

SIX PER CENT TAX LIMIT IS EXPLAINED

Assistant State Engineer Gives Provisions of Irrigation Act to New York Paper

Those interested in irrigation will find some news in the letter from Percy A. Cupper, assistant state engineer, to the New York Bond Buyer written Tuesday. At the end of the letter the Grants Pass district is referred to. While Mr. Cupper believes that the six per cent limitation will not seriously affect the operation of irrigation districts, he advises the exercise of care to prevent the districts from getting into a position where they cannot meet their obligations. The letter follows:

Salem, Ore., Apr. 23, 1918.
The Bond Buyer,
25 West Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I have your letter relative to the amendment to the Oregon constitution limiting the amount taxing bodies can raise to six per cent in addition to the amount raised the preceding year.

This amendment, copy of which is hereto attached for your information, was adopted by the people at the general election, November, 1916. While I have not as yet received an official opinion from the attorney general, he has advised that the amendment is applicable to irrigation districts, which means that the board of directors, unless specially authorized by a vote of the people, cannot raise an amount by assessment more than six per cent in addition to the amount raised the preceding year. However you will note that the amendment does not apply to funds for the payment of

interest or principal on bonds. Furthermore there is no limit to the amount that may be raised if authorized by a vote of the people. It is impossible to determine in advance what affect this amendment will have on the operation of irrigation districts, for while it would seem that the ability of the district to pay promptly the obligations it is authorized to incur, is made to depend upon the uncertainties of an election, the indebtedness of a district is so limited, except for principal and interest on bonds, that its outstanding warrants must be paid before additional obligations may be incurred. It would seem that in any event that the warrants would finally be paid and they are made to draw 7 per cent interest.

The ruling of the attorney general is equally applicable to drainage districts, port districts and other similar organizations. In case of a drainage district, which is not to exceed one dollar per acre for every acre included in the district, in case of a port district the only limitation is one per cent of the assessed valuation per annum in addition to the amount to become due as principal and interest on bonds. Therefore what may be said of the irrigation districts will be largely true of every other organization of this nature and in fact every taxing body in the state. Such organizations must in the first instance place themselves in a position to meet their obligations through an election or adequate original assessment and must adjust their assessments whenever more than a six per cent increase is required by a vote of the people. The 1917 legislature passed an act providing for the calling of elections for this purpose.

Relative to the approval by the capital issues committee of the Grants Pass Irrigation district bonds, concerning which you also make inquiry, it seems that the committee very properly decline to approve any irrigation bonds unless

it is shown that prompt results will be secured in increased food production. I understand that the district is now preparing to make a supplemental showing to the effect that one unit of the project will be brought under water immediately and is requesting the approval of a part of the bond issue on this basis. Trusting that this information may be of value and that you will advise me if at any time I can be of service, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
PERCY A. CUPPER,
Asst. State Engineer.

NEW HOPE

Miss Ailina Pope visited at New Hope Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wynant and son, Kenneth, visited the former's parents at New Hope Sunday.

Mrs. Alma Rowley and two children spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wynant at New Hope.

D. W. Langworthy is working at the Smith saw mill at New Hope.

The Red Cross did splendid work last Thursday by piecing a quilt for the soldier boys. Those present at the meeting, which was held at Mrs. Wynant's were: Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Melanus, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Lawless, Mrs. McCallister, Mrs. Hilton Smith, Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Mrs. Dutcher and Ceol McCain. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher attended the funeral of Mrs. Wyatt at Grants Pass Tuesday.

New Hope has a Junior Red Cross which meets at the home of Mrs. H. S. Wynant every Thursday afternoon.

Bert York and wife and Mrs. Will Ohles and son, Floyd, have gone to Klamath Falls for the summer.

Optimistic Thought.
Rejoice today, for tomorrow you may be ashes.

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

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The Log of the Test Car Fleet

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Why We Are at War With Germany

This War is One of Self Preservation

"Here," says Everyman, "was a Kaiserdom seeking world domination—and perilously near encompassing it unless the world united to repel him." Thus the radical land reformer sees the issue. Is there any one still blind to it?

But were we in America directly threatened? We were, and we are threatened. A German book published in the United States in 1914, and called "Truth About Germany," sought to inflame us against England and France, and to persuade us that America and Germany had common ideals, characteristics, and methods. (May God save us!) It argued smoothly: "Two nations united by such common inclinations and ideals, boldness of enterprise, far-sightedness, quickness of decision, admiration for intellectual achievements, can not help being exceedingly congenial to each other." Pleasant words—but a lying tongue. Would Germany, once master of Europe, remember our "congeniality," and be a good neighbor in the Americas?

The Germans when writing for home consumption hold a different language about world relations and "neighbors." "Formerly German thought was shut up in her German corner, but now the world shall have its coat out according to German measure, and as far as our swords, flash and German bloods flows, the circle of the earth shall come under the tutelage of German activity." "A sturdy German egoism must characterize all political action." The first principle of our policy, both at home and abroad, must be that in everything that happens the Germans should come off best, and the others should have a bad time of it. A nice, congenial neighbor!

But Germany, when honest, directly avows her purpose, ultimately, against America. We must "wake up," or we will be the easy "next step" in her ambitions. "Germany . . . may in less than two centuries succeed in dominating the whole globe. . . . If only it can in time strike out a 'new course,' and definitely break with Anglo-American methods of government, and with the state-destroying ideals of the Revolution." She is trying out her "new course" now. "One thing alone can profit the German people: the acquisition of new territory. . . . that alone can really promote the

diffusion, the growth, and the deepening of Germanism." "Before seeking to found a Greater Germany in other continents, we must seek to create a Greater Germany in Central Europe." "We must . . . see to it that the outcome of our next successful war must be the acquisition of colonies." "We must make room for an empire of Germanic race which shall number 100,000,000 inhabitants, in order that we may hold our own against masses such as those of Russia and the United States."

Still further, it is no longer a secret that Germany, while we were still unprepared—were neutral—and while Germany still ostensibly sought our friendship, secretly planned, when victorious in Europe, to pick a quarrel with us and wring from us part of the costs of her European war.

If the American "easy chair" is still too comfortable for serious thought of what Germany means to do to us, then America deserves the fate in store for her. This is the material side of our peril, but there is another and deeper side.

This war is our war, to secure our purposes in national and in international development. If Germany should win, her principles must triumph and force alone must rule the world, with the strong exploiting the earth. If the war ends in a drawn battle, with Germany unchanged in ideals and purposes, all that is left of the world will be compelled to engage in the race of military preparedness, and the world will be forced to adopt Germany's methods—now so hateful to us. A Germany undefeated would force us to destroy the very basis of our government, our policy, our social and industrial life—to devote ourselves, capital and labor, persons and property, to one object—a mighty militarism. Unless we win this war the mightiest, most upsetting, most far-reaching change this nation has ever known is upon us. We are fighting for liberty to continue in our accustomed line of progress.

This is the fifth of a series of ten articles by Professor Douglass Adams, executive head of the history department, Leland Stanford Junior University.

The Liberty loan general executive board will furnish information regarding authority for the above quotations.

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Use "Get-It"—See Corn Peel Off!
The relief that "Get-It" gives from corn-pains—the way it makes corns and calluses peel off painlessly in one piece—is one of the wonders of the world. The woman in



"Get Me 'Get-It' Quick! It Eases Corn Pains and Makes Corns Peel Right Off!"
the home, the shopper, the dancer, the foot traveler, the man in the office, the clerk in the store, the worker in the shop, have today, in this great discovery, "Get-It," the one sure, quick relief from all corns and calluses—no one sure, painless remover that makes corns come off as easily as you would peel a banana. It takes 2 seconds to apply "Get-It"; it dries at once. Then walk with painless joy, even with tight shoes. You know your corn will loosen from your toe—peel it off with your fingers. Try it, corn sufferers, and you'll smile!
"Get-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. MFD by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Grants Pass and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by George C. . . .

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