARNS, Germantown and Saxony yarns.....5c 25c SHOPPING BAGS, Fish Net Bags, large sizes.....10c SO-NO-MORE DRESS FASTENERS, black & white card.....2c 10c PEARL BUTTONS, all sizes best quality, card.....5c 25c SANITARY BELTS, on sale Saturday.....15c 79c COVERALL APRONS, light & dark colors.....50c

Hundreds of Remnants AT HALF PRICE

Piled high on big tables you will find remnants of every description, silks, velvets, dress goods, wash goods, ginghams, table linen, Towing, Curtain Goods, Flannels, Suitings, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc.

Any and all of them are on sale at half price.

20 S. H. STAMPS FREE

Present this coupon at the Premium booth and receive 20 of the famous S & H Trading Stamps free with a 50c purchase. Are you a collector of S & H Green Stamps? If not you're missing a good thing—an opportunity to get something which is really valuable and absolutely free of cost. Coupon expires Feb. 1st.

Bannon & Co.

MASONIC TEMPLE BLD. OREGON CITY, ORE.

The New State Master Enthusiastic Over the Outlook.

An Account of a Grange Field Day at Austin, Minn., Where a Grange Parade Was Witnessed by 10,000 People. And the "Goat" Was There.

National Lecturer N. P. Hull of Michigan tells the National Grange Monthly of what he witnessed this summer in Minnesota at a grange field day, and it is worth reading.

In the course of my grange work, he says, I have attended many grange field days, but have never attended a more successful one than that held at Austin, Minn., June 11. This field day was held under the auspices of the Mower county Pomona grange, and there are affiliated with this Pomona twenty-two subordinate granges. The exercises opened with a parade at 11 a. m., which was fully three-quarters of a mile long and was preceded and followed by brass bands. Nineteen of the twenty-two granges had floats representing some phase of grange or farm work.

The Pomona float consisted of two wagons, with especially wide platforms, hitched together and drawn by six black horses with their harness wrapped with white bunting. The floats represented "Then" and "Now." The platform representing "Then" had on it an old fashioned well curb, sweep and bucket, a lady washing with an old fashioned washboard, a dash churn, a grain cradle, etc. The "Now" was equipped with a gasoline engine belted to a shaft. To the shaft were belted a modern washing machine, a cream separator, barrel churn, corn sheller, etc. One grange had a beautifully decorated float drawn by six horses, bearing a ladies' uniformed degree team. Behind this twenty of the young members on horseback bore banners. They were followed by the imitation of a large goat, drawn by two horses and mounted upon eccentric wheels.

Despite the wailing motion, a young man succeeded in riding this goat. Another float represented a farm home with a house, barn and silo; also fields laid out with grass and trees growing thereon.

Space will not permit a description of the many beautiful and comical features of this great parade. Fully 10,000 people lined the streets of Austin watching the parade. About 4,000 people attended the afternoon meeting, which was held in a fine park in the city. The program consisted of music, short talks and addresses by the state master, the attorney general of Minnesota and the lecturer of the national grange. Austin is the home of C. L. Rice, minister of the Minnesota state grange. This magnificent field day speaks volumes for the hustle and ability of Brother Rice and for the loyalty and enthusiasm of the many faithful members of the Order in that locality.

FOR SALE—Two fresh cows. Fred Boss, Oregon City, Rt. 6.

WANTED—To rent well equipped farm of 25 acres or more on shares in the vicinity of Oregon City. Address J. H. McElroy, Oregon City, Care of Robinson Ranch.

FOR SALE—A number of hogs, including two pure-bred Poland China gilts and several grade sows, bred to a strictly high class Poland China boar. W. W. Harris.

Sneffels, Col., A. J. Walsh was badly done up with rheumatism and sent for Foley Kidney Pills which was the only thing that would cure him. Geo. Potter of Pontiac Mo., was down on his back with kidney and bladder trouble and Foley Kidney Pills made him well and able to work. It is a splendid medicine and always helps. Just try it.—Huntley Bros. Co.

PEOPLE OF SMALL MEANS are as welcome to participate in the benefits conferred by this bank as are men of wealth. This Bank recognizes as its legitimate function helpful co-operation with those of modest income, and highly appreciates the support which it receives from this class. People who desire to open a modest checking account, invest money, embark in a business enterprise or establish a saving plan are invited to take advantage of the complete banking facilities we offer. The Bank of Oregon City OLDEST BANK IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

EASILY DIGESTED With smiling face, I GO TO SKOOL ALREADY AT THE HOUR CAUSE FOR BREAKFAST WE HAVE PANCAKES MADE WITH LYMPIC PANCAKE FLOUR. Ask your dealer about the new PRESENTS for boys and girls that go with "Olympic" Wheat Hearts and "Olympic" Pancake Flour. Just the dandiest, catchiest, most interesting "new" novelties imaginable, especially imported from Germany. Portland Flouring Mills Co. Portland, Oregon