

# Vote 310 YES--Higher Educational Tax Act.

# Vote 312 YES--Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Educational Aid Revenue Bill.

# Vote 314 YES--State Elementary School Fund Tax.

## Vote for These Three Educational Bills at the Primaries Friday, May 21

Twenty-three Umatilla county organizations have reported resolutions favoring the adoption of the HIGHER EDUCATION TAX ACT. They are the Pendleton Commercial Club, American Legion Post, Pendleton, Pendleton Parish Aid, Milton, Stanfield and Pilot Rock Teachers Institutes, Umatilla County School Directors, Umatilla Farm Bureau, Hermiston Post American Legion, Umatilla Commercial Club, Hawthorne, Lincoln and Washington Parent-Teacher Associations, High School Parent-Teacher Association, Parent-Teacher Council, Rotary Club Pendleton, Thursday Afternoon Club Pendleton, Current Literature Club Pendleton, School Boards of School Districts of Umatilla Co., Athena-Weston Post No. 69 American Legion, Pilot Rock Commercial Club and Pendleton Woman's Club.

### COLLEGE MILLAGE TAX

#### One Cause of Crisis is the Remarkable Increase in Number of Students.

Since the original millage bill went into effect in 1913, the number of full-time residence students at the Agricultural and the State University has increased one hundred and fifty per cent. At the Agricultural College in 1913, there were 1364 fulltime students; there are now 3378. At the State University in 1913, there were 691 fulltime students, there are now 1745. The institutions have tried hard to make income meet maintenance cost in the face of this remarkable growth but have been unable to do so.

#### Meanwhile Their Income is Further Reduced by Great Upheaval of Costs.

Not only has the number of students increased one hundred and fifty per cent, but in the same seven years the cost of supplies and equipment has doubled. (This is not true of faculty salaries, which have necessarily been increased very little.) The buying power of the dollar of 1913 is today about 45 cents. The experience of the three institutions has been the same as the experience of every Oregon family. It is as if a family of four in 1913, with an income of \$2,000, has been increased to a family of ten in 1920 with an income of \$900. And with the attendance one and one-half times as great, and the buying power of the existing income cut squarely in two, the millage tax revenue has remained almost unchanged.

### 'SOLDIERS' EDUCATIONAL AID

The Soldier, Sailor and Marine Educational Law enacted by the people one year ago has been taken advantage of by more returned service men than the authors of the bill anticipated.

The annual appropriation of two-tenths of a mill on the total taxable property of the state, which the voters authorized at the special election, June 3, 1919, for the purpose of aiding the ex-service men in educational work, will produce in 1920 the sum of \$198,087.09. This is all the money available under the provisions of the present laws for the purpose of paying the aid authorized by the state. Under the terms of the law, a maximum of \$200.00 is allowed each ex-service man annually in the pursuit of educational work. It was supposed that there would not be to exceed 1500 ex-service men apply for aid, and that the \$198,087.09 produced annually under the present pro-

visions would be more than sufficient to cover all of the aid asked for by returned service men; and further that not all of the applicants would ask aid for the entire year. Instead of such being the case, there has been filed with the Secretary of State, more than 3700 applications for state aid, under the terms of the law so generously enacted by the people of Oregon at the special election, June 3, 1919. It seems that there yet will be many more who will take advantage of the law and pursue courses of study in the various educational institutions throughout the state.

In view of the fact that the sum of \$198,087.09 is grossly inadequate to cover the educational aid which the ex-service men will require to January 1, 1921, the time of the next annual state levy of taxes, the special session of the Legislature appropriated an additional \$250,000. The purpose of the present proposed law is to double the amount which the people appropriated under the act approved by them, June 3, 1919, so that substantially \$400,000.00 annually may be raised for 1921, 1922, 1923. The entire \$400,000.00 will probably be required for furnishing educational aid to those ex-service men who are taking advantage of the law.

## Elementary Education Bill--The Children's Bill

4,600 Oregon children lack school facilities this year. Unless something is done the number will be doubled, or trebled, next year.

230 Oregon school rooms closed their doors this year--lack of teachers and funds to pay them with is the reason.

The number of teachers leaving Oregon schools to go into other professions has more than doubled during the era of high cost of living.

Teachers leaving to go into other lines of work have more than doubled their salaries by so doing. The increase is 102 per cent.

Do you know what Oregon pays the educators of her children? Look at these figures: 1,300 one-room teachers from 30 Oregon coun-

ties receive \$18.73 a week for a 32-week year; 1,246 grade teachers in two, or more, room schools from 29 counties, and including town and city schools other than Portland receive \$20.44 a week for a 33 to 34-week year.

Wage scales have advanced 52 per cent since 1914.

The increase in living is estimated as between 88 per cent and 94 per cent.

The buying power of a dollar has depreciated from 100 cents to about 30 cents.

Teachers' salaries have increased less than 25 per cent.