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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1926

HOW TO SAVE THE TIMBER

Startling inconsistencies in the attitude of the federal government toward conservation of timber resources were pointed out in a striking and forceful way day before yesterday by B. J. Boorman, of the Boorman Lumber company of Oakland, California. Addressing the Western Retail Lumbermen's association in Portland, he said:

The cost of one day's maintenance of the navy, including aircraft, is equal to nine years' federal expenditure for reforestation. A few months ago a $30,000,000 target was used on the high seas, a super-ship, 85 per cent completed. The government expended as much on this target as they spend in 24 years for reforestation. Congressional records show a United States expenditure of less than $125,000 a year for reforestation; a measly amount to perpetuate our great American forests, on which so much depends.

About a quarter of a century ago the policy of conservation of timber resources was formally inaugurated, after a vigorous and successful propaganda campaign. This policy has exerted a profound influence both upon the timbered states and upon the country at large. As to the timbered states, it has resulted in Oregon in acquisition by the government and consequent removal from the tax rolls of 56 per cent of the entire land area and in a somewhat similar situation in other Coast states. It has frightened the country at large into believing that the end of the timber supply is so near at hand as to make it a measure of patriotism to refrain as nearly as possible from the use of wood, employing substitutes instead at a higher cost.

These consequences have been evil in many ways. The public has been misled by false propaganda into using substitutes that are more costly and far less satisfactory in the long run than wood, and this use of substitutes has reacted most unfavorably upon the lumber market. This reaction has injured all the lumber-producing states, but it has injured especially the far western states which are suffering already by removal from taxation of so large a part of their area. To date, there are few signs that it has accomplished any practical good.

While the government has been talking conservation, and by its talk influencing the public to use wood sparingly and go in heavily for substitutes, it has been niggardly in the extreme in its appropriations for reforestation and fire control. As Mr. Boorman so strikingly pointed out in his Portland address, it spends more in a day for a target for a naval gun practice than it spends in 24 years for reforestation—and this in spite of the long-professed belief in timber conservation.

These remarks should not be construed as opposition to reasonable conservation of timber, for certainly no state can have a greater stake in conservation of timber than Oregon. Timber is our greatest natural resource, and upon its wise use depends the permanence of our industrial future. But there is a wide chasm between hysterical conservation talk that gets nowhere save to frighten people into believing that it is an unpatriotic act to use lumber and the kind of wise and practical conservation that protects from fire the timber now standing and keeps new timber growing on denuded lands.

The most practical of all conservation measures is fire protection. So far as the Pacific Northwest is concerned, if the government will control the fire menace we can undertake pretty safely to guarantee that the supply of timber will be reasonably permanent. The forest service has been doing some fine work in that direction in recent years, but it can do better yet if given appropriations commensurate in size with the government's loudly-professed belief in the importance of saving the timber.

REPEAL IT

The Oregon Automotive conference, made up of representatives from all accredited automobile associations in the state, goes on record in favor of repeal by initiative bill of the certificate of title law passed by the last legislature. It says the law has failed to accomplish the beneficial results claimed for it and has resulted in an endless maze of red tape that not only complicates and delays the issuance of licenses but makes the sale of an automobile a transaction comparable in the technicalities involved to the transfer of real estate.

These accusations are literally true, as every motorist who has applied for a new license in recent weeks will angrily aver. It was hazily supposed by the legislature, when it adopted the law, that it would help to prevent theft of cars, but no such result has been noted. Confusion, delay and extreme irritation have been its only accompaniments to date. It ought to be repealed, and the sooner the better.

But that is not all. It ought to be a lesson to the legislature in the future to keep its hands off of restrictive and bothersome experimental legislation that has nothing more to recommend it than somebody's vaguely expressed conviction that "there oughta be a law." We are already legislated to death in this country, and nowhere is this truer than in the case of automobile ownership and operation. There are so many laws now that a motorist must employ a lawyer as his constant companion if he is to keep out of the shadow of the hoosegow. Let's call a halt.

AN INFLUENCE FOR GOOD

Those who read the papers and those who observe the life that goes on about them hear and see enough of the influences that tend toward immorality and debasement. These things, unfortunately, are always present. They always have been, and they always will be.

It is therefore pleasing to turn from time to time to those influences that tend toward clean living, right ideals and character building. In any list of these influences, we must include the Y. M. C. A., which begins this week its annual campaign for a budget to sustain its activities for another year.

There is complaint from all sides that people—young and old alike, but more particularly the young—are turning away from the churches, or at least are failing to give the church the place in their lives that it deserves. This complaint may or may not be well founded; people are admittedly given to drawing wrong conclusions from what they think they observe. But if it has a foundation on fact, it must be agreed that we should devote all the more attention to those agencies that are essentially religious in their nature and have demonstrated their capacity to hold interest.

Among these agencies, the Y. M. C. A. holds a high place. It is fundamentally religious in its nature, but by emphasizing clean sport it attracts men and boys and holds them. Thus it provides an influence that is extremely valuable to the community.

It is not here intended to say that the churches are losing their hold on people. There are many who assert that such is the case, but the statistics of church attendance fail to support the contention. But it must be conceded that we must overlook no agency that turns people's—particularly young people's—minds toward religion. Religion is too powerful an influence for good to be slighted. If the Y. M. C. A. attracts those who are not attracted and influenced by the churches—and undeniably it does—it is worth far more to the community than it costs.

Bert E. Haney, Democratic member of the shipping board from Oregon, issues a statement making it plain that he has not resigned. Shucks! Isn't it commonly understood that a Democrat never resigns?

Bergdoll, of course, is Bergdoll. But if he were anyone else he'd be coming to the conclusion by this time that it would have been easier to fight.

A fellow back in Illinois who set fire to a packing plant alleges that he did it because he loves animals. Loves 'em well done, evidently.

Early Days In Eugene

(From the Morning Register, February 21, 1907.)

Married in Eugene, February 20, 1907, Henry Kelso and Miss Rosa M. Burgess. Justice of the Peace R. S. Bryson officiating.

Janitor Gwinn yesterday gave the courthouse lawn its first cutting.

Work on the street car line is expected to begin the first of the month, says A. Welch, manager of the Willamette Valley company.

Dr. W. L. Cheshire went to Monroe yesterday on professional business.

George H. Kelly of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company went to southern Oregon yesterday on business connected with the company.

The cold fogs that have settled down over the valley each night lately, have kept the fruit buds back, thereby preventing them from coming out too soon.

Jasper Wilkins, who died a short time ago, left an estate valued at $40,000 according to a petition filed yesterday to probate his will.

The sundry civil bill as reported in congress carried an item of $30,000 for a new postoffice building in Eugene.

All nature wears a bright smile these days.

The pretty new residence of C. E. Russell is being roofed and will now be hurried to completion. The contractors have been delayed in getting materials.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Walters of Elmira have gone to Corvallis on a visit.

Creswell item: Monday while Ralph Sears was leading a horse his index finger got tangled in the strap, and when it was all over he found that his finger had been pulled off.

Creswell item: Last Sunday at the Methodist church, Rev. J. L. Stratford united in marriage Byron Edmunson and Miss Phoebe Elliott

Daily Lesson In English
By W. L. Gordon

Words Often Misused: Don't say, "The guests of honor will be an Englishman and Frenchman." Say, "an Englishman and a Frenchman."
Often Mispronounced: Parsnip. Pronounce the i as in "lip," not as u in "up."
Often Misspelled: Coercion. Note the cion.
Synonyms: Seclusion, privacy, exclusion, retirement, solitude, loneliness, withdrawal.
Word Study: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: Poignant: severely painful or distressing. "Then followed a poignant feeling of remorse."

TRIBUTE TO T. S. HANDSAKER

(This article was printed in the February number of the Christian church paper of California, concerning Rev. T. S. Handsaker, a Lane county boy.)

Prophets, seers and saviors have always sacrificed themselves for a great unselfish cause. Histories and the Bible are filled with examples of advancing humanity, by way of unselfish and sacrificial service on the part of these great leaders. When future histories are written, men of this modern age will be included in the lists. However, these men and women will not be where we can express appreciation to them as friend to friend. We are too careless in overlooking heroic and sacrificial service when it is done before our eyes. I, here and now, wish to voice appreciation for the outstanding work of one great man, and give tribute to his unselfish concern in the cause so near his heart.

T. S. Handsaker's advent into California south, almost 11 years ago, was quiet and unannounced. Quiet and constructive work has marked his work through the years, interspersed here and there with such outstanding accomplishments that, even with all of his modesty, it was heralded throughout the brotherhood. He took over the work at University San Diego in April, 1916, when it was a most discouraging and unpromising field. Like a spiritual statesman, he carefully studied and canvassed his field, decided certainly what was necessary to make it yield fruitage, and carefully laid plans for making it an outstanding work. Soon all of us realized that no ordinary pastor had charge down in the small church in our sister city near the Mexican border. Greater and greater waxed the interest and fervor of his people until a fine new church edifice with well equipped educational accommodations graced a fine corner in the university section. Unlike so many pastors, who move on when a building is completed, T. S. Handsaker stayed on.

Beloved of his people and the entire community, a strong preacher and tireless pastor; an enthusiastic sympathizer with young people and a constructive builder in Bible school work, no one would have listened to his leaving. So he stayed on, filling his Bible school plant, until today it is the largest Christian Bible school in San Diego and third in size of all religious bodies. The young people are of a high type, having depth of thought, sincere devotional sentiments, and religious ambitions. The church membership has grown until it ranks among the large congregations of California south, and has been active in promoting mission points in surrounding communities. No man in California has done a more outstanding work than Tommy Handsaker and his good wife.

But this tireless application to a great task takes its toll, Brother Handsaker was forced to retire from his field, because of illness on January 1, 1926. An illness which to us who know, bespeaks glad willingness of a great life to give itself a living sacrifice to the work of the church of Christ. But God heals such lives often. This is true of this great life. Brother Handsaker is improving, and after a few months' rest he will be ready to take another field, and we can say with absolute certainty that he will do for any field, exactly what he has done at University San Diego. We congratulate the church that is fortunate enough to secure T. S. Handsaker when he is ready to take up his leadership again.

EDGAR LLOYD SMITH.

A bride and groom were going abroad for their honeymoon. While leaning over the ship's railing the bride dropped one of her rings overboard.

Some days later, dining in a hotel in Naples, they ordered fish. What do you think they found in the fish?

Bones.

The teacher asked little Ruth what her father's name was.

"Daddy," she answered.

"Yes, dear," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She don't call him nuthin," Ruth answered, earnestly. "She likes him."

Topics of the Times

The Peteet Episode.
Found What they Went for.
About the Open Shop.
What Is the Difference?

APROPOS the Peteet episode down in a Mexican resort town, it is unfortunate, indeed that the young daughters of Mr. Peteet had to suffer shame and finally death for the unwise acts of a booze-fighting father. This tragic ending of a drinking spree may prove a benefit to others, however, and act as a warning to many who might be tinctured with the same desire to show the United States that they will not be shorn of their personal liberty. Tijuana is noted for its "wide-open" policies. You can find about any kind of worldly amusement there that the promotors of his Santanic majesty's kingdom can conjure up for the ensnaring of the pleasure-mad American bibulous populace. This is no secret. It is broadcast all over the world. Tijuana, Mexico, has long been an eyesore to the cities of southern California. It is a gambling resort, and it is generally known that booze and gambling are never separated. Where you find the one you will find the other. No doubt Peteet knew this, and that was the incentive that led to his disgrace and death.

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Listen, friends! There is an old saying that runs like this: "If you never trouble trouble, trouble will never trouble you." In one of my letters some weeks ago I said that if we would keep out of the zone of the thief and dissolute, and attend to our own business, we would very seldom meet with shame and disaster, or words to that effect. A father that will deliberately take his young daughters to as questionable a resort as Tijuana, ought to be severely punished, for one of two things will happen. They will be subjected to and drawn into a life of shame, or be insulted and possibly abducted as were these Peteet girls. From all accounts, it was a craving for booze and the glare of the highlights of the saloon and dance hall, of which there are many in Tijuana, that led Peteet to take his family into this hole of iniquity.

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How human. In his desire and lust for the thing his own country forbade, he slipped over the line into Mexico where he knew "hard liquor" was freely dispensed, and where morality, virtue and decency are flung to the winds, with the result that while he and wife were tripping the fantastic and whirling over the waxed floor of the gay ballroom, possibly filled with the vilest of liquor, his young daughters, left to care for themselves and find their own amusement, were spirited away to some secluded spot and mistreated by low-browed Mexican rowdies. Can you picture this scene? The sympathy is for the young girls whom a father should have protected, but who were left to the howling wolves of the kings of the underworld. And yet, with this scene before them, men who claim to be decent, law abiding citizens, are crying for just such "wide-open" conditions in our own country, that their "personal liberty" might not be interfered with. The call for light wines and beer is the bait that is supposed to entice the bigger things of the underworld, booze and plenty of it.

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Anent the declaration of the Eugene builders and contractors for an "open shop" let me say a few words, as I have gone through many labor difficulties. First, I am for organized labor. We who have had to work for our daily bread know that had not labor organized for mutual protection it would not enjoy the fairness it does, for grasping corporations lose sight of everything but the expected dividends. But when I say that I am for organized labor, I don't mean that I am in sympathy and accord with all the methods of organized labor. The tendency is toward domination of other people's rights. Take, for instance, the city of Eugene. Here we are like a big family. We are mostly permanent residents and property owners. Our wives and children visit and have a good, social time. Our men and boys meet on a common level of friendship. Our children are companions together in our schools. So far it is an open shop. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

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There comes a time when all this companionship must be changed if we follow the letter of the law advocated by most of our labor councils. Our next door neighbor sees, or believes he sees, in the resolutions of the labor councils something that interferes with his ideas of his service to his God. Religious sentiment is one of the strongest sentiments I know of. For instance, the labor council declares for closed shop on all jobs of any magnitude. This next door neighbor, with a large family to support, rather than to surrender his religious principles withdraws from the federation. The result is well known. Your neighbor, whom you know to be a clean, conscientious man must be boycotted. If he is employed on the job, it is obligatory on all good union men to refuse to work with him; so his discharge is demanded. That is the fly in the ointment. His firm belief in the teachings of the Master debars him from working with his neighbor that once loved him.

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Since the above paragraphs were typed I see an article that pleased me very much. It was the labor leaders' answer to the declaration of the open shop by the General Contractors association. The declaration by the Builders Trade council is that there has never been anything else in the city of Eugene but open shop. That is the right principle applied in the right place. We are yet in the community class, although our beautiful city is rapidly growing toward the important city class. The time will come when our community conditions of today will change to the rustling, bustling conditions of tomorrow. Then we will not know our next door neighbor so well. When that time comes, when we will know only about every hundredth man we meet, as it has come to all cities which have grown out of the community class to that of large cities, the labor union's idea of a closed shop may work out without detriment to the man who cannot conscientiously subscribe to union rules. But until that time the open shop is the only fair way of dealing with the situation.

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Human nature is human nature wherever you find it. But sometimes it is too human and we can't fathom its findings. It has been said that "it is human to err." The following will serve as an example of the dominating tendency for humans to err: Sometime ago a lumberjack was put off a train in a maudlin, drunken condition and turned over to the police. That was—probably—as it should have been, for a drunken lumberjack is a nuisance either on the train on or our streets. But wait a minute. Saturday, February 13, in the year of our Lord 1926, a train pulled into the Eugene depot loaded with delegates to a fraternal convention. When this train unloaded its fraternal delegates several of them were hilariously drunk and they "did not care who knew it." Were they turned over to the police? I trow not. They were met by a "brass band" delegation and showed every courtesy. What some of us that belong to the common herd want to know is, "What is the difference between a drunken lumberjack and a drunken delegate?" Will some one in authority please rise to the occasion and give us this information?

PROHIBITION HELD FAILURE

Cause of Temperance Has Not Been Advanced, Says F. M. Peebles

GOSHEN, Ore., Feb. 18.—(To the Editor)—You will all agree with me: Never in our country's history has intemperance, in its various forms been more prevalent than at the present time. Claiming all advocacy of temperance reform, may I in the columns of the Register, a paper which has always impartially published contributions of its readers upon matters of public interest, be allowed space in which to give expression to my views concerning some of its problems.

Looking at these problems from different points of view from those of the majority, I have the feeling that what I may write will be met with antagonism rather than in a spirit of fair play. Thus there will be a display of intolerance, which is in itself a form of intemperance. And a continued search for the manifestations of intemperance will clearly reveal the fact that they are by no means to be found wholly within the haunts of the rum demon. It certainly cannot be shown in the light of events of recent times, that its greatest evils are those in which this monster has had a share. Intemperance, of whatever nature, cannot promote a good cause nor be conducive to good citizenship.

Many years ago a movement, inspired through motives of friendliness and for the public welfare was started to prevail upon everyone to refrain from the uses of intoxicating liquors, a truly temperance movement. As the movement grew more formidable, means were used for the attainment of its ends which finally became one of agression in which hatred had found a place, rather than one whose purpose was of a friendly interest in the welfare of humanity. Prohibition was advanced as a means for receiving its purposes and for many years was the outstanding issue in American politics.

We know the bitterness that was engendered by this issue. Its original purpose was lost sight of; arbitrarily the prohibitionists tried to force the people into their ways of thinking; the love of argument, the desire for a fight became their impelling forces. No invective was too harsh when used by the followers of prohibition against anyone whose views on the question were not in full accord with their own. With what readiness they laid every act of wrong doing at the door of the liquor interests! Under the edicts of this society, we were denied the rights to regulate our own personal habits and to form our own opinions. "Everything grows upon what it feeds" and the monster rum demon assumed vast proportions by being fed upon the ravings of prohibitionists.

But it is unnecessary to dwell upon their methods of propaganda, we all know of the accusations hurled against their enemies and the wonderful claims of goodness which they made in their own behalf. The growth of the issue was from temperance to intemperance, thus creating a state of affairs in which the forces of intemperance were battling for supremacy.

The forces for prohibition have won; the affairs of the nation are wholly within their keeping. What has been done toward the purification of American politics, and the betterment of the living conditions of the American people? Does the victory in any manner whatever imply a greater failure? The besetting evil of American politics is graft and no act of legislation ever did more to foster this evil than the eighteenth amendment. Our officials, as prohibitionists, have too often instead of directing their efforts towards the enforcement of their own laws and working in the interests of their constituents found, in "trading with the enemy," its liquor users, a more lucrative method of conducting their offices.

Thus under these conditions we can readily understand why the evils arising from the use of liquor would be intensified rather than mitigated.

We know of the abusive language the prohibitionists directed towards those who did not think as they thought. Doubtless they were poisoned by their own venom and is it strange that a crime wave, unprecedented in our history, should have followed in the wake of their legislation? No doubt the majority of prohibitionists are sincere in their belief, nevertheless they are only dupes in the hands of corrupt politicians who have found in prohibition a means of exploiting the American people.

Was there ever an act of legislation in American history which did more to stir up class hatred than prohibition? We have too many people and they are by no means all liquor users, who feel that they have inherent rights to their own tastes and personal habits. Thus, in the passage of a prohibitory law, a defiance of law has been created which cannot be otherwise than harmful in effect. We may find its parallel by reading European history in which the dominant class, by means of legislation, attempt to prescribe certain beliefs and forms of religious worship. Shall the strife of those times be also the lot of the American people? We do not advance by means of arbitrary methods; let the evils of intemperance be corrected by a temperance movement.

F. M. PEEBLES.

The shades of night were falling fast when for a kiss he asked her. She must have answered, "yes," for the shades came down still faster.—Fostoria Times.

Tax Problems Are Discussed

Present System Is Unfair.
Too Many Exemptions.
Income Tax not Liked.
Severance Tax Unworkable.

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 20.—(To the Editor)—Governor Pierce has lately renewed his proposal for a state income tax and for a severance tax on timber. Secretary of State Kozer has lately made a proposal for a reduction in automobile fees. As the automobile license law exempts the licensed automobile from taxation, that act must be regarded as a part of our tax system. The amount of property in automobiles is very large and an act exempting automobiles should have very careful consideration. I am impressed with the idea that the matters referred to by the governor and the secretary of state are not the only, or the chief, features of our tax system that should command attention.

I make no pretensions to any special study of taxation methods, nor do I claim any special knowledge of the methods of the other American states. Still, I should be greatly surprised if any other American state has a system of taxation at once so unscientific and unfair as our own.

Because there seems an inclination to do a little patch-work here and there rather than attempt a general, thorough revision, I make bold, with your permission, to discuss somewhat in detail Oregon taxation.

First a word of the purposes of taxation. In very general terms we say that taxation exists for the support of government. I am not concerned with definitions, but evidently one of the purposes of taxation is the protection of property, all property. It seems to me therefore that all property, with the fewest exceptions possible should contribute to paying the cost of its protection. Of late years there has been a growing tendency to exempt from taxation the property of certain classes. I do not sympathize with this tendency. In a republic special privileges are obnoxious. All citizens receive the protection and all with a few necessary exceptions should contribute to the protection they receive. Under recent governmental changes, notably the initiative and referendum, the laying of taxes is more and more largely in the hands of the voters. It seems to me neither fair nor politic that the placing of tax burdens should be so largely imposed by those who pay no taxes.

All my life I have heard of schemes to make the rich man pay for the government from which it is said, he greatly profits. As yet I have seen no rich man staggering under the burden that has been so ostentatiously prepared for him. And I have come to believe that the rich man is able to, and does for the most part, transfer to others the tax burden especially prepared for him. He feels that he is unjustly treated and does not hesitate to right his own wrong. On the other hand most of the middle class people cannot pass the burden to others. To them increased taxation is a serious matter.

To illustrate the effect of increased taxation: In the average American city, increased general taxes, street improvements, insurance and up-keep make it a matter of indifference to the man of small means whether he owns or rents. Witness the rush for small apartments, where though cramped a man can get something that has the appearance of comfort and dignity without too much conflict with the tax-gatherer. Of course, I am not advocating the taxation of the abject poor, but the man who in any company of his associates would insist on paying his share of the general entertainment, should be willing to contribute to the expense of that government in which by right he is the equal of any. Such contribution would help him to realize the feeling of equality.

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Now, to consider briefly the governor's proposals. The fairness of an income tax is generally conceded, but this should not lead us to overlook what it really is—an added tax on a part of the community. To illustrate: The man in trade pays the ordinary tax on the property devoted to his business, on his store, his trade fixtures, and on the goods he sells. The income tax is an added tax on his success in his business. He must give up to the government a portion of his profits.

The government of the United States assumed the right to lay such a tax on all successful business in all the states. I do not in the least question the propriety of this act. The government needed additional revenue and this was as fair a method as any to get it. Governor Pierce proposes a state income tax, a second added tax on the same portion of our people. He does this, ostensibly, for the relief of the ordinary tax-payer. Certainly the state, if it gets three, or four, or six million dollars through a state income tax, ought not to require so much from the general tax-payer, but it is rare, indeed, that a tax levying body does not use its added income in added expenditures.

But passing that question by, can any thoughtful man doubt who will ultimately pay this added tax upon business? Will the tradesman pocket this loss, or will he regard it as a part of his cost of doing business and add it to the price of the goods which the common man is compelled to buy of him? Most assuredly he will do the latter. What is he in trade for but to get as much out of it as possible? And from whom comes all his getting? From his customers, of course. Perhaps he can't put all the tax over. Then there is the added cost of the goods he wants to sell. Really he wants to keep prices down. There is another set of officials prying into his business. Business men in the adjacent states pay no state income tax. Naturally the business man objects to a second income tax, but his customers have more reason to object.

Florida has enacted some sort of agreement that the state will not enact a state income tax. Claim is made that from this promise business in that state has received great stimulus. Personally I would not favor such an agreement. The question I am discussing is would the opposite course, the enactment of a second income tax, help or hurt business in this state? We need added industries, especially such as would afford work during our long wet season. Would a second income tax help get them?

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The governor's second proposal is a severance tax on timber. Timber, privately owned, has for many years been taxed on the same basis as other property, the basis of value. It is claimed that the assessed value of timber has been low. Assessment has of late been greatly increased, with the result that the saleability of small scattered tracts has been largely decreased. People of moderate means who have paid taxes for 10 or 15 years on these small tracts, and who formerly could have sold at fair prices, find themselves unable to dispose of their holdings. It is another case of hurting the small owner. The owners of the large tracts can, if they choose, relieve themselves by cutting. Heavy taxes hasten the cutting of timber. So it has occurred to the governor and others that the state should take one last good whack at the timber owner as he attempts to escape. The severance tax would of necessity be large or it would be no compensation for the long years of little tax from the cut-over lands.

Well, suppose the governor succeeds in establishing the severance tax. Who is going to pay it? Is the timber owner a philanthropist person who will be content to pay large yearly taxes and then divide his crop when he harvests it with the state? Or will he regard that exaction as a part of the cost of cutting and manufacturing lumber and charge accordingly? If he can, he certainly will pursue the latter course and those who build houses, barns, fences, or any wooden structures will pay their share in the added cost.

But, it is said, the timber manufacturer sells largely outside of Oregon, and here he would come into competition with lumber from states having no severance tax. Could he shift the burden to others there? Manifestly he could not. To the extent of the severance tax he would be at a disadvantage, and the same would be true in his own state in localities where the distance from outside mills was not sufficient to put him on an equality with the outside mills. Raising the price of lumber in localities adjacent to his mill and putting him to a disadvantage with competitors at a distance would be apparently the natural results to the local lumberman of a state severance tax on timber. Lumbering is the chief industry of Oregon. Do we seek to seriously embrass it, and put an added cost on our own users of lumber?

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I am not unmindful that an argument could be made for a severance tax enacted at the proper time and with reasonable conditions. If, when timber of this state first came into private hands, arrangement had been made that a part of the just tax on timber should be remitted and this remitted part taken at the time of cutting, no injustice would have been done anyone, and such a course would have had a very considerable tendency to conserve our timber supply. But at this late day many things conspire to make such an arrangement impossible. Counties that are collecting a large portion of their revenue from timber and have adjusted their budgets to timber as a source of present revenue could not consent to the remission of any part of present taxes. They need the whole of them.

The enactment of a severance tax on the timber of this state would seem to be fraught with the gravest difficulties.

In a subsequent communication I propose to consider Secretary of State Kozer's suggestion of a reduction of automobile license fees.

SEWARD D. ALLEN.

SABBATH DAY IS DISCUSSED

Adventist Pastor Sets Forth Reasons for His Faith

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 19.—To the Editor)—With kind consideration and due respect for those who may differ with us on the Sabbath question, I am sure that a word of explanation will not be untimely on this subject for the readers of the newspapers.

Seventh Day Adventists, in common with many Christians, do believe and hold that the Bible is the only safe guide for real religious training and practice and therefore, contend that the Seventh day (Saturday) is the Sabbath day that God blessed and set a part for man, for rest and worship. God giving us His own example to follow. Gen. 2:1-3.

Evidences are not wanting that show a difference between Sabbath, the seventh day and Sunday, the first day of the week. A few quotations from some of the many recognized writers will suffice.

"Opposition to Judaism introduced the particular festival of Sunday very early, indeed, into the place of the Sabbath. . . . The festival of Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intentions of the apostles to establish a divine command in this respect, far from them, and from the early apostolic church, to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday. Perhaps, at the end of the second century a false application of this kind had begun to take place; for men appear by that time to have considered laboring on Sunday as a sin." "The History of the Christian Religion and Church," Dr. Augustus Neander, page 186, translation by Henry John Rose, B. D (in one volume.) Philadelphia James M. Campbell & Co., 1843.

"The earliest recognition of the observance of Sunday as a legal duty is a constitution of Constantine in 321 A. D., enacting that all courts of justice, inhabitants of towns, and workshops were to be at rest on Sunday (venerabili die solis), with an exception in favor of those engaged in agricultural labor."—Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XXVI, 11th edition, art. "Sunday," page 95.

There was and is a commandment to keep holy the Sabbath day, but that Sabbath day was not Sunday. It will be said, however, and with some show of triumph, that the Sabbath was transferred from the seventh to the first day of the week, with all its duties, privileges, and sanctions. Earnestly desiring information on this subject, which I have studied for many years, I ask, where can the record of such a transaction be found? Not in the New Testament, absolutely not. There is no scriptural evidence of the change of the Sabbath institution from the seventh to the first day of the week.

To me it seems unaccountable that Jesus, during three years' intercourse with his disciples, often conversing with them upon the Sabbath question, discussing it in some of its various aspects, freeing it from its false glosses, never alluded to any transference of the day; also, that during forty days of his resurrection life, no such thing was intimated. Nor, so far as we know, did the spirit, which was

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

My Line o' Talk
By Everett Earle ...

Out in the ...

GET along, little pony, ...
For the lean coyote ...
And the sage is shadowy blur,
In a shimmering world ...
Just keep to the trail, ...
The dessert is misty ...
But the pale stars give light,
As back to the shack we ...

Get along, little pony, ...
It was just such a night ...
When you shied at a ... piled me off,
In a place where the ... bad,
And then in fright you ... home,
With broken leg I lay,
Till the fellers found me ... the rocks,
At the break o' the ...

Get along, little pony, ...
Flop, flop, went a big ...
And a rabbit hopped and ... wolf howled,
But you can't shake me ...
With a tricksy jump and a long lope,
And the thrill of your ... clack,
At last we have come to the corral,
And the ranch-made shack.

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Spring Fever

YOU can't dampen the ... the man who ... springtime breeze. ... blue sky shoe ... is out o' doors ... the beautification ... and flower-beds. If ... holds off long ... seize a hoe and show ... won.

There are about ... and one things that ... done about the place ... and that bed is ... weeds obnoxious ... Dead leaves clutter ... Grass has clogged up ... and the aster beds ... the hoe is heard ...

There are new shrubs ... to be set out, lawns ... a tree to transplant ... to be prepared. Mr. ... goes at it, hammer and ... fore he knows it, or ... morning has moved ... noon. Presently ... bells ring, and ... nounces that dinner ...

In the afternoon ... spring day, Mr. Man ... again. Showers ... clear skies pelt him ... hail assault him, ... grip of a relentless ... must wield shovel, ... viciously and faithfully.

Out comes the ... delions and daffodils ... up their heels. Birds ... yowl and children ... reigns supreme. ... ting time for the man ... ten by the spring-time ... he casts aside hoe, ... he finds that he can hardly ... an erect posture, and ... once attained, can ... toward the house. ... joints creak and ... ates the system. At night ... seeks his repose, he ... he had been run through ... ing machine.

On the morrow Mr. ... feels decidedly better, ... strange reaction has set ... ious lethargy takes ... his mortal frame. His ... are the exact opposite ... which yesterday ... Work? He will have ... This is spring fever and ... dure for days. Don't call ... tor, man. Give it time. ... its course. Begone, ...

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A Long, Long Trail

When Daniel Boone ... lead families of North ... and Virginians across the ... mountains, he did not ... he was opening up a trail ... should eventually reach ... set shore of the Pacific ... was scarcely aware of the ... he would one day bring ... wilds of Missouri, and ... children of his would ... covered wagon to Oregon ... he didn't know didn't hurt ... facts are these:

Boone Beats Uncle ...

Before Uncle Sam had ... lished claim to the Louisiana ... try, Daniel Boon had reached ... ouri. Spain owned the ... those parts and Boone ... served her in responsible ... capacity. Then in 1803, ... the district from France ... received it from Spain.

Westward Ho!

Before Uncle Sam had ... title to the Oregon country ... of the Boones were ... bound. One of them, Jesse ... traveled with the emigrants ... 1846, taking the southern ... through the Cascade ... into Oregon. Jesse was ... grandson of the founder of ... tucky.

The emigration experienced ... most incredible hardships ... through the Cascades and ... mountains of southern ... Boone and another man rode ... ahead of the wagons to get ... visions from Dr. McLoughlin ... Oregon City. They secured ... and took it southward ... train to the destitute ... Boone later on took ... Salem. Boone's Ferry and ... Island commemorate the ... pioneers bearing that historic ... ily name.

With the Home P...
Verses by Eugene W...

February 22, 1732-...

Washington! the fair name ... links today
And those years of ... toubled dawning,
So calmly wise throughout ... time's dismay,
He won all hearts by quiet ... suming.
In war, in peace, in sterling ... esty,
No others held or hold the ... he won.
Gone are his days, still bright ... memory,
The hour of need called ... Washington.
On us now rests the needs ... loved country,
None but may loyally serve ... nation.

LOLA IRENE ...
Harrisburg, Ore., Feb. ...

Father—"Here's another ... Agatha. Do you never ... preparing for a rainy day?"
Agatha — "Of course, ... That's for a raincoat and ... umbrella."