WALDO HILLS **REPUBLICAN DIS-CUSSES SALARIES**

Makes a Rather Low Scale of Prices but Gives Figures Paid in Other States

Important Reforms Can be Brought About in the State Printing Department.

WALDO HILLS, February 2, 1902. EDITOR CAPITAL JOURNAL :- The Legislature is a very unsafe depository of power to establish or increase salaries, especially of the officers who occupy the State House. The members of that body, in seesion come too closely in communication with the officer to decide impartially between him and the absent taxpayer. A care in point was witnessed at the late session, of the legislature. A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to curtail the glaring graft in the office of Secretary of State to \$4,500 per annum, requiring all pay, per quisites and fees in excess of that sum to be paid into the State Treasury; it received but two votes, and it was said the two members casting them sub sequently apologized to the Secretary for having so voted. It is by no means clear or certain that the constitution vests the question of salaries in the legislative Assembly, but a loosenesss in that respect, unknown in years agone, has stealthfully grown up which it now seems impossible to correct except by legislative act, as proposed by THE JOURNAL. It asks for public expression as to the just amount of salaries the officers should have and the people should pay. A natural beginning is with that of Governor.

Oregon has 413,556 inhabitants as shown by the U. S. Census of 1900. Iowa has 2 231,853; and the salary of its Governor is \$3,000. Georgia has a population of 2,216,300; Georgia pays its Governor \$3,000. Kansas has a population of 1,474,495; the salary of its Governor is \$3,000. Arkansas has a population of 1,311,564; the salary of its Governor is \$3,000. Nebraska has a population of 1,660,300; its Governor receives a salary of \$2,500. Mussissippi has a population of 1,551,270; the salary of its Governor is \$3,500. South Carolina has a population of 1,340,318; the Governor's salary is \$3,000. Vermont has a population of 343,641, a fraction less than Oregon; its Governor receives a salary of \$1,500, West Virginia has a population of 958,800. The salary of the Governor is \$2,700. Maine has a population of 694,-466; the salary of Governor is \$2,500. New Hampshire has a population of 411,588; 2,000 less than that of Oregon; the Governor's salary is \$2,000. \$3,000 is a liberal salary for the Governor of Oregon, with its little more than 400,000 inhabitants. It is all that officer should expect or receive, and all the small State can afford to pay. Say then, the Secretary of State shall receive \$2,500; the Treasurer \$2,-000; Superintendent of public instruction \$1,500, and official traveling expenses ; Justices of the Supreme Court, \$3,000; Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$1,800; Reporter of Supreme Court, \$1,000; Judges of the Circuit Court, (one-third of the districts should be abolished) \$2,500, and on down through minor offices. It is sometimes claimed that the treasurer should have greater pay, as he is required to give bond. If he has the confidence of the community and friends, he has no difficulty in giving bond. If he has not, the taxpayer should not be compelled to pay for his lack of it. The large expenditure for printing cannot be radically chopped off until the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment abolishing the office of State Printer. A bill before the late legislature simed at its cure for the intervening time, but the State Printing office and the numerous candidates for the succession swarmed the lobbies and easily smothered the bill. The only immediate remedy lies in the cutting off by the legislature of the flood of useless printing. Fully one-half of the expenditure is uttarly useless. But cure here will be difficult The member of the legislature who is pleased to see his name at the head of a printed bill is not difficult to find, and his numerous friends not in the legislature will stand ready to supply him with measures important for the public welfare. REPUBLICAN.

system permits or allows them to take. They may be economical and faithful in the conduct of all business for the state and may save more than their salaries to the state and yet be employed under a system that is radically wrong. But no one will pretend that under a fairer and more equitable scale of salaries they would not bemore independent and better able to render a still better service to the state. The system of compensation exposed in the statistics and reference to laws printed on this page permeates all other departments of the state government to its detriment sofar as it exerts any influence at all, and explains why with good careful economical state officials the state tax is higher than ever and why Marion county" must pay \$56,000 to the state house and only \$44,000 for all the expense of county government.

The effect of putting state officials on a flat salary covering all fees and perquisites and earnings of each office into the state trensury would be beneficial in every respect. The effect in the City of Salem and Marion county has been good in every way. It has removed all temptation to make fees and encour-Sage expense. Marion county formerly paid thousands of dollars ennually that went into the pockets

of feed city officials who worked up cases against the county while drawing fees and salaries from the city. In the past three years this city had all officials on a flat salary and removed all incentive to graft the county. This system has saved the city and the county at least \$10,000 and has been the main factor in getting the county out of debt and putting the City of Salem on a cash basis. It is reasonable to argue that the moral effect of a similar change in the compensation of our state officials will work the same change in our state governmentthat is it will remove all incentive to grafts in the legislature, and the state departments will become a brake on the legislative boodle schemes, with many of which state officials have to stand in, or at least, not oppose under the fear or threat of having their own perquisites cut down. If all state officials were put on a flat legal salary fixed by the constitution and according to law they would b-come independent of the legislature and could then check its extravagance in an effective way that seems impossible now. For neither constitution, party platform, public pledges on campaigns, or any power on earth or in heaven seems to put the block to the wheels of corruption and extravagance when they once get under headway with a boodle combination back of them. So we say make the co-ordinate branches of

the state government independent of each other and let them check each other instead of being handicapped by the necessity of protecting an unjust salary system of fees and grafts,

The proposition to cut down the state salary system to an exact amount in the case of each official has been shown to be possible under the present constitotion. The officials are entitled to all their contitutional salary. They are now getting salaries in addition to those fixed by the constitution which are provided by law, as the salary clause of the constitution clearly contemplates. Thus far all is lawful but it can be only defended on the ground of additiona duties. The salary is given in a round-about way as a kind of evasion and subterfige and not as a deliberate flat intention to pay a round salary on the part of the legislature. The items of compensation have to be logged into the general appropriation bil and may be increased or diminished by any session of the general assembly. These indirect compensations might be doubled or abolished at the very next session The welfare of the state government is at the mercy of a boodle legislature which has little or no control over its own actions. Besides these indirect surreptititous emoluments granted in small

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allowances by the legislature there is the vast accumulation of fees, as in the case of the treasurer and printer and secretary of state that are clearly prohibited by the constitution. But for the coverine of these fees into the treasury we have already an example for the remedy, in that forty percent of certain fees are already required to be paid over by the secretary of state. Fees of the state superintendent, printer and treasurer already go in part into the treasury, as well as of several boards. The legislature is already paying additional salary and is already covering fees in part into the treasury. It is only necessary to apply these two principles already established by law under the constitution as it stands to pay each official a flat salary direct and cover all fees into the treasury instead of a small part of them. No amendment to the constitution is needed to do what is already being done but not done fairly. squarely and fully as it should be, without subterfuge and evasion, and make the standing of the state officials far more satisfactory and independent than they are now.

It has been clearly shown that a change equivalent to \$50,000 saving to the taxpayer can be effected by paying a flat salary and making each official rustle all the fees for the state that he can. All the offices can be made more than self-sustaining. What does this mean from the standpoint of labor? What would it mean to take this fifty-thousand dollars and paying it out for public improvements in the building of parks and construction of better roads? Does any man believe the state would not be better off by taking this fi ty thousand dollars annually away from salaried officiale and expending it for real improvements employing labor? Every dollar paid above a good fair salary, directly or indirectly, is an injustice to the taxpayer but a greater injustice to those who labor for a living. The state now gets nothing but a detrimental influence from this expenditure for excessive emoluments. If the total state expense remained unchanged by abolishing the fees and perqui-ites, as some claim the money would be expended in other ways, if it was not paid to the politicians, how could it be paid out but for improvements? When paid out for labor or improvements all would get some benefit. Now only a lew get the money. These who perform clerical labor or those who furnish the state supplies do not get more than the best wages and the market price for what they sell the state. The excessive salaries are exerting a demoraling influence in forcing an unnatural ecramble for these high-salaried places. The fact is, all who work for the state and all who sell supplies to the state. would get as much as they do now, if we cut off fiftythousand dollars a year on the stale house emoluments and \$250,000 on the legislature. No real and material interest of the state would suffer. Excessive salaries benefit no one, and frequently ruin the man who gets them, to say nothing of their demoralizing influence upon the general. The people who want to get \$1,000,000 for the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland will find that is only possible if a common-sense business program is put in effect with the state affairs and in the legislature as above indicated. The ground floor of the state's finances can only be put in order by an absolute determination in the state platform and then by enactment into law of a flat specific salary scheme, so that the people will know exactly what each official is getting, and exactly how much each department is earning in the way of revenue. On top of this, state laws should be enacted that will increase the tax on gross earnings of corporations not now taxed to at least \$150,000 to \$200,000. The insurance companies alone are now taxed on their gross receipts \$2.00 on the \$100. This tax should be extended to include all the corporations collecting money on franchises doing basiness through the state that have little or no property investment in the state such as express companies, telegraph and telephone companies, surety companies, sleeping car companies and other corporations collecting large sums off the people and paying little or no state taxes. With a business program before the legislature that will cut off the most objectionable steals, there is no reason why the state revenues can not be so increased as to reduce the state tax on property one-half. That this should be done if the state is to prosper, no one can deny. Property can not advance under heavy direct taxes. Add to the state taxes the county, city and school taxes, and the fixed charges against improved property, and owners of property cannot do better than to help this fight to reform state revenues, and not only limit the salaries of state officials to a specific amount but so adjust the laws that each state official, instead of helping the legislative grafts to protect his own, will hustle to get the largest amount of revenues into the treasury from his department, as our city and county officials are now doing. But these chings can only be done by a determination to adopt and carry into effect a business program in our state affairs. No one doubts it can be done if the people insist upon it and make their legislators and state officials feel that they are back of this demand and will put up with nothing 'ess than actual performance. The amount of salaries to be paid our state officials is not easy to be determined and Tus Jour-NAL will not assume to be competent to determine that question. It is discussed by a number of writers and we have asked for articles on the so! ject and print another from a Marion county Republican in this paper. THE JOURNAL believes it would be wise to pay the state officials liberal salaries. The state sflicials practically care for all the state institutions and they have a great deal more than their regular official duties to perform. A state official bas , a great business and fluancial responsibility. The state should have the service of men of the highest charcter and of the best ability and they should be well paid to make them independent of any outsid influences while they are in office. The state of vention and county conventions should de and this reform-or readjustment of our state finances from sound business policy and polor any partisan or demagogical reasons. This ja business matter and really not in the domain - party politics.

Salaries and Fees of the Secretary Salaries of Governor and of the State of Oregon Governor's Private Secretary ANNUAL SALARIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE. ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. Constitutional Salary \$1500 00 100 00 Trustee Insane Asylum, Hill's Code, Sec. 3551, Appropriation Bill, 2 500 00 500 00 Session Laws, 1901, page 93.... Supervising Public Works, Etc., Appropriation Bill, Session Laws Oregon Domestic Animal Commission, (Laws 1991 page 177.) ... 350 00 State Reform School, (Laws 1893 page 72) 250 00 1000 00 1901, page 99. Visiting Ponitentiary, Session Laws 1901, page 291.... School for Deaf Mutes, (Laws 1893 page 184.) 250 00 500 00 Member of Oregon Domestic Animal Commission, Sesison Laws Total Malarius Pald \$ 3850 00 350 00-1891, page 177... State Reform School Session Laws 1893, page 72.... 250 00 ANNUAL FEES OF SECRETARY OF STATE. 280 00 School for Deaf Mutes, Session Laws, 1893, page 184. 1 License Fees paid annually by \$7 Fire and Fire and Marine In-Commander, C. N. G., 1901, page 201..... surance Companies..... 1.8 2850 00 Filing fees paid annually for filing the annual reports of said

dental to commencing business in this state. (Estimated upon 40 00 average number of new companies for years 1899, 1990.) License Fees paid annually by 35 Life, and Life and Accident with other appropriations, per annum..... 3500 90 Insurance Companies... 5 Fees paid annually for filing the annual reports of said 15 Life. Sealon Laws, 1901, page 94, per annum. . and Life and Accident Insurance Companies..... 175 00 6 Fees received annually, New Life, and Life and Accident Insur-Session Laws 1901, page 94, per annum .. ance Companies, (estimated upon average number of new companles for 1899, 1900. 300.00 Annual Lncense fees paid for agents and solicitors of life, and life and accident insurance companies. (Estimated on the basis of each company having 16 agents, on an average to the com-560 00 pany). Annual License paid by 3 plate glass and 1 steam boller insur-200 00 ance companies. Annual fees paid for filing annual reports of said \$ plate glass, and 1 steam boiler insurance companies. 20 00 annum... (4) (4.4) 10 Annual fees paid for filing annual reports of 6 Mutual Fire In-10. Salary of Clerk and Stenographer, Session Laws, 1901, page 95, surance Companies and associations.......... 120 00 \$1200, per annum..... 11. Commander, O. N. G., Seasion Laws, 1991, page 215, Sec. 66, . . . Annual license fees paid by 5 surely companies. 500 00 Annual fees paid for filing annual reports of 5 surely companies 25 00 Annual license fees of 10 Building and Loan Companies... Totales as an ar an an an an an ar an an an an an an ar an an \$6950 00 200 00 14 Filing fees for filing annual reports of 10 Building and Loan SALARIES OF GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY. 50 00 1895 00 Salary of Secretary as Clerk of Asylum Board. d upon average number filed in 1899, 1900.). Salary Governor's Private Secretary as Clerk Capital Building 16 Filing fees of articles of incorporation, benevolent, etc., (Esti-Commissioners, Act 1893, page 199, Sec. 3, for computing electric mated upon average number in 1899, and 1900..... 218 60 light bills, per annum. Salary Governor's Private Secretary as Clerk Capital Building Filing fees of incorporation of cities and towns, under general law for incorporation of cities and towns. (Estimated upon average number filed in 1899, 1901).... Commissioners, Act 1891, page 37, Sec. 1, (not repealed)..... 12 59 18 Affixing State Seal to miscellaneous commissions. (Estimate Salary Governor's Private Secretary, as Clerk of Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings, Act 1885, page \$1..... 100 00 based average number in 1899, 1900) . 160 00 Affixing State Seal to commissions of Commissioners of Deeds. Estimate based on average number in 1899, 1900) 18 00 Estimated fees received for making copies of city charters and ITEM AS FOUND IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL. other laws for citles and private parties..... 800 00 For the payment of the salary of the Private Secretary to the Gov-Fees for copying laws for State Printer. (Estimate based upon ernor, including his salary as clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Secretary's bill for copying laws of 1899, page 321 of his report, \$1199.12) average per year the Oregon Insane Asylum, Clerk of the Public Building Commis-500 56 Copying Senate Journal. (Estimate based upon the Secretary's sion, and Clerk of the Board of Capital Commissioners (for 2 bill for copying Senate Journal 1829, Secretary's report page 256, \$733.15) average per year 344.57 Fees for copying House Journal, (Estimate based upon the ecretary's bill for sopying House Journal 1898, Secretary's report page 321, \$698.27) average per year 249 18 Salaries and Fees of the Trade Mark fees, (Estimated from average number for years 1899, 1900.) 36 7 Fees affixing State Seal to Commissions of Notary Public. (Es-**Five Principal State Officers** 25 timate based on average number in 1897, 1898) 1488 00 Average commissions issued annually to various state officers, EMOLUMENTS OF GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. Joint Senators, Joint Representatives, District Attorneys, Constitutional salary per year 42.00 Salaries per year on various commissions and boards years 1899, 1900) Fees received annually from other sources. Total annual salary ... Appropriations for executive office by the last legislature, not including 74 80 services as commander National Guard TOTAL FEES RECEIVED ANNUALLY . . \$ 14,658 01 EMOLUMENTS OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. By insurance license fees turned over to State Treasurer. (Estimate based on amount turned over in 1900) 4,134 55 \$ 2.000.00 Salary per annum Services on two boards, per annum TOTAL NET INCOME ANNUALLY, FROM FEES 10,518 46 Total salary per year Legislative appropriations, including clerical aid, traveling ex SUMMARY OF SALARIES, FEES AND APPROPRIATIONS. penses and printing per annum. Total Annual Balarise..... 2,850 00 EMOLUMENTS OF STATE TREASUSER. Total Annual Fees. Constitutional salary per annum Services on two boards per annum Total Cost Department of State \$ 23,852 01 Total salary per year. Annual fees received by State Treasurer Total per annum in salary and fees. 1000000000005 Annual appropriation for clerical aid, in his office. State Printing Appropriations for EMOLUMENTS OF SECRETARY OF STATE. Four Years --- Annual Expense Salaries on boards and commissions per year · Total annual salary APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEARS 1899-1900. Annual receipts from fees and payments for services under different acts of the legislature, estimated from official Session Laws 1899, page 190, uniform series school records. \$ 3,000 00 Session Laws 1899, page 190, public printing and binding records 60,000 00 Appropriations for clerical services per annum Session Laws 1899, page 191, pay for printing election blanks 1,800 00 Session Laws 1899, page 241, printing for state Board of Agri-Total salary, fees, and allownces for clerical aid per anoulture num for department of state Session Laws 1899, page 241, uniform series school blanks. 1,330 40 Less insurance license fees turned into treasury Session Laws 1901, page 243, binding for state and district fairs 155 86 Session Laws 1899, pages 243, 244, printing Supreme Court Re-Total fees, appropriation and salary ... ports, Vols. 33, 34, 35, 36. 6,400 00 EXPENSE OF STATE PRINTING AND BINDING. Session Laws 1899, page 244, binding. 637 00 Appropriations for state printer for years 1899-1900. Appropriation for 1901-1902, including paper and election Total for two years \$ 75,205 04 supplies APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEARS 1901-1902. Total cost of printing for four years including binding Session Laws 1901, page 87, ruling, binding school registers. \$ 428 27 and paper 32 00 Other printing bills and expense for water. light. fuel. etc. Bession Laws 1901, page 87, binding Session Laws 1901, page 100, printing and binding. 50,000 00 Session Laws 1901, page 100, five vols. Supreme Court Reports 9,000 00 Average expense of printing and binding per year, not in cluding deficiencies to be made up by next legislature for two years 12. Session Laws 1901 page 100, election supplies, printing etc.. 13. SUMMARY OF FIVE OFFICES. Total for two years..... . \$ 71,260 27 For governor salaries ... PRINTING EXPENSE FROM OTHER FUNDS. Annual appropriation Reform School, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 189 47 74 . 8 For supt. of schools salaries Deaf Mute School, S. R. 1901, page 192. Annual appropriation. Printing volume 32 Supreme Court Report, Sec. Rep. page 196. 2,000 00 For state treasurer salaries and fees Board of Horticulture, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 204 Blind School, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 274-277. 908 75 Annual appropriations for clerical service 53 7 For secretary of state salaries Reform School, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 303.. .. Fees collected per year 47 04 Legislative fund, printer's page, Sec. Rep. page 319. Penitentiary, Sec. Rep. 1901, pages 331, 333, 335. Insane Asylum, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 365. 123 00 Annual appropriation ... Fees turned over to treasurer. 22 Appropriations for state printing and binding 1898-1899 Soldiers' Home, Sec. Rep. 1901, page 490. 23. Appropriations for state printing and binding 1901-1902 40 64 TOTAL SUMMARIES. ANNUAL EXPENSE OF FIVE OFFICES 24. Total items from other funds, for printing department, for two Governor Estimate for two pears' expense, water, light, heat, power, etc 13,000 00 State treasurer Appropriations for 1899-1900..... 75.205 04 Appropriations for 1901-1902. State superintendent of schools 27. 71,260 27 Secretary of state Average appropriations for printing for two years 28. 29. \$ 73,232 65 State printer and binder Other printing bills and estimate for expenses paid 30. 31. Total

345 64 LECISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PER ANNUM. 1. Salary of Governor as Trustee, per annum, Insane Asylum, Session 3. Salary as officer of State Penitentiary, Session Law, 1901, page 94. 3. Salary Oregon State Reform School, with other appropriations, 4. Salary, Oregon School for Deaf Mutes, with other appropriations, 5. Additional Salary (Prison Inspector, for years 1899, 1900, \$409, Secsion Laws, 1901, page 58, per annum, a deficiency..... Salary as Governor, \$2000, Session Laws 1901, page 98, annum 1608 #9 Salary Private Secretary, \$3600, Session Laws 1901, page #8. per J. Salary of Governor, Supervising Public Works, Session Laws 1991 page 95, per annum..... 5. Salary on Oregon Domestic Animal Commission, 1901, page 89, per

THE IMPORTANCE OF STATE SALARY REFORM

The JOURNL would like to give a few reasons why state salary reduction is the most importaniraus before the people. The state officials are the official heads of the state government and it is a business proposition that if the compensation the head men in any business or corporation are receiving is unjust or exhorbitant compensation it is fills to expect other departments of the husiness to be conducted on rigid lines of economy. To many people it appears inconsistent that we can claim that we have had a good careful business administration of our state at the hands of our state officials and yet at the same time indict the system of salarice, fees and perquisities under which they are compensated. It should be understood that no good result can be obtained by complaining about a system and abusing officials who profit by it but who are thomselves not to blame for the existing conditions. The preseat state officials who are getting emoluments that are unjust to the people and unjust to each other are not to blame that the system has grown out of all harmonious relations for the past thirty years. It is an anomaly that the Secretary of State and State Printer should get three or four times as much as the Governor. But those gentlemen are not to blame. They are not to be blamed for taking all that the

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