

STATE FINANCE FIGURES GIVEN

Cost of Government Totals \$13.55 per Capita; More Taken in

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The bureau of the census announces a summary of the financial statistics of the state of Oregon for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1929. The per capita figures for 1929 are based on an estimated population of 337,394. These statistics were compiled by Otto F. Kubin.

The payments for operation and maintenance of the general departments of Oregon amounted to \$12,702,671, or \$13.55 per capita. This includes \$11,323,323, expenditures for education to the minor civil divisions of the state. In 1928 the comparative per capita for operation and maintenance of general departments was \$12.69, and in 1927, \$12.90.

The payments for operation and maintenance of public utility enterprises in 1929 amounted to \$141, interest on debt, \$2,918,657; and outlays for permanent improvements, \$7,713,133. The total payments, therefore, for operation and maintenance of public utility enterprises, for interest and outlays were \$23,334,607. Of this amount \$9,818 represents payments by a state department or enterprise to another on account of services. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues.

Of the governmental costs reported above, \$9,436,286 was for highways, \$2,109,059 being for maintenance and \$6,327,197 for construction. Much in excess of cost.

The total revenue receipts were \$25,696,222, or \$27.42 per capita. This was \$10,074,753 more than the total payments of the year, exclusive of \$1,323,323, expenditures for permanent improvements. This excess of revenue receipts is reflected in reduction of debt; also in purchase of investments and increased cash balances, not shown in this summary.

Of the total revenue receipts \$146 represents receipts from a state department or enterprise on account of services. Property and special taxes represented 25.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1929, 26.2 per cent for 1928, and 24.7 per cent for 1927. The increase in amount of property and special taxes collected was 128.8 per cent from 1917 to 1929, and 3.5 per cent from 1928 to 1929. The per capita property and special taxes were \$6.90 in 1929, \$6.79 in 1928 and \$7.79 in 1927.

Earnings and general departmental compensation for services rendered by state officials, represented 8.5 per cent of the total revenue for 1929, 8.1 per cent for 1928, and 10.6 per cent for 1927.

Business and non-business licenses constituted 52.1 per cent of the total revenue for 1929, 51.9 per cent for 1928, and 11 per cent for 1927.

Receipts from business licenses consists chiefly of taxes, enacted from insurance and other incorporated companies and of sales tax on gasoline, while those from non-business licenses comprise chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and amounts paid for hunting and fishing privileges. The sales tax on gasoline amounted to \$4,639,234 in 1929, an increase of \$3,587,228 in 1928, an increase of 19.3 per cent.

Indebtedness Over 61 Millions
The total funded or fixed debt outstanding September 30, 1929 was \$61,531,261. Of this amount \$46,891,710 was for highways.

The net indebtedness (funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) was \$31,593,638, or \$33.71 per capita. In 1928 the per capita net debt was \$36.78, and in 1927, \$46.

The assessed valuation of property in Oregon subject to ad valorem taxation was \$1,122,232,186; the amount of State taxes levied was \$5,648,583; and the per capita levy, \$6.03. In 1928 the per capita levy was \$5.93, and in 1927, \$3.16.

TAMMANY INVESTIGATORS



John K. Clark (left) and Samuel Seabury, who has just appointed the former his chief counsel in the sweeping probe of the District Attorney's office, N. Y., which Referees Seabury has undertaken at the request of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Charges are also filed with the Executive asking for Mayor Walker's removal.

Under the Dome . . . Occurrences and Gossip at the center of Oregon's state government

One capitalist, a former mayor and a business man comprises the new tunnel commission created by the legislature, for the purpose of constructing the Tualatin tunnel. Leslie Scott, son of the late publisher of the Oregonian, Edward Boise, Portland hotel owner and interested in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, both of Portland and Otto Erickson, former mayor of Beaverton, will have charge of this five million dollar project.

Applications for the creation of public utility districts are expected any day by the new hydro-electric commission. Two formal inquiries have already been received, one from R. J. Hendricks, former publisher of the Statesman, and another by the city of Hoodport. The new commission will have its hands full.

Speaking of hydro-electric work, Kenneth Harlan, Portland power rate expert, and Homer Bone, the latter chairman of the Port of Tacoma, waited on the governor today. They awaited in the outer chamber, however, while the executive was hearing a delegation from Oregon City, on the unemployment situation.

Some of the clerks and employees during the state legislature apparently do not know the session is over. Yet are working on the final calendars and revising the journals of the two houses. The task requires about a month's time. Elbert Bede, Cottage Grove editor and old time reading clerk of the house, is among those busy on

the books, along with the chief clerks of both houses.

Major General George A. White, adjutant general of the Oregon national guard, is spending this week at Camp Clatsop getting the camp ready for the summer training course in June.

The fourth quarter licenses for automobiles may be purchased three days before the first of April, giving motorists without licenses additional time to enjoy highway privileges at a reduced cost. The quarter licenses are good for three months. The announcement by the secretary of state is a warning that everybody soon will be required to spend money for licenses.

Charles K. Spaulding, Salem member of the state highway commission, has entered his duties in full force. Since his appointment several weeks ago he has attended a highway commission meeting and several informal conferences. He had been a frequent visitor at the state house, calling on the governor.

Uneasy lies the head beneath the appointive power these days. Each day new names are heard who may "walk the plank," but the actual firings are not as numerous and as frequent as was expected. However, it is still early, and the executive admits plans to organize his own official group.

It appears that some 70 members of the 1927 legislature will be called upon to pay back \$235 paid them for expenses during that session—if they have it. It will be hard on those who turned the money over to chambers of

PROGRAM OUT FOR EDUCATION MEET

Details of Session April 6 to 9 at Spokane are Announced by Hug

Program for the annual convention of the Northwest association of Secondary and higher schools to be held in Spokane April 6 to 9, was announced yesterday by Supt. George Hug of this city, who is president of the association. The Northwest group meets in connection with the Inland Empire teachers' association meeting.

The program arranged calls for meetings April 6 and 7 in the Davenport hotel and April 8 in the Lewis and Clark high school. The program follows:
Monday, 2:00 p. m., meeting of the commission on accrediting secondary institutions for examination of applications, Henry M. Hart, chairman, 7:30 p. m. meeting of the commission on accrediting higher schools, Dr. F. E. Bolton, chairman.

Thursday, April 7—10:00 a. m. Meeting of the executive committee, Geo. W. Hug, chairman; 2:00—Meeting of section of secondary institutions; revision of standards, M. P. Moe, Helena, Montana; 3:30—A comparative study of high schools of the northwest, F. L. Stetson, University of Oregon; 5:30—Curriculum reorganization, Commissioner W. D. Vincent, Boise, Idaho; 3:30—Reports from delegates to other associations. Meeting of section of higher institutions.

Wednesday, 2:00—Report on the success of students graduating from high schools of the Northwest association in the lower quartile of their class during past three years as reflected by their college records, E. B. Stevens, registrar, University of Washington.

Thursday, 2:00 p. m.—Report of the commission on accrediting higher institutions, Dr. F. E. Bolton, University of Washington. Report of the commission on ac-

commerce and charitable organizations, while some of them cannot be located. Hoss has not announced what action he will take. The attorney-general held that the money may be collected.

The survey report of higher institutions of learning in the state is expected soon. The report will be lengthy and detailed one and require considerable study. The state board of higher education will then have some basis upon which to effect consolidations, and perhaps save more than the \$500,000 vetoed by the governor.

Governor Julius L. Meier caught the spring feeling in the air and Monday sported a new grey suit. The color appears well on the executive and adds to the dignity of that official.

The state house grounds are being trimmed this week. Grass-cutting season is upon us. It seems rather cruel that the gardeners have to follow the motor driven lawn mowers around. They should be provided with seats.

HOOVER AIDE



Theodore Joulin (above), of Boston, Mass., has been chosen by President Hoover as his secretary to fill the post left vacant through the resignation of George Akerson. Joulin's many years of experience as a political writer in Washington, D. C., makes him peculiarly adapted to the post.

crediting secondary institutions, Henry M. Hart, principal, Lewis and Clark. Report of committee on high school library standards, Mary R. Bacon, librarian, North Central high school, Spokane, Washington.

RAIL MEN APPEAR; PROTEST DECISION

Representatives of the several railroads operating in the state of Oregon appeared before C. M. Thomas, public utility commissioner here Monday and urged that he reconsider an order issued last Saturday in which he refused to extend from April 1 to June 1 the effective date of the new intra-state grain rates.

The request was based upon an extension granted by the interstate commerce commission, and the plea that the railroads had not yet been able to prepare the new grain rate tariffs.

The records show that two extensions have been granted by the public service commission of Oregon, and three extensions by the federal commission.

Thomas set out in the order issued last Saturday that the grain growers and shippers were entitled to the rate reduction at the earliest possible date, and that the railroads had received adequate time in which to prepare their tariffs.

Thomas took the request under advisement and will give a definite reply today.

DIAL SYSTEM USE GROWING

Automatic Plan Gaining in Popularity; Accuracy Shown by Tests

Although the history of the dial telephone dates back to 1892, its widespread adoption in the Bell system is a matter only of the last ten years, according to H. V. Collins, manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. Dial telephone service is to be established in Salem at midnight, April 4.

Not until December, 1921, was the first dial telephone office established by the Bell system. The introduction has been rapid since then, particularly during the last three or four years, and today more than 4,377,000 telephones, or over 30 per cent of the system's telephones, are on this basis. It is expected that the conversion to the new system in all places for which it is suitable will be completed within eight or ten years.

Adoption Result of Experiments
Adoption of the dial telephone in the Bell system followed years of study and experimentation. Mr. Collins said, "Because of the tremendous growth of the business it became evident to telephone engineers some 15 years ago that, if future demands for telephone service were to be met and the same high standards of service maintained, a new system such as the dial telephone, soon would become necessary."

"In the last ten years the number of telephones has increased from about 8,300,000 to more than 15,700,000 or over 85 per cent," Mr. Collins pointed out. "The problems of giving telephone service when there are only a few telephones in a small town are relatively simple, but the value of the service is correspondingly limited. With growth the service becomes more valuable to each subscriber, and the problems of inter-connection compound the difficulties increasing more rapidly than the growth in telephones."

Studies were made of all known switching systems; improvements for all existing systems were worked out and the development work was begun on all switching arrangements that seemed promising. Many new and special arrangements had to be devised to meet the complicated requirements of the larger cities. In December, 1921, the first Bell system dial office of the panel type was placed in service, opening a new era in telephonic communication.

More Accurate, Tests Revealed
"The popularity of the dial system has been widespread," Mr. Collins said, "and its success attested by the fact that it has proven more accurate than manu-

al service and, when fully installed in a given place, it is more rapid. During hours of light use such as nights, Sundays and holidays when manual boards have to be operated with a skeleton force, and therefore with a somewhat slower service, the dial service is just as rapid as during the busiest hours of the day.

"As was expected, the dial system is also proving more adaptable to improvements and developments to keep pace with the rapidly increasing requirements of telephone service."

"There is some impression that operators are not required with the dial system and that its use is reducing employment for women. As a matter of fact more than 30,000 more operators are employed in the Bell system at present, with the system 20 per cent on the dial basis, than were employed in 1921 when the dial system was introduced. In Salem, all present operators will be kept on the payroll."

Equipment Here Is Latest Design
"The dial equipment which will go into service in Salem is the most up-to-date type available—perfected by more than 39 years of experimentation and improvements, Mr. Collins pointed out. The first dial installation was made by a privately-owned com-

pany in La Porte, Indiana, in 1892. The switchboard used looked much like a billiard table with wires running the long way of the table top. Connector rods, with wipers which traveled forward and backward as the rod was turned, ran crosswise. When a subscriber dialed a number this rod turned a certain number of times, carrying the wiper the designated distance across the table to the line selected by the calling party. The board had a maximum of 100 lines.

Each different from this is the modern mechanical switching equipment. Row and row of line finders, connectors, and selectors. Automatically controlled power boards; huge distributing racks, carrying thousands and thousands of fine, cloth-covered, copper wires. Instead of the few, simple movements required by the early equipment for the completion of a connection, modern dial apparatus makes 390 moves from the time a receiver is lifted to the ringing of a bell—requiring only about six seconds.

More than 100,000 different pieces of equipment are required in the installation and operation of the service.

Waite Hoyt, after 14 years in the major, pitched his first winning exhibition game this spring.



For COLDS

We all catch colds and they can make us miserable; but yours needn't last long if you will do this: Take two or three tablets of Bayer Aspirin just as soon as possible after a cold starts. Stay in the house if you can—keep warm. Repeat with another tablet or two of Bayer Aspirin every three or four hours, if those symptoms of cold persist. Take a good laxative when you retire, and keep bowels open. If throat is sore, dissolve three tablets in a quarter-glassful of water and gargle. This soothes inflammation and reduces infection. There is nothing like Bayer Aspirin for a cold, or sore throat. And it relieves aches and pains almost instantly. The genuine tablets, marked Bayer, are absolutely harmless to the heart.

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- 7 Big Capacity. Does entire washing in 2 hours.
- 8 Finest Thor Quality.
- 9 Amazing Low Price—\$30 to \$60 less than any washer of comparable quality.



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VILA MILLI A Ziegfeld beauty

HOW NEW YORK GIRLS MAKE HAIR SOFT AND WAVY

EVERYWHERE in New York, you see girls doing their hair the new way. Their hair seems fairly to sparkle. It looks so soft, too, and it is always neat, clean, well-groomed.

This way just suits busy girls. Takes just a moment to put a few dashes of Danderine on your brush when you arrange your hair. An hour of any other treatment wouldn't do more.

Instantly Danderine removes oily film; brings out your hair's full color; imparts new sheen and lustre.

The crust of dandruff is promptly dissolved. Scalp is cleansed, soothed, invigorated. Hair stops coming out; is encouraged to grow long, thick, abundant by Danderine's consistent use. It makes hair easier to arrange; holds it in place.

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