

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ARE TO BE ELECTED; TAX LEVY IS ASKED

Two Vacancies to Be Filled on Board of Directors; Levy of Three Mills Will Come Up.

Voters of Portland school district No. 1 will, on Saturday, June 19, elect two school directors and at the same time say whether the district shall levy a special 3-mill tax for the construction of additional school buildings. The amount that would be raised by the levy would be \$850,000. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 8 o'clock in the evening.

There will be two vacancies on the school board to be filled, as the terms of Directors E. A. Sommer and O. M. Plummer will expire by limitation. Dr. Sommer will not be a candidate for reelection. Plummer has announced his candidacy for reelection.

In addition to Plummer there are three other candidates, Mrs. Francis Sherman, a teacher of long experience; W. F. Woodard of Woodard, Clarke & Co.; J. N. Peary, lawyer, and Frank L. Shull, manager of the Globe Grain & Milling company.

FRIENDS URGE PIKE
Friends of Nelson G. Pike, formerly a member of the board of directors, have been urging him to become a candidate at the coming election, but it is understood that he does not desire to do so. Pike is now in the East and it will not be known definitely what he intends to do until his return.

All candidates for director will be required to have their candidacies filed with School Clerk E. L. Thomas by June 8 in order to be given a place on the ballot, according to the provisions of the statutory limitation upon the date of filing, but Thomas has fixed June 8 as the latest day upon which he can receive filings and have the ballots printed in time for the election. Any candidate who failed to file by that date will not be permitted to enter the contest, however, but would have to rely upon his name being written in on the ballot by his supporters.

TAX LEVY ASKED
The school board has decided to ask the voters of the district for a special levy of 3 mills, which would provide \$850,000, in round numbers, for use in the completion of school buildings now under way and the erection of new ones.

It is desired by the board to construct a new high school building in the James Johns section. The present high school building would then be used for elementary school purposes, according to the plans of the board. It is planned to purchase a new site for the high school building, should the voters authorize the levy.

In addition to the James Johns high school building it is also desired to complete the buildings now under construction in the Rose City Park and Fernwood sections. The first units of these buildings have been completed, or are under course of completion, in spite of which, however, it is now necessary to use portable school buildings.

ELECTION ANGLE PECULIAR
The coming election will be peculiar in that, while any elector qualified to vote at a general election can cast his ballot for the election of a director, taxpayers only will be permitted, under the law, to vote for or against the approval of the special school levy. It is pointed out by School Clerk Thomas that the funds coming to the district from the 2-mill tax of the elementary school fund tax act just enacted by the voters of the state are provided for the "support" of the elementary schools, and cannot be used

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS



for the construction of new buildings or the purchase of additional sites. Under this construction of the new law, it will be necessary, Thomas says, for the voters to approve the 3-mill levy proposed by the board if the James Johns high school and the Rose City Park and Fernwood buildings are to be constructed.

Brotherhoods Make Their Demands for Increase in Wages

Chicago, May 29.—(I. N. S.)—Warning the United States railroad labor board that many rail workers are leaving the service because of the present wages paid and that efficient transportation depends on retention of efficient men, the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods closed the presentation of their pleas for higher wages before the board.

R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, promised that the board would act with all the speed consistent upon arriving at a just decision and what the board hopes will be a lasting peace in railroad operations.

Bill for Regulation of Packers Is Going Over for Conventions

Washington, May 29.—(U. P.)—The Kenyon-Kendrick bill to regulate the meat packers will be taken up when congress comes back after the nomination convention, the senate decided today.

By unanimous consent, the senate agreed to make the packers' bill the unfinished business June 5, on adjournment or recessing for the conventions. This will bring it automatically before the senate upon reassembling.

Senator Cummins Is Declared an Enemy of Organized Labor

Washington, May 29.—(I. N. S.)—Senator Cummins of Iowa, once lauded as labor's friend, is now officially branded as one of its arch-enemies. His record sent from the headquarters of the non-partisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor to his union constituents, contains this footnote:

"Senator Cummins reversed his favorable attitude on labor in every particular by becoming the father of and



Above, left to right—Frank L. Shull, O. M. Plummer. Below—W. F. Woodward who with Mrs. Francis Sherman and J. N. Peary are candidates for school director.

in advocating the Cummins railroad bill, making strikes unlawful. "The record shows him to have been one of the strongest champions of labor measures previous to the introduction of his railroad bill."

An aggressive fight to defeat him for reelection is being conducted by a political coalition of labor and farmers, who have united in the support of his opponent, Colonel S. W. Brookhart, an attorney, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Plumb Plan league. Brookhart's platform demands the repeal of the Cummins-Esch transportation law.

Senator France Criticizes Wilson

Washington, May 29.—(U. P.)—A bitter attack on President Wilson for vetoing the Knox peace resolution was made by Senator France, Maryland, Republican, who read a long prepared speech in the senate today.

General Schedule Change on the Spokane Line of the North Bank Road

Effective Sunday, May 30, the S. P. & S. Ry. will add new train service and change schedules to Spokane and the East as outlined in display advertisement elsewhere in this issue.—Adv.

1921 SENATE TO BE OF VETERANS; HOUSE TO BE NEW

Coming Legislature Will Run True to Form in at Least Two Particulars, Is Forecast.

True to form the 1921 session of the Oregon legislature probably will consist of 89 men and one woman. Mrs. William S. Kinney of Astoria having been nominated as one of the two representatives from Clatsop county. Also, true to form, Democratic candidates are more conspicuous by reason of their scarcity than by their numbers on the list of candidates who seek election in November. James H. Hazlett is a Democratic candidate for the senate in Hood River and Wasco, running against Senator Nickelsen, who seeks reelection. Walter Pierce is seeking reelection in Union, and is opposed by Bruce Dennis. L. D. Brown seeks election to the house from Polk county; Leslie W. Murray of Portland from Multnomah county; R. E. Bradbury in the Twenty-first district; Manuel Friedly and J. T. Lieuallen in Umatilla; S. L. Burroughs is a candidate for reelection in Union and Walla; Albert R. Hunter in Union and Frank C. McCoolch seeks election in Baker.

The state senate of 1921 will be composed of veteran legislators with the exception of Charles Hall of Marshfield, Thomas F. Ryan of Oregon City, Isaac Staples of Multnomah and Charles T. Ellis of Burns. Of these Mr. Hall has seen much service in matters concerning the public; and Ryan was deputy state treasurer for two terms, so both of them know more or less about the legislative ropes.

There are 14 holdover senators, Lachmund, La Follette, Porter, Jones, Bell, Thomas, Patterson, Vinton, Gill, Banks, Norblad, Eberhard, Ritter and Strayer. Ryan seeks the short term to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Walter Dimmick of Clackamas, and will serve during the next session only without reelection.

Six senators are seeking reelection—Eddy, J. C. Smith, Farrell, Moser, Nickelsen and Pierce in Baker. Two members of the 1919 house—Hare of Washington and Edwards of Tillamook—seek election to the senate after service in the 1919 session—Martin, Looney, Childs, Bean, Sheldon, Gordon, Hoeford, Kubli, McFarland, Richards, Ford, Burdick, Woodson, Burnough, Hunter, Gallagher and Wright.

Five candidates have served prior terms in the house or senate, or both—Davy, Kay, Pierce, Carter and Lee. All the rest are new at the game, which gives, if the candidates who seek reelection are all successful, a membership of 22 who have had previous legislative experience against 28 who have not.

The membership of the 1921 legislature, both senate and house, probably will be as follows:

The Senate
District 1, Marion county—Louis Lachmund; Alexander M. LaFollette, both of Salem.
District 2, Linn—F. H. Porter, Halsey.
District 3, Lane—Walter B. Jones, Eugene.
District 4, Lane and Linn—John B. Bell, Eugene.
District 5, Douglas—E. L. Eddy, Roseburg.
District 6, Jackson—C. M. Thomas, Medford.
District 7, Josephine—J. C. Smith, Grants Pass.
District 8, Coos and Curry—Charles Hall, Marshfield.
District 9, Benton and Polk—L. L. Patterson, Salem.
District 10, Yamhill—W. T. Vinton, McMinnville.
District 11, Washington—William G. Hare, Hillsboro.
District 12, Clackamas—Thomas F. Ryan, Oregon City.
District 13, Multnomah—Robert S. Farrell, Gresham.
District 14, Clatsop, Columbia and Multnomah—W. W. Banks, Portland.
District 15, Clatsop—A. W. Norblad, Astoria.
District 16, Hood River and Wasco—John R. Nickelsen, Hood River, or James H. Hazlett, Democrat, Hood River.
District 17, Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath and Lake—Jay Upton, Prineville.
District 18, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler—O. B. Fisher, Carver of Spray and A. M. Wright of More.
District 19, Hood River and Wasco—Herbert Egbert of The Dalles and A. S. Roberts of The Dalles.

*For reelection.

1921 LEGISLATURE TO REAPPORTION ITS MEMBERSHIP

Portland Would Have 17 Senators Instead of Five if Census Figures Ruled Legislative Body.

The 1921 session of the legislature, among its various other chores of more or less magnitude, is charged by the constitution with the task of reapportioning its own membership. Whether it will tackle the job and whether, if it does, the various conflicting interests and local desires that would naturally cluster about such an undertaking will permit re-adjustment, will be interesting features of the session.

As the apportionment and the ratio now stand in the law the legislature is all out of plumb. The session of 1903 fixed the present representative districts and the membership of each, since which time no change has been made except to allocate the new counties of Hood River, Deschutes and Jefferson as they were created by tacking them here and there upon existing districts.

The session of 1907 drew the present districts and the membership of each, and the representatives at the same time fixed the apportioning ratio by which the representation of the various senatorial and representative districts should be determined.

The state constitution provides that the senate shall never exceed 30 or the house 60 members. It also provides that an apportionment of the senators and representatives shall be made by the legislature "at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States of this state." Since the statute providing machinery for taking the state census was repealed by the 1915 legislature, the recent federal census is the only measurement by which the legislature may go.

WOULD BOOST PORTLAND

As the law now reads, each senatorial district is entitled to one senator for each 15,162 or fraction in excess of one half of "white population" within its boundaries, while each representative district is entitled to one representative for each 6041 or major fraction of the white population of the district. These ratios bring some startling results when reduced to terms of senators and representatives.

The city of Portland alone, on the basis of the recent federal census apportionment of 258,228 population would, under the ratios of the 1907 law, be entitled to 17 senators and 42 representatives before.

The inequalities of the present ratios are still more apparent when it is found that, on the basis of the 1910 federal census, Multnomah county is entitled to 15 senators and 37 representatives. Taking the state as a whole, and on the basis of the 1910 census, the reduction of the two ratios into terms of senators and representatives would result in

LONG JOB AHEAD

However, it is not the divergence between the population and the statutory apportionment ratios that makes the question of a legislative reapportionment of so much current interest as it is the growth of population in various portions of the state. The Multnomah county senatorial and representative districts for instance have undoubtedly shown a greater percentage increase in population during the past 10 years than the general average throughout the state. The same thing is probably true of the Clatsop county districts in the past few years and probably in other districts here and there, as at Bend.

It will be an easy task for the legislature, if it undertakes it, to establish the apportionment ratios, for that would merely mean the division of the total white population of the state, as shown by the census report, by 30 to establish the senate ratio and by 60 to establish the house ratio.

Those ratios once established, however, it would be an entirely different matter to make them fit into existing district boundary lines. It will be a job to make the mathematical experts of the session burn the midnight oil over, to say nothing of the political perspiration it is likely to cause. Prineville will soon have relief from the gasoline shortage. A shipment of 10,000 gallons will arrive June 1.

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