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OREGON PAVED ROADS ARE ACTUALLY BUILT FROM WASTE

(The Statesman has received from the Oregon Roads and Development Association some publicity matter, sent to all Oregon newspapers. It seems to the writer unnecessary to publish it—unless the idea is to make the thing unanimous; which it ought to be—for there is surely no one in this part of Oregon who will not vote for the amendment to the Constitution raising the bonding limit from 2 to 4 per cent. of the taxable property of the state. And no one seems to have heard of any opposition in any part of the state. But the following is the publicity matter, any way, and it makes good reading.)

The proposed constitutional amendment raising the state bonding limit from 2 to 4 per cent, to be voted on Friday, May 21, will make available \$20,000,000 to use in constructing roads throughout Oregon. That the money will be saved and the roads built from waste is the startling statement of the Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, member of the State Highway Commission.

"The funds obtained from license fees and gasoline tax are sufficient to pay interest and retire all bonds issued under the proposed plan," said Mr. Booth. "The average cost of gasoline is 25 cents a gallon and the tax is one cent a gallon. Therefore when I travel over roads making 104 miles and using the same amount of gasoline as previously was required to cover but 100 miles, I have saved the tax, and all additional mileage is gain.

"Tire casings average \$40 each and licenses cost about \$20 each. When one casing is saved in a year twice the cost of the license is saved and a set saved, therefore, eight times the cost of the license. I have saved a set and not cut down mileage during the past year. Add to this decreased wear and tear on engine and the rest of the car that is obtained by good roads, eliminating much expensive repairing, and it appears that the roads are actually built from waste."

Milton A. Miller, pioneer of Linn County, at present U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, states that Linn County residents are favorable to the proposed amendment because they have found the benefits accruing from improved roads a sound financial investment. He said that Linn County contains about 1,500,000 acres, of which practically 700,000 acres are in timber. "Linn County has a network of roads possibly 3000 miles in extent," said Mr. Miller. "Most of us won't live forever and the proposed amendment will get us good roads while we are able to enjoy them. The other plan requires waiting indefinitely, retarding progress in all directions."

L. J. Simpson, former candidate for Governor of Oregon, who owns a large sawmill at North Bend, writes that Marshfield Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the amendment and predicts a large favorable vote in Coos county.

Representative James S. Stewart, of Fossil and Corvallis, is quoted in the Cottage Grove Sentinel as having addressed a citizens' meeting as follows: "Bear in mind that this amendment will not raise your taxes a single penny. The automobile license fees and gasoline tax will pay the interest and retire all these bonds when due and if you do not pass this measure it will not reduce the fee or tax; nor will they be increased if you do. Surely the state should be allowed to bond up to four per cent to build roads which will bring the ever-ripe tourist crop to Oregon, that will entice easterners to come here and invest their money, that will raise the value of every piece of property in the state, that will save the automobile owners who pay for the roads more than the bonds cost them. Counties are permitted to bond up to six per cent. Without ability to vote these bonds we will be unable to match funds amounting to millions set aside by the federal government and this indirectly would, in effect, raise your taxes."

A. A. Smith, of Baker, writes that only by this method can eastern Oregon get money necessary to carry on road building in that section.

The Dalles Commercial Club has endorsed the proposed amendment and the Astoria Chamber of Commerce and Warrenton Commercial Club have gone on record as favoring the proposed amendment, according to a letter received from A. W. Norblad, of Astoria.

Klamath Falls Commercial Club has indicated that the members will endorse the measure when they meet. Many other clubs are added daily to this list. The Lake County Examiner, of Lakeview, not only endorses the plan but has sent a liberal subscription to assist in carrying on the work of publicity.

Jackson county will vote on a bond issue of \$500,000 in addition to favoring the proposed amendment. Medford Chamber of Commerce has had a membership drive and now has 400 members. They have raised \$18,000 and to this will be added \$2000 more. Jackson county plans to get help from the state and then match the combined fund with federal aid.

All the money raised by bonds has either been spent or contracted for and the amendment is necessary to authorize further bonding. Without this assistance a direct millage tax might be voted against property this fall; at least the only available funds for road construction will be the income from license fees and gasoline tax as the amounts are collected annually. From this amount would be deducted money necessary to pay for bonds issued previously, all of which means indefinite delay. By bonding you will get your roads now.

Now watch the building boom boom.

The busy days are on, for all concerned, in country and city.

Weather man kept on predicting fair weather till it came. He is hereby tendered a vote of thanks.

It is confidently predicted that if the government coins the proposed

two-cent pieces they will come in handy when one doesn't care to buy anything.

Now is the time to buy, and not sell, government bonds. The wise man will accumulate more. If they are not good, neither is your money.

Some day the telephone companies will be able to estimate the cost of necessary service. (Now more

See Our Sunday Ad.
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Phone 239

than one-half of it is consumed by idle, gabby, useless, wasteful talk, that gets nowhere and does nobody any good.

It is proposed that congress regulate soldier marriages. Statesmen everywhere are getting up some plans to regulate human nature.

The Portuguese cabinet has resigned again. It was in power but a few days. We seem to never learn how to do that in this country.

Here is a suggestion to the federal fair price committee on the job of reducing the high cost of living—recommend that everybody go visiting.—Exchange.

It has been figured out that the population of the United States has increased more than 20 per cent since 1910, estimating on the population of the cities so far reporting. That would mean more than 130,000,000 people in this country at the present time.

The way things are moving at Salem's big paper mill that is beginning to receive its finishing touches is good for all Salem boosters. Some mill, and some business down on Trade street for all the days of the future.

Big farming estates in the east are being broken up and sold or rented to individual farmers. The idea is an excellent one. Give any nation a large percentage of citizens tied to the soil by a warranty deed and that nation has a sure and solid foundation.

So far as we can understand, the edict of fashion that hard collars must replace soft ones the coming summer depends on whether we have on hand a supply of the soft ones. If we have, they won't.—Exchange.

There will be no Passion play at Oberammergau the present year. Of those who took part in the play of 1910, the wife of Anton Lang, who represented Christ, is dead; also three of his daughters, one of whom represented Martha. Seventy of the performers and 19 members of the orchestra died during the war. It is hoped to produce the play during the summer of 1921.

Governor Sproule of Pennsylvania and A. Mitchell Palmer, both aspirants for the presidential nomination, are from the same state; they are fellow-Quakers; they are fellow-graduates of a Hicksite Quaker college, the one at Swarthmore; they were fellow-clubmates and roommates there. The nomination of these men would afford a unique episode in the history of American politics.

PAINFUL READJUSTMENT PROCEEDS.

Living has become a highly complicated affair for a great many people. Conditions have changed so rapidly and disconcertingly since the days of war—financially, industrially and even intellectually and socially—that most of us find ourselves called upon to readjust our entire mode of living.

The process is decidedly painful.

FUTURE DATES

April 25, Sunday—Baseball, Salem Senators vs. Rupert team of Southern Idaho league.

April 25, Sunday—Blossom day.

April 28, Wednesday—Boy Scout entertainment at armory under auspices of Salem Elks.

April 30, Friday—Debate between Willamette university and McMinnville college.

April 30 and May 1—"Awakening of Spring" pageant Opera House, hospital benefit.

May 1, Saturday—Founders' day celebration at Champoug.

May 1, Saturday—May day and junior week end at Willamette university.

May 2, Sunday—Reports on Sunday school census due.

May 2 to May 6—Second annual Oregon Jersey jubilee.

May 6, Thursday—Banquet of Jersey cattle breeders.

May 11, Tuesday—Intercollegiate debate, Willamette vs. O. A. C.

May 14, Friday—Debate between Willamette university and Oregon Agricultural college.

May 14 to 16—Older Boys conference in Salem.

May 14 and 15—Nineteenth annual convention of Oregon State Association of Master Plumbers, in Salem.

May 18, Tuesday—Pacific Coast Ad club automobile excursion passes through Salem.

May 21, Friday—Special and primary elections in Oregon.

May 29, Saturday—William Howard Taft speaks at armory.

June 14, Monday—Flay day.

June 14 to 17—Officers' schools for Oregon National Guard at Vancouver and Fort Stevens.

June 19 and 20—National gypsy-tour motorcycle events in Salem.

June 22, 23 and 24—Imperial convocation of Mystic Shrine in Portland.

June 23, Wednesday—Imperial convocation of Mystic Shrine to visit Salem.

June 24, 25 and 26—Portland Rose festival.

July 6 to 20—Annual encampment of Oregon National Guard, infantry and engineers at Camp Lewis, artillery at Fort Stevens.

July 22, 23 and 24—State Elks convention in Salem.

September 27 to October 2—Oregon state fair.

especially for those people whose incomes have not changed, while the value of the dollar and the cost of everything have changed out of all knowledge. People once regarded as comfortably affluent on secure incomes are now feeling the pinch of drastic economy.

It is not they who insist upon the more expensive cuts of meat; they have long since found the cheaper cuts essential if they were to eat at all.

It is not they who are buying all the luxuries and extravagant clothes; they are still making over their fast-dwindling stock of bygone days. For them the process of readjustment is largely a process of elimination, their whole social life has to be changed to meet their new financial conditions.

On the other hand, the mechanic and the hand worker are enjoying higher wages than ever before. In many cases their remuneration has been increased to a point where it comfortably covers more expensive cuts of meat which the average citizen is admonished not to buy, and it is the skilled mechanic's family who insists upon and buys these luxuries today. But, although the hand worker's wage has increased by leaps and bounds, in a great many cases it has not kept pace with the higher costs of things, and he, too, is encountering the necessity for perpetual readjustment, to which his own high wages contribute.

But while the mechanic and the hand worker generally are distinctly "seeing better days," the brain-workers, the intellectual classes, have enjoyed no such steady betterment. Wherever possible employers have raised salaries, but it is generally admitted that these increases in no wise meet the necessity of the case. College professors, teachers, preachers, literary workers, clerks, bookkeepers and all such, are suffering the most painful readjustment of all. In all too many cases their remuneration proves inadequate for the actual necessities of life, much less the luxuries. For them the process of readjustment is a dire struggle to keep up appearances and their plight is aggravated by the knowledge that every increase in labor's wages means another increase in the cost of production, another increase to be paid ultimately

by them for the very necessities of life.

So far the brain workers have not gone out on strike, they have not organized to any extent to exert their rights at the public expense, they have refrained from victimizing the whole nation for their exclusive benefit. There has been no overwhelming shortage of intellectual workers to make it possible for them to drive hard bargains and the public be damned, even had they wished to do so. But the fact remains that they are the arch-victims of the unhappy prevailing conditions and the public owes them the consideration that is their due. There is every reason why the intellectual classes, particularly the college professors and teachers and preachers, should be well and adequately paid, and where these people are employees of the states, counties and districts, the situation can be relieved.

The general public pays the brawn worker's increased wages often at the point of the gun, since the price of his product goes up accordingly every time. How much more readily should we concede increased salaries to the teachers and professors more directly in our employ, and to whom the public owes a direct debt. Under present conditions the teacher is about half as well paid as in 1914, when the present scale was arranged and the dollar had a purchasing capacity of 43 cents more. To increase their pay now will be but affecting another "readjustment of salary," as distinct from a "rise," and merely restore their financial status to that of six years ago.

When this essential duty is performed the taxpayer will have one more readjustment to make on his own account, but at least he will have the satisfaction of knowing that no profiteer extorted it from him with a general strike.

All these readjustments to the new levels will be effected in the course of time, and some degree of equity will be achieved—but the process is full of foils and jars and sufferings. Pity 'tis that all the difficulties cannot be solved at once—that everybody cannot have "first aid to the injured." Meanwhile there is a demand for greater consideration on all sides, and for the elimination of heartless and cold-

blooded methods in dealing with these wage questions. Too much figuring makes some men as hard and unyielding as the multiplication table. Figures not only lie; they lie to waste. Figures must not run the world nor rule the land. Human sympathy must be king.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Spring has come at last.

The weather man just had to bring on the sunshine, for Blossom day tomorrow.

Things are worse down in Mexico, and they will continue to grow worse before they get better.

Hi Johnson feels his oats. He thinks he has 'em coming. But pride goeth before a fall.

An old time Salemite was in The Statesman office yesterday to get some copies of the Salem slogan issues of The Statesman, and to say that he thinks this slogan campaign is the greatest thing that ever was taken up in the line of boosting for Salem and surrounding country. He says he has been surprised almost every week at the things this country and this city can raise and do better than any other section or city; and the whole campaign must have far-reaching effects for good; for solid growth.

This Salemite sees the point of the whole campaign, which is to get our people to following the lines of least resistance and pulling together; to raise the things and do the things they can raise and do best—and then to live up to their wonderful opportunities to the limit. This will build a Gibraltar prosperity that nothing can shake.

CAREFUL MOTHERS INSIST ON FOLEY'S

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has been used in so many homes for so many years that mothers everywhere know that this standard family medicine contains no opiates or other ingredients that are injurious to children or adults. Children like it and it does them good. For coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough. J. C. Perry.

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SHIPLEY'S

After May 1st

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Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

To have a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days, you must keep your body free from poisonous wastes. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets (a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil) act on the liver and bowels like castor oil—yet have no dangerous after effect. They start the bile and overcome constipation. That's why millions of boxes are sold annually. 10c and 25c.



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