

look ahead to its conservation and production to the best of our ability. To denude our forests without looking ahead to their replacement would be a calamity to the commonwealth.

Our state board of forestry, which in the manner of its composition and its functioning is probably the most advanced in the union, has recently adopted a forestry policy unparalleled by any other state and which represents a definite and exceedingly forward looking program. The board itself will see that this policy is brought to your attention in detail but among other things the board advocates state forests, assistance to farmers and timberland owners in management of their properties, tax reform, land classification, protection of all possible forest lands, a campaign of education looking to better understanding of our forest problems. As chairman of the state board I appreciate what care and thought have been given to the outlining of these plans and the immense value which they may be to the state.

Fire prevention is one of our greatest problems and one of the most important in the preservation of our forests. Ample aid should be given to that branch of our forestry work. Our climate and the species developed here are highly favorable to rapid forest growth and rapid fire destruction. In maintaining our fire prevention work on a high plane we are not alone protecting our great existing forest resources, but we are assuring rapid development of timbered areas for future use. In those areas fire is a constant threat and not essentially fitted for agricultural development. We find that the forests will naturally reassert themselves after cutting, if fire does not prevent. Consequently the key to solving the reforestation problem for Oregon may be found in our efforts to prevent fire and to keep fires from destroying the new growth. Proper fire prevention will mean a natural reproduction of our forests during the course of a reasonable number of years. It is one of our most solemn duties to protect and preserve this enormous asset and to augment it and replenish it while we may. I am certain this legislature will not slight the demands which will be made upon it from that direction. Every effort is being made by the federal assistance and the federal forest service to see that the Pacific northwest. No appropriation is being asked for this from the state, although the emergency board granted assistance in the amount of \$5,000 last year, only a small portion of which was used. The patrol is financed by the federal government and gives to army aviators, the finest possible kind of practical training. While exact figures are not obtainable it is estimated that the patrol covers hundreds of thousands of dollars of fire losses to the state of Oregon during the past two fire seasons. The aerial patrolman may see over a great area, while the land patrolman has greatly restricted vision and greatly restricted area to patrol. The aerial patrolman can cover hundreds of miles in a day to the tens of miles covered by the patrolman on foot. The aerial patrol is the greatest single step yet taken in advance in forest fire patrol work, and while we are asking for so many from the state in carrying on this work, we will receive the constant and continuing co-operation of our forestry department, and we do ask the earnest moral support of each of you in connection with any measures which may come before the federal government for a continuation and expansion of this work.

Accomplishments of the aerial fire patrol in Oregon during the past year may be summed up briefly from a report of the air service of the war department. This report shows that from July 1 to September 15, inclusive, 73 patrols were made of Eugene, Ore., covering 27,663 minutes of flying time; with 1,988,090 square miles of lands patrolled; 54,535 miles flown by the planes and 648 fires discovered. Out of the station at Medford, Ore., from July 1 to September 15, inclusive, 73 patrols were made. The flying time for these patrols required 16,365 minutes, with 974,151 square miles of territory patrolled and 32,730 miles flown by the planes. These patrols discovered 45 fires. The figures disclose that the aviators in Oregon patrols located a total of 733 fires during the season. None but the Omnipotent knows how many of these insipient blazes might have become devouring conflagrations, bringing in their wake waste and ruin to millions of dollars of timberland had they not been located by the keen-eyed pilots aloft and stamped out before becoming irresistible.

Industrial Accident Commission. The industrial accident commission of Oregon has grown into one of the most important of the state government. The affairs of that commission are now in splendid condition; claims are met promptly; the addition of an expert accountant as a member of the commission has resulted in a record of the funds being kept which is plain and intelligible to the ordinary layman; and back payments from employers have been collected in until deficits are reduced to a minimum. Before the special session of 1920 a committee of 15, consisting of representatives of the employing employers, and citizens of the state at large was designated to investigate proposed changes in the workmen's compensation act and make recommendation to that effect. This was done so successfully that it was deemed advisable by parties in interest to continue such work under a similar committee.

This committee has had a large number of meetings, has gone carefully into all suggestions and recommendations which have been offered, and has had at its command at all times the services of the members of the commission as well as their employees. Not only has the method of considering these amendments by the committee proved highly beneficial to the workmen's compensation act but has given a splendid basis for considering advanced proposals along the line of safety first and accident prevention work—highly essential features in our industrial life of today.

Rehabilitation work, first recommended by this committee, and authorized by legislation of that session, has proved itself a wonderful success. One member of the commission has devoted much of his time to development of this work under the expert investigation of the federal government has declared the work of the Oregon commission to be far in advance of that in any other state; numerous other states are investigating our methods for adoption by themselves, and what is better, in all, the commission's activities are showing large results in placing maimed and injured workers back in the field of self-supporting, competent and happy citizens.

I bespeak for this committee's recommendations your most careful and earnest consideration. The work being done by the commission vitally affects the lives of thousands of citizens of our state and any legislation in connection with it is worthy of deep and thoughtful attention.

Oregon's Soldiers, Sailors and Marines.

Two years ago, while memories of Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne were fresh in the minds of everyone, much was talked of as to assistance for our returning soldiers, sailors and marines, and considerable was done. Our financial educational aid act has brought inquiries to us from every state in the union, from those who would re-enact it into law elsewhere. Legislation was provided furnishing money for their immediate needs. An effort was made to work out some satisfactory land settlement and reconstruction projects, but these failed to meet with the approval of the people at a referendum election. In other ways efforts were made to show the men who gave up their places in civil life to fight for us that they were not forgotten and that the state were not unkind of the sacrifices they had made.

Their deeds and sacrifices should by no means be forgotten. If by any possible chance it appears that the military and naval employment situation during the coming biennium; if there is a chance that some of them may be in hardships or straits of any kind this legislature should do all in its power to foresee such a prospect and to remedy it. Many cases in hand should such contingency arise. I would further suggest that if any continuation of land settlement plans are contemplated that by all means they have as their basis inquiries to us from discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without remarking upon the splendid manner in which these men have become absorbed back into civil life; upon the magnificent way in which they are taking up arms in the battles of peace. In the organization of their American legion they have shown a whole-hearted patriotism and a desire for restoration of a high type of American citizenship which makes them doubly worthy of any consideration which should be shown them by this legislature.

Financial Aid for Fighting Men.

A reluctant congress has had before it for some time a proposal to give a slight reward to discharged sailors and marines of the great war for the services they rendered. At \$30 a month, these men offered to sacrifice their lives and those who returned home wounded and in perfect health, nevertheless rendered great sacrifices without hope of reward. I firmly believe the nation should do something for these men. If the nation will not, Oregon should come forward in the same spirit of patriotism which actuated her during the war and which has made her a more deeply appreciated nation for the services given. I further believe the state should wait no longer. Congress has delayed and haggled over this measure until the light of hope is fast fading. If we do our share, and congress eventually should receive credit with additional lands, our men will then receive little enough for what they did.

I appreciate that our soldiers, sailors and marines went into this war without hope of monetary reward. No monetary reward they repay in even an infinitesimal part for the measure for what they gave up and for what they did. But that does not remove the fact that we owe them, and our posterity forever will owe them, a boundless debt that never may be repaid in full. To express the depth of our sentiment in words is well and good but it may be conveyed by a substantial way which indicates that we mean each word we say.

I would have the state give to these men at least \$35 for every month of actual service they rendered in military or naval branches of the United States government. I would not call it a "bonus." It would not be a bonus. It would be a very small share of their rightful due, particularly when compared with what they were paid while these men were fighting abroad.

I realize full well that your legislative assembly cannot appropriate any such sum of money as the expense of paying the amount of money to the soldiers who served from this state. The 6 per cent limitation amendment would forbid that.

But, in the first instance, the money should come from all the people themselves, in a general response for the service rendered. This legislative assembly, I believe it will refer to

the people for their consideration a bill of this nature and I believe the people of the state are sufficiently appreciative of these great sacrifices to respond with an enormous majority in favor of such a measure.

I respectfully urge upon you to place such a measure before the people of the state to be voted upon at an early date.

National Guard.

None of us can ever forget the spontaneous outpouring of Oregon national guardsmen when the call came for America to enter the great war, nor are the people of this state unmindful of the record they made during that period of stress and storm. The national guard has now been made our first and strongest line of national defense and Oregon holds a proud place among the states of the nation in its national guard personnel. It is essential to the welfare of the state that the guard be maintained upon a high plane. We are getting more companies and units of various kinds. The federal government stands a large share of the burden of this expense, but the state must stand a reasonable share. I urge upon the legislature to do its full duty in this respect.

Soldiers' Home at Roseburg.

The surviving veterans of the war between the sections are becoming more feeble with each passing year, and much as we regret to whisper it, yet it is an inevitable truth that there can not elapse many more years before they have passed into history. At one of the most beautiful sites in the state, near Roseburg, the state maintains a home for these old veterans. Some recommendations will come to you for the support and maintenance of that home and by all means it should be aided to the extent of your finances. It is a duty, not to be lightly slighted, for us to see that these men, who fought on so many battlefields, who went through so many of the dark shadows of the preservation of our nation, spend their declining days surrounded by all of the cheer and affection we may show them.

I have mentioned the American legion to you, and I would also call your attention to the splendid work which has been done by the Grand Army of the Republic. At each roster roll the camps of that army find their ranks thinned, but those who are left may look back over a record of solid patriotism and splendid deeds which will make them maintain them in the last few years of their lives, and which, aside from their record in war, should make them forever enshrined in the memories of their countrymen.

Insurance Department.

Work of the insurance department has been progressing satisfactorily and that department has been yielding a revenue of about \$275,000 a year to the state. Experience has shown that consolidation of companies in many cases is place in insurance on their property, in some instances in large amounts with companies not authorized to transact business in this state. This results in the state being deprived of the world other companies receive in fees from the companies and taxes on the premiums. It in turn works an injustice on the companies complying with our laws and contributing a large share of revenue. I believe the condition one that should be remedied.

The 1919 legislature created a new duty for the insurance department—the licensing of real estate brokers. This branch of the work is developing into one of considerable importance, and one which yields a substantial revenue. No discretion is given to the department in the issuance of licenses. I believe its functions should be broadened so that licenses could be refused to persons unable to establish a good character. Inviting the activities of that department with us and establish homes here, it is essential that those new comers should be accorded honest treatment at the hands of honest real estate agents. Enlargement of the powers of this department as suggested will, I am certain, be a long step in that direction.

Fire Prevention.

The insurance commissioner, who is ex officio state fire marshal, is able to report constant reductions in fire insurance rates from the activities of that department. The loss ratio fixes the cost of insurance, and the work of the marshal and his deputies has been bringing very satisfactory results in many cities of the state where recommendations of the department have been heeded.

A most exploratory catastrophe occurred at Klamath Falls a few months ago when a number of citizens lost their lives and heavy property loss was experienced. The lessons drawn from that fire lead me to recommend that the fire marshal's department be given greater authority to make rules for the protection of life and property. Rigid enforcement of fire prevention statutes under state regulation takes out from local complications this important phase of activity and many lives saved in the future by giving to the fire marshal a sufficient degree of latitude in his work.

Expenses of the department are covered by assessments on insurance companies, which are deeply interested in prevention of conflagration losses. I am advised that the insurance companies will have no objection to a slight increase in the rate of taxes assessed against them for this work, and for the good of the department and the safety of our citizens I recommend that such an increase be authorized.

Banking Supervision.

Every effort should be made to give as full protection as possible under our present banking supervisory system. Expense of supervision is borne by banking companies coming under the act, and I am advised by the office of the superintendent of banks that the present schedule of fees, which has not been changed since 1913, does not come up to the necessary requirements. It is suggested that the law be amended to increase the scale of fees based on capital and surplus and also additional fees based upon total re-

sources, less capital and surplus, instead of being based on deposits, as under the present act. The superintendent of banks has further advised me he believes there will be objection to the change from the bankers of the state.

Another change suggested by the department, and one I believe to be salutary, is a proposed requirement that banks in cities of over 50,000 population be required to have a minimum of \$200,000, rather than the \$100,000 required now, except where such bank is located beyond the two mile limit from the central postoffice of such city. This change would affect the city of Portland alone and I believe it desirable that such requirement be made for any institution located in the heart of a city of that size. The federal law imposes such a requirement upon national banks in Portland and the state should at least be as strict in the welfare of its depositors in state banks, as the federal authorities are over the welfare of depositors in national banks.

Protecting Bond Investors.

The recent suspension of a large Portland bonding house, dealing in municipal bonds, and the resultant possible financial loss to many bond investors, is a clear indication of the necessity of state regulation and supervision over such business. While comparatively new, the business of dealing in municipal bonds has increased so rapidly that it is now being conducted upon a very large scale. This is perhaps, due to the fact that municipalities finding it impracticable to finance necessary governmental projects by direct taxation have had to resort to the issuance and sale of bonds. This policy is continually expanding and the amount of bonds rapidly increasing in volume, the result of which is that the business of dealing in such bonds is correspondingly increasing, and the people who invest in such securities are entitled to every protection the law can afford.

It is evident that no department of state has exercised any jurisdiction or supervision over this business and the heads of the corporation and banking departments are of the opinion that existing laws do not give either department jurisdiction over such business. Therefore, I recommend the immediate passage of legislation specifically covering this situation, and while an amendment to the existing laws will fulfill most of the requirements, I would suggest that provision be made to require any concern dealing in such bonds to furnish satisfactory proof and security to guarantee its ability and responsibility to meet its obligations as promised. From what examination I have been able to make I am of the opinion that the regulation and supervision of this class of business should properly be under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of banks.

Industrial Development.

Taxation may be successfully imposed only to a certain point. When our lands, our industries, and the products of our soil can no longer bear that burden, taxes become confiscatory and increase must cease. For our own sake, therefore, it is to be pointed where the burden becomes excessive. Increase of direct taxation should be brought about mainly through increases in development; through more and larger industries; through greater production of our farms occupied, thus bringing in the consequent increases in valuations. Any measures you may enact to bring about such much desired and beneficial results will be salutary in the extreme and should be given to the best way to effect them.

Oregon is developing largely in an industrial way. These industries should be given every reasonable and proper support from her power for every measure which the nature and progress of the state. Legislation should be carefully weighed in regard to its effect on industrial progress and care exercised in determining that prospective laws do not carry burdens too heavy for industries to bear. We wish to see our own industries prosper; we wish to see good results for our industries as they mean larger wages, more prosperity for the worker, better returns for the farmer, the banker and the merchant. Prosperity for our own state naturally follows on the success or failure of our industries. I can not magnify too strongly the necessity for the exercise of soundly tempered judgment in the enactment of any laws which may have such a decided bearing on the future financial welfare of all classes of our citizens.

Consolidations.

Money may be saved and greater efficiency obtained by a more centralized administration of some of the state's labor activities. I believe the purely administrative affairs of the board of inspectors of child labor and the industrial welfare commission should be centered in the office of state labor commissioner. The boards themselves should be retained in an advisory capacity to the labor commissioner. Based on current budget estimates now lodged in the auditor's office, the industrial welfare commission could be saved the next biennium by such consolidation and a greater efficiency brought about. He, too, favors the plan and I believe it should be adopted.

A substantial saving also may be made and greater efficiency obtained by consolidating the office of state sealer of weights and measures with the office of state dairy and food commissioner. The office of state sealer of weights and measures is now lodged in the state treasury department, but it has no relation to or direct connection with the functions of that department, while, on the other hand, the duties of state sealer are in complete harmony with the duties of the dairy and food commissioner and may be performed by the same deputies.

I am assured by the dairy and food commissioner that this consolidation would result in substantial saving, as he could perform the duties of state sealer with a very slight increase in his present force of field men. I

think this consolidation should be made.

State Lime Plant.

Special reports furnished to the executive office by the state lime board show that the plant at Gold Hill closed in December, 1919, for the principal reason that the funds were completely exhausted. A financial statement by the board showed unpaid bills amounting to \$2215.06, and a net operating loss for the plant of \$111,000.00. The balance sheet of April 15, 1920, understood that this stands approximately the same at the present time save for some additional rentals accumulating under the contract on the quarry leased by the board.

The board at a meeting in October was of the opinion that the plant can be operated successfully if its operation be restricted to the late spring and summer and the early fall months, and if sufficient funds can be provided as operating capital to enable the board to operate the quarry and grind limestone to store it for sale during the fall and winter months. The board is asking for an appropriation for this operating capital.

Anything this legislature may do to open to development agriculture should be of great benefit to the backbone of our state and is one of the greatest of its tax producers. Agriculture as an industry certainly is worthy all assistance, and while the lime plant has probably been a failure financially in the past, it is a business which should be continued for another biennium if it can be made beneficial for our farm lands, by all means we should continue its operation, even if at some loss to the state. If it develops our agricultural resources the loss will be repaid in the long run. While there is nothing should be done toward its abandonment until it is shown that farmers do not wish its further continuance and can no longer benefit by it.

Habitual Offenders Act.

Our state constitution provides that "no person convicted of a crime shall be founded upon the principle of reformation, and not of vindictive justice." It is a wise and humane provision and our legislators have observed it in the enactment of their parole laws and in the safeguards which have been provided for the parole of convicted men. But society should be protected against the confirmed and incorrigible criminal, the man who has shown himself a felon beyond hope of reform.

In a sister state a law known as the "habitual offenders" act has been passed and is in successful operation for some years. Under that law, after a man has twice served sentences in a penitentiary on a felony charge, and for a third time has been convicted for the commission of a felony, he may be tried under this act and sentenced to a life term in the state prison. A law should be enacted here. In the first instance, those who have served two terms for felony in our sister state are apt to leave there because of fears of future consequences and come into Oregon to start a new life. In the second, and the more important instance, we may have ample reason to feel that if two terms in the penitentiary can not reform a man, he is incorrigible and beyond the hope of reformation and the proper place for him is in the state prison. He is no longer a menace to society and no longer jeopardizes human life. Oregon should have a similar act and I trust you will write it upon our statute books.

Public Health.

The matter of public health is of paramount importance. Development of sanitation along scientific lines is becoming almost a creed, accepted by the great majority of our people as a necessary adjunct of the public welfare. Requests for support of those bodies having for their purpose the benefit and betterment of the public are being made by us in a more responsive as the public finances will allow.

Our experience with influenza epidemics has shown us that this dread disease strikes when and where it pleases, and that an epidemic may develop almost overnight. We wish to see our own people taxed to the limit and it has been impossible to meet these emergencies properly at times. The American Red Cross has co-operated splendidly. While we trust no further epidemics of this nature will arise man can not protect himself against such a possible safeguard and aid in time of emergency. I suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the county courts to make a transfer of funds, when in their discretion such is necessary, to provide means for combating such epidemics. One of our counties not many months ago found itself virtually helpless, because of its isolated situation, and because of the lack of nurses and medical help. A judicious use of county funds at that time might have prevented many deaths and child suffering. But the county court sat with its hands tied, although expressing itself as willing to come to the rescue.

Higher Educational Institutions.

At the special election last May the people of the state made handsome provision for the financing of the higher educational institutions by substantially increased millage taxes, as set under way by the legislature preceding this.

It is pleasing to note the advances made by all of our higher institutions of learning. It has been my pleasure and good fortune to visit during a number of times during the past two years and I wish to report to you that there is a splendid feeling of co-operation between the respective faculties and student bodies; that the spirit of loyalty to the institutions, the state and nation is being fostered; and that all of these institutions are functioning with a great degree of success and are producing earnest, conscientious and well-founded citizens who will mean much to the future life of the state.

Auto Mechanics Fees.

The 1915 legislative assembly created the state board of automobile mechanics examiners. Under the law creating the board a

fee of \$5.00 was enacted from each applicant taking the examination. Twelve hundred and thirty-two applicants took such examination and paid the required fee, according to the final report of the board. The law creating the board was declaratory and constitutional and the board ceased to function. Its report showed that the board deposited funds with the state treasurer aggregating \$6160, while the board's total expenditures amounted to \$4676.41, leaving on deposit with the state treasurer a balance of \$1483.59, which has reverted to the general fund. Inasmuch as the applicants under this law paid their fee in good faith, and because of the unconstitutionality of the act, received no benefits from it whatsoever, I recommend that all of the fees be repaid. A state appropriation of \$6160 would be required for this purpose. The defunct board filed with my office an itemized statement giving the name and address of each applicant and the amount of fee paid in each case, and this list will be transmitted to the ways and means committee for its consideration.

Jason Lee Memorial.

Before you in this hall of representatives you see a splendid portrait of Jason Lee, unveiled there during the present year, with appropriate ceremonies attended by and participated in by leading citizens of the state. Regardless of creed or denomination all citizens of Oregon owe an undying debt of gratitude to the memory of Jason Lee. He pioneered the way which not only opened Oregon to civilization but which made it one of the states of the union. As a man of heroic mold who took a foremost place in the founding of our commonwealth we owe to his name a high degree of praise.

In Washington, D. C., in the rotunda of the capitol building, two niches are provided for each state of the United States in which they may place the busts of two citizens to whom they care to give such remembrance. Oregon's niches are vacant awaiting the action of the state. I am advised that it is within the province of this legislative assembly to decree that the bust of Jason Lee shall forever stand in one of the niches typical of one of our foremost citizens and I urge upon you that you take such steps as will bring this about, making a fitting appropriation to cover the expense of such a bust as will be a credit to the state and to the man whom we wish to honor.

Since this message was printed and bound a meeting of prominent citizens has been held in Portland at which decision was made to ask this legislature that a bust of Jason Lee be placed in one of the niches at the capitol alongside that of Jason Lee. I think the idea a splendid one. As a picture of Jason Lee faces you here in the hall of representatives so has the portrait of John McLoughlin, the first governor of Oregon, been placed in the state senate chamber. This is indicative of the fact that these two men are held in high esteem in the hearts of the people of this commonwealth. By courtesy Dr. McLoughlin has been styled "the first governor of Oregon." Though of English descent history states he was criticized by officials of the Hudson Bay company, of which he was factor here, because of his intense friendship for the early American settlers. The courtesy of his assistance given the American pioneers by Dr. McLoughlin—had he exercised hatred and distrust rather than friendly counsel and assistance—the history of the great Oregon country might have been vastly different. I wish to apply to the nation of Dr. McLoughlin what I have said as to Jason Lee. I recommend that this legislature make provision for honoring both of these men

through the appropriations which have been given to the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association. Large returns are certain to come from such expenditures and I believe their reasonable continuance a matter of sound investment.

Fair Board Accounts.

The Oregon state fair board is the only department connected with the state government that is allowed to go from biennium to biennium without having its vouchers and accounts pass through the hands of the state auditor. Your attention is called to this fact as a condition which I believe should be remedied. It may be essential that the fair board have the use of a revolving or emergency fund to handle the payment of its premiums, prizes and incidental expenses during the period of the fair, but as a matter of plain business, the fiscal affairs of the fair board generally should go through the state auditor as other accounts are audited, and I strongly recommend that laws be enacted for that purpose.

Fish and Game Licenses.

I am of the opinion that the present annual charge of \$1.50 for fish and game licenses is too small, and recommend that it be increased to \$2.50. Our wild life is the property of all of the people of the state and it is an equitable and just that those who consume that life in the name of sport should bear a reasonable share of the burden in the cost of its propagation and preservation.

Scenic Roads.

As we have been developing our highways during the past two years to share in the glories of our state, the feeling has been growing constantly that steps should be taken to protect the natural beauties along such highways, particularly those sylvan beauties which in many places are being destroyed in the denuding of the forests. This is a subject of such vast importance to the welfare of Oregon that in the near future I hope to advise you of my findings and recommendations in regard thereto in a separate message to your honorable body.

Conclusion.

I wish to thank you for bearing with me in the reading of this message. You have been elected to positions of great trust. In many ways the money judgment of the people depends upon what action you may take in these legislative halls. They look to you for calm and deliberate discussion of those matters of import which will come before you; they look to you to solve the problems of justice and well; they look to you as their representatives to safeguard their interests, to cherish their ideals and to preserve inviolate the trust which they have reposed in you. From my knowledge of the thought and disposition of the various members of your body I feel that you have come here with only the welfare of the state and its people deeply impressed in your hearts and that you will give to all times with such infatigable earnestness, the serious thought and the untiring efforts which they deserve.

The executive and administrative departments of the state government will be at your disposal at all times with such information or assistance as you may seek from them.

When this session is concluded and you will have returned to your homes, I sincerely hope that I may say with you that we have kept the faith and have rendered our services only as they should ever be rendered by faithful servants.

Chinese and Japanese valuations were selling last month at seven cents a pound wholesale. The market is dark and often worrily, but the average buyer did not know the difference between the Japanese and the sweet meated Oregon walnuts. Hence the need of a protective tariff.

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