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ABOUT GHOSTS

The Eve of All Hallows approaches when according to tradition, witches, sprites, hobgoblins and ghosts hold high carnival. At least in certain localities material signs of their supposed presence are discerned the following morning. *De ghostibus non est disputandum*, as some are entirely skeptical, while others believe in them. The writer professes to belong to the latter class, for although many spectral appearances may be explained away, yet there are a large number which cannot be dismissed as hallucinations.

The mystery attaching them possesses a peculiar fascination for certain minds and temperaments. Europe, whose history dates back for centuries, is rife with stories about them. In England and Scotland hundreds of castles and mansions are reported and believed to be haunted, and when their history is known it is not surprising. Of course allowance must be made for the play of imagination, which under certain conditions is most active. A friend of the writer officiated at the funeral of a Mrs. A. and the night following was entertained at the home of the deceased. He was put in the bedroom formerly occupied by her, though not the one in which she died. On being asked by the writer the next day how he had slept, he replied, "Not at all well, for I kept seeing a thousand Mrs. A's." This was of course due to a nervous temperament, heightened by the knowledge of some distressing features connected with her death.

Sometimes appearances are purely tricks of the memory or the subconscious mind. The writer had one such experience. He was calling on a lady who had lost her husband a few months before. This had occurred when he was at school away from home, and it happened that this was his first visit to her, after his return home for the holidays. He was standing looking out of the window of the reception room, when he turned around toward the fireplace, and for a minute or two, he could have sworn to seeing this lady's husband sitting by it and looking toward him. It is perfectly easy to account for the above from natural causes, but it is not so when reliable people testify to having seen apparitions of those of whom they knew nothing whatsoever. Is it possible that there may be such things as atmospheric films, which retain impressions, which under suitable conditions become manifest? The weirdest place in which the writer has ever been, was the cell in the tower of London, in which state prisoners, some of whom were of the highest lineage, and bearing historic names, were kept, awaiting either trial or execution. The walls are covered with carvings, in the making of which these prisoners had sought to while away the time. The atmosphere of this cell is most favorable for psychic photography. Only a man of the strongest nerves could stay in it all night, without seeing, feeling or hearing something uncanny.

The reason usually attributed for the unrest of these departed spirits, is for some grave wrong done to or by them during their lifetime. The ghost in Hamlet

IT'S TOASTED
 one extra process
 which gives a
 delicious flavor



LUCKY STRIKE
 CIGARETTE

Lloyd George, the late premier of England, seems to think that a man may be down but never out. He is going to make a strenuous fight to get up, but he has much to contend with, and probably the greatest obstacle will be his long tenure of the office of prime minister. The English people have a habit of changing their ministers every so often on general principles.

"Great is truth and it prevails," is a scriptural maxim, which we commend to the attention of politicians.

Mayor Baker of Portland in handling the J. W. W. shows himself as *fortiter in re* but not *saviter in modo*.

Cheer up, in two weeks the agony will be over.

Mrs. J. E. Shibley, with her little son, Norman, came from Portland, Saturday to visit her husband who is at work in the camps above Faraday. She returned to her home in Portland, Sunday night.

declared:

"I am thy father's spirit; Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night

And for the day confined to fast in fires,

Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature

Are burned and purged away."

"The evil that men do lives after them," and causes disquietude and distress to those they leave behind as well as to themselves. It is not surprising if they retain any knowledge of their past lives, that they should be earth bound. But then the question arises, why should some return and appear and not others who likewise suffered or were guilty of grievous wrong? And so we find ourselves as much in the dark as before about the matter, and fall back on the observation of the melancholy Danish prince to his friend; that:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

A friend told the writer the other day that he could not vote for either candidate for governor, nor could he support the school bill, and at the same time did not wish to knock it, so he would not vote either for governor or on the bill. How many will do likewise?

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Taxes and the Governor

When a candidate for the high office of governor bases his candidacy on certain claims and promises as to what he will do if elected, the public is entitled to have his claims analyzed and examined.

In this campaign, Walter Pierce has gone about the country melodramatically tearing tax bills in two by way of illustrating what he will do to taxes if elected.

The voter, then, should analyze the tax matter to the extent of becoming informed as to just what part the governor plays in imposing or reducing taxes.

In the first place, the voter should know that the total levy in Oregon for 1922 is \$40,473,906.

This is a reduction of over \$1,500,000 from last year, so that it will be seen the high cost of government following the war is already receding.

Of this 1922 levy of 40 million, over 31 million was for county, city and school district purposes, over which the governor could have no possible control whatever.

Of the remaining 9 million for state purposes, only 3 1/2 million are taxes over which the legislature has any discretion, and of this amount, only 2 1/2 million are for the actual expenses of state government and might, therefore, in even the remotest degree, be charged to the methods employed by the governor in administering the state's affairs.

In passing, it should be noted that this state levy is an increase of 41 per cent, since 1916, and not several hundred per cent, as stated on various occasions by the democratic candidate. It should also be noted that less than half of this 41 per cent occurred during Mr. Olcott's administration. This ability to keep down the cost of the state government to so small an increase, when living expenses in the ordinary home in the same period increased over 100 per cent, is a most creditable showing.

MR. PIERCE'S TAX RECORD

It is proper at this point to examine Mr. Pierce's own record on taxes and see if past actions as a legislator square with his words.

Of the \$9,376,289 of state taxes for 1922, which include the millage taxes, MR. PIERCE SPECIFICALLY HAS APPROVED OF \$8,864,039, or 92 per cent. He had no chance at most of the other 8 per cent.

Of the 1922 state taxes, Pierce introduced bills accounting for \$1,429,126, or 15 per cent.

In addition to this, he voted for tax bills introduced by others to the amount of \$6,114,

109, and he has given his public approval on numberless occasions of measures passed since he was returned from the legislature causing taxes amounting to \$1,020,804, making a total of state taxes approved by Pierce of \$8,864,039, or 92 per cent of the total 1922. There is no telling how much of the remainder he might have approved if he had had a chance, and it may be significant that the state taxes have decreased over 11 per cent since Mr. Pierce was retired from the State Senate.

Mr. Pierce has always been a consistent tax booster. He voted against only three per cent of all the appropriations of the 1919 session of the legislature and voted for all the appropriations of the 1920 special session.

In 1917 Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to exempt money, notes, mortgages and accounts from taxation. Yet he poses as being anxious to take the burden off real estate!

He voted for submission of \$400,000 bond issue to build a new penitentiary.

Mr. Olcott, at no TAX expense and with prison labor, has fixed up the old penitentiary in excellent shape for another 25 years.

Mr. Pierce voted against accepting road machinery from the government. That machinery now amounts in value to \$1,800,000.

GOVERNOR OLCOTT'S RECORD

The above are but a few of the extravagances of Pierce. Mr. Olcott, on the other hand, has conducted the business of the state in an economical, sane and business-like manner. He has saved the state thousands of dollars because of his level-headedness and his intimate knowledge of state affairs. He built a new Boys' Industrial School Building by diversion of a millage fund, and therefore, without a single cent additional tax. He has insisted upon development of the various state farms connected with the state institutions until the present year shows the unprecedented income from this source of \$491,511. He is no talker, no politician, no idle promiser and is not seeking reelection under false pretenses nor catering to prejudice, but is going to the people on his own splendid record, confident that if he can but get that record and Mr. Pierce's record before the voters of Oregon that he will be vindicated on election day, Tuesday, Nov. 7th.

Vote for Olcott
 for GOVERNOR

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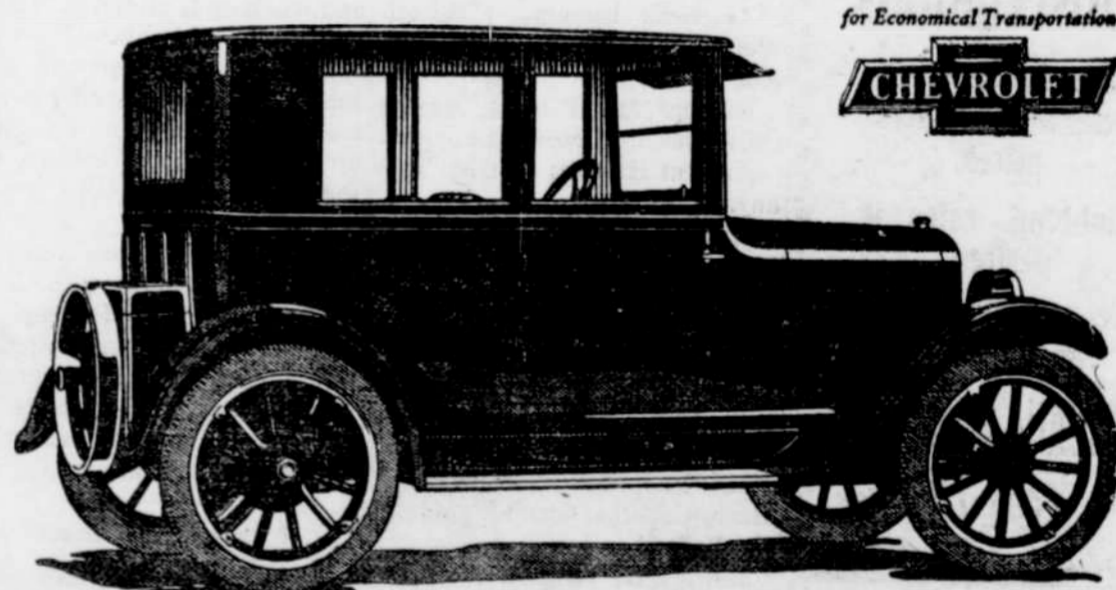
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