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STATE OF OREGON

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 3, 1942



Compiled and Issued by
EARL SNELL
Secretary of State

MARION COUNTY

19

LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION

(Section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED

Not later than the thirty-fifth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the secretary of state for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the ninetieth day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the secretary of state, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the seventy-fifth day immediately preceding such election.

* * * Arguments advocating or opposing any measure, referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the secretary of state by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the secretary of state sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he forthwith shall notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The secretary of state shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted, as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the

printing shall be done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches, weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream; provided, that the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in such pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organizations it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the state printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifteenth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon, the secretary of state shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; provided, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time, be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may inclose the pamphlets under one cover. * * *

NOTE—As authorized by the foregoing statute, the Measures Pamphlet for the regular general election, November 3, 1942, has been combined with the State Campaign Book provided by sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, O. C. L. A. The candidates' section starts on page 33.

FOREWORD

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE
AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 3, 1942, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL
BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

* * * * *

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATORS' COMPENSATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—

Purpose: Fixing legislature members' pay at \$8 a day while in regular session and for not more than 50 days; while in extra session, \$8 a day, no extra session to be longer than 20 days; members also to receive 10 cents per mile travelled to and from meeting place; presiding officers to receive one-half daily pay additional; such compensation being instead of that now received which is: \$3 a day but not over \$120 for any session, no extra session being over 20 days, and \$3 for every 20 miles travelled; presiding officers receiving two-thirds daily pay additional.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

RURAL CREDITS LOAN FUND REPEAL AMENDMENT—

Purpose: Constitutional amendment repealing Article XI-A, Oregon Constitution, which provides for issuance and sale of state bonds, the proceeds therefrom to be known as the "Rural Credits Loan Fund," to be loaned on farm mortgages; transferring the assets of said rural credits loan fund, after paying outstanding bonds issued pursuant to said Article XI-A, to the irreducible school fund.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

AMENDMENT SPECIFYING EXCLUSIVE USES OF GASOLINE AND MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES—

Purpose: To amend section 3, Article IX, Oregon Constitution, by adding the provision that proceeds from any taxes levied on storage, withdrawal, use, sale, distribution, importation, or receipt of motor vehicle fuel, and on ownership, operation, or use of motor vehicles shall, after payment of cost of administration and authorized refunds and credits, be used exclusively for construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use and policing of public highways, including retirement of bonds for which revenues are pledged, and for acquisition, development, maintenance, care and use of parks, recreational, scenic and historic places, and the publicizing of such uses and things.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

[OVER]

AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING REGULATION BY LAW OF VOTING PRIVILEGE FORFEITURE—Purpose: To amend section 3 of Article II of the Oregon Constitution, which now denies any idiot or mentally-diseased person the privilege of voting, and provides that said privilege shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, by changing the latter provision so that such conviction shall cause forfeiture of the privilege of voting "unless otherwise provided by law," thus permitting modification or abolition of such forfeiture by act of the legislature or the people.

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

307 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE

CIGARETTE TAX BILL—Purpose: Levies tax on selling, using, consuming, handling or distributing cigarettes, of one-tenth of one cent for each cigarette if sold for not over one cent each, or twenty per cent of retail price if higher; wholesalers required to purchase from state tax commission and immediately affix tax stamps to all cigarettes; retailers similarly required to stamp cigarettes not already stamped upon receiving them; provides regulations for administration and enforcement and penalties for violations of the act. After paying administration expenses, one-sixth of net revenue placed in fund for vocational training, five-sixths in public assistance fund administered by public welfare commission.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

309 No. I vote against the proposed law.

BILL RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING NET FISHING COASTAL STREAMS AND BAYS—Purpose: Prohibiting all net fishing in coastal streams and bays where now permitted, except as follows: Driftnet fishing, with limitations and exceptions, where setnets and driftnets are now permitted, in Alsea Bay and river, Nehalem river and tributaries, Siletz river and tributaries, Miama river, Kilchis river, Wilson river, Hoquarton Slough, Tillamook river, Umpqua river, and in Siuslaw river and tributaries (excepting for shad), where gillnets and setnets now permitted; driftnet and setnet fishing, with limitations, where setnets and driftnets now permitted, in Coos Bay and river, Coquille river, Tillamook Bay, Yaquina Bay. All open seasons for net fishing are materially reduced.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

311 No. I vote against the proposed law.

[See pages 13, 14]

[See pages 15-20]

[See pages 21-27]

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, REDUCING TAXES THEREIN—Purpose: To provide that all money received from state income taxes in excess of \$7,750,000 in any year shall be distributed to public school districts and union high school districts in proportion to the number of days of actual school attendance in public schools by pupils residing in each of said districts and to nonhigh school districts upon the same basis for all pupils for whom they pay tuition to standard public high schools; requiring that money received by any such school district from this source shall be fully applied to reduce the taxes to be levied by such district.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

313 No. I vote against the proposed law.

FULL TEXTS OF THE FOREGOING PROPOSALS, WITH AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ARE SET FORTH ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING AS INDICATED BY THE MARGINAL REFERENCE OPPOSITE EACH BALLOT TITLE.

[See pages 28-32]

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

LEGISLATORS' COMPENSATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Proposed by the forty-first legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 3, filed in the office of the secretary of state January 31, 1941, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 29, article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 29. The members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding [three] eight dollars (\$8) a day, from the commencement of the session; [but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one

session] but such pay shall not be more than 50 days for any regular session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive [three] eight dollars (\$8) per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than [twenty] 20 days. They shall also receive the sum of [three dollars] 10 cents for every [twenty] mile[s] they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to [two-thirds] one-half of their per diem allowance as members.

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which provides that “* * * the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in the pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto”.

BALLOT TITLE

LEGISLATORS' COMPENSATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Fixing legislature members' pay at \$8 a day while in regular session and for not more than 50 days; while in extra session, \$8 a day, no extra session to be longer than 20 days; members also to receive 10 cents per mile travelled to and from meeting place; presiding officers to receive one-half daily pay additional; such compensation being instead of that now received which is: \$3 a day but not over \$120 for any session, no extra session being over 20 days, and \$3 for every 20 miles travelled; presiding officers receiving two-thirds daily pay additional.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 3 of the forty-first legislative assembly, in favor of the

LEGISLATORS' COMPENSATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT (Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

The constitution of Oregon was adopted in 1857—eighty-five years ago.

The constitution fixed the salaries of our State officials as follows:

Governor, \$1,500 per annum.

Secretary of State, \$1,500 per annum.

Supreme Court Judges, \$2,000 per annum.

State Treasurer, \$800 per annum.

Members of the Legislature, \$3 per day for 40 days, or \$120 per session. (One session every two years.)

Most of these salaries have now been increased as follows:

The Governor now receives \$7,500 per annum.

The Secretary of State now receives \$5,400 per annum.

Supreme Court Judges now receive \$7,500 per annum.

The State Treasurer now receives \$5,400 per annum.

BUT THE LEGISLATOR'S SALARY STILL REMAINS AT \$3.00 PER DAY, OR \$120 PER SESSION.

Thus, OREGON PAYS HER LEGISLATORS LESS THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION!

Owing to the growth of the State's business and a ten-fold increase in the number of measures considered, legislative sessions must, in this day and age, last longer than 40 days; thus legislators' salaries average even less than \$1.95 per day!

The 1939 session lasted 65 days for which the legislators received \$120 or \$1.83 per day.

The 1941 session lasted 62 days, for which the legislators received \$120, or \$1.92 per day.

This proposed amendment limits legislators' salaries to \$8.00 per day for a period of 50 days (one regular session every two years). If legislative sessions require more than 50 days, legislators are required to serve the additional days without compensation.

This measure also materially reduces the legislators' mileage allowance.

Eighty-five years ago, when the constitution was adopted \$3.00 per day was considered a good salary. Living expenses were low and legislators could live comfortably on that amount, and the business

of the State Government could easily be completed in 40 days—but that was 85 years ago, not NOW!

Under present conditions a salary of \$3.00 per day does not even cover a legislator's expenses while in attendance upon his duties.

Many states provide an allowance for the legislators' expenses in addition to the legislative salary; but this measure simply provides a flat salary of \$8.00 per day for 50 days; out of which the member will have to pay his own expenses.

The passage of this measure would bring the state of Oregon up to a par with other progressive states of the Union.

It would make it possible for the state to secure the best possible men and women for legislative service.

It would remove the bar existing against the less privileged men and women; many of whom cannot now afford the financial sacrifice required to give legislative service.

Citizens from all walks of life and organizations representing varied economic viewpoints have endorsed this measure.

A Statewide committee has been formed to urge the adoption of this measure which is headed by Dr. Wm. G. Everson, President of Linfield College.

The American Legion, Department of Oregon has urged the passage of this measure.

Other veteran organizations have likewise favored it.

The State Grange has urged the citizens of Oregon to pass this amendment.

Both branches of Labor, the AFL and CIO likewise urge its adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Oregon Voter: This measure is now up to you. In the interest of good government, good business and fair play let's pass this amendment!

VOTE 300 X YES.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS R. MAHONEY,
State Senator, Portland, Oregon.

H. H. CHINDGREN,
State Representative, Molalla, Oregon.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
State Representative, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)**RURAL CREDITS LOAN FUND REPEAL AMENDMENT**

Proposed by the forty-first legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 1, filed in the office of the secretary of state February 12, 1941, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That article XI-a of the constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby

is repealed, and that all assets of the rural credits loan fund, after paying outstanding bonds issued pursuant to said article, be and they hereby are transferred to the irreducible school fund.

BALLOT TITLE

RURAL CREDITS LOAN FUND REPEAL AMENDMENT—Purpose: Constitutional amendment repealing Article XI-A, Oregon Constitution, which provides for issuance and sale of state bonds, the proceeds therefrom to be known as the "Rural Credits Loan Fund," to be loaned on farm mortgages; transferring the assets of said rural credits loan fund, after paying outstanding bonds issued pursuant to said Article XI-A, to the irreducible school fund.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

303 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 1 of the forty-first legislative assembly, in favor of the

RURAL CREDITS LOAN FUND REPEAL AMENDMENT

(Ballot Nos. 302 and 303)

The Rural Credit Article of the Constitution was adopted by vote of the people November 7th, 1916.

The article authorized the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer as the state land board, to sell bonds of the State of Oregon to be used in making loans on farm lands under certain restrictions set out in the amendment. \$450,000.00 worth of bonds were issued, all of which have been paid off at this time except \$45,000.00 but the Rural Credits Loan Fund has assets in the form of loans of \$48,000.00 and contracts in the amount of \$36,000.00 which are worth their face value. There is foreclosed property carried on the books at an estimated real value of approximately \$18,000.00 and which after paying the remaining bonds would leave about \$58,000.00 or \$60,000.00 in the Rural Credits Loan Fund.

At the present time there is no need for this fund because the common school fund has bonds amounting to about \$3,500,000.00 which can all be sold and the proceeds loaned on farm property if there should be a demand. Also the Federal Land Bank was organized which made loans in the same field; therefore, no loans have been made by the Rural Credits Loan Fund for

some time. The irreducible school fund has carried the expense of administration of the Rural Credits Fund and should be reimbursed therefor by turning over the net assets of the Rural Credits Loan Fund at this time to the irreducible school fund principal.

Therefore, it would appear to be to the best interest of the State that the people at the next general election should repeal Article XI-a of the Oregon Constitution by adopting Senate Resolution No. 1 of the 41st Legislative Assembly, reading as follows:

"That Article XI-a of the Constitution of the State of Oregon be and the same hereby is repealed, and that all assets of the Rural Credits Loan Fund, after paying outstanding bonds issued pursuant to said article, be and they hereby are transferred to the irreducible school fund."

VOTE YES, IF IN FAVOR OF REPEAL.

J. N. JONES,

State Senator, Vale, Oregon.

ALLAN G. CARSON,

State Representative, Salem, Oregon.

ORVAL N. THOMPSON,

State Representative, Albany, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

AMENDMENT SPECIFYING EXCLUSIVE USES OF GASOLINE AND MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

Proposed by the forty-first legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 11, filed in the office of the secretary of state March 7, 1941, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 3, article IX, constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same to which only it shall be applied. The proceeds from any tax levied on, with respect to, or measured by the storage, withdrawal, use, sale, distribution, importation or receipt of motor vehicle fuel or any other product used for the propulsion

of motor vehicles, and the proceeds from any tax or excise levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles shall, after providing for the cost of administration and any refunds or credits authorized by law, be used exclusively for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use and policing of public highways, roads and streets within the state of Oregon, including the retirement of bonds for the payment of which such revenues have been pledged, and also may be used for the acquisition, development, maintenance, care and use of parks, recreational, scenic or other historic places and for the publicizing of any of the foregoing uses and things.

NOTE—Words in italic type would be added.

BALLOT TITLE

AMENDMENT SPECIFYING EXCLUSIVE USES OF GASOLINE AND MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES—Purpose: To amend section 3, Article IX, Oregon Constitution, by adding the provision that proceeds from any taxes levied on storage, withdrawal, use, sale, distribution, importation, or receipt of motor vehicle fuel, and on ownership, operation, or use of motor vehicles shall, after payment of cost of administration and authorized refunds and credits, be used exclusively for construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, maintenance, operation, use and policing of public highways, including retirement of bonds for which revenues are pledged, and for acquisition, development, maintenance, care and use of parks, recreational, scenic and historic places, and the publicizing of such uses and things.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

305 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 11 of the forty-first legislative assembly, in favor of the

AMENDMENT SPECIFYING EXCLUSIVE USES OF GASOLINE AND MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES

(Ballot Nos. 304 and 305)

This resolution proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment for approval by the people was adopted by an overwhelming vote of both houses of the state Legislative Assembly and the amendment so proposed should receive the united support of the people of Oregon for the reasons outlined below.

The purpose of the amendment is to reassert and to write into the constitution of this state, the principle underlying the gasoline tax and the other taxes on motor vehicle users which is, that the revenues received from these taxes and imposed ONLY on such users should be devoted solely to highway purposes as broadly conceived and defined in our present laws. Put differently, the amendment raises this question for the people of Oregon to answer: "Shall the Constitution be amended to guarantee that the gasoline, diesel fuel, ton mile and other taxes paid only by motor vehicle users be used for highways, roads and streets, and for the other closely related purposes now provided by law?"

There is nothing novel or revolutionary in such a proposal. It makes no change in the state's present fiscal policies. It involves no new or increased taxes. It does not change the distribution of the revenues from the taxes in question. It does not impair the authority of the legislature over the rate or the levy of these taxes. It does not prevent the legislature from changing the distribution of the moneys received from these taxes. It does provide that the state keep faith with the users of its highways who gladly pay and have paid these taxes because of their unquestioning reliance and full expectation that the proceeds would be applied to the highway purposes to which they now are dedicated. It does make certain that the present policy of this state to use highway user funds for highway purposes will be continued.

This principle that highway taxes should be applied solely to highway uses is not new. It was the very basis of the argument for the adoption of the first gasoline tax ever passed, namely our own enacted in 1919. In fact, it was never seriously questioned before the early nineteen thirties when some states, instead of putting their houses in order and meeting their financial emergencies by levying the necessary taxes on all taxpayers, found it easier to raid the highway funds or raise the

gasoline tax or the registration fee or both, and divert the proceeds to other purposes, such as in one state, for oyster propagation!

This was wholly unjust to the motor vehicle user for, like his fellow taxpayers, he paid real and personal property taxes, income taxes, gift taxes, school taxes, water taxes, sales taxes and all the rest, and IN ADDITION these special highway user taxes, which he fully expected would be used on the highways. The National Congress declared in 1934: "It is unfair and unjust to tax motor vehicle transportation unless the proceeds of such taxation are applied to highways". Instead, much of the revenues from taxes on motor vehicle users was applied to general state purposes. In 1936 when this practice reached its peak, more than 169 million dollars of these special taxes on users of the highway were diverted, or about 13½ cents out of every such tax dollar!

In 1934, the Federal Government, alarmed at this disregard by the states of the principles of fair treatment and equity in the taxation of motor vehicle users, anxious to give people more employment which it knew road building provided more directly and quickly than any other activity, and realizing that our highways generally were not keeping pace with the rapidly growing traffic, announced its future policy covering the distribution of federal aid funds.

The farmer realizes that by diversion of funds to non-highway purposes his own access to markets may be impaired or his transportation costs raised, or both. The same is true of the lumberman. The businessman, as he watches the periodic increases in the federal gasoline tax, uses different language to describe what he sees, but he too realizes, as he has not before, that these highway taxes and particularly the gasoline tax, are so lucrative and so easily collected, that once the benefit theory is abandoned and the revenues from these special taxes used for any governmental purpose, expediency becomes the criterion, AND NEITHER ABILITY TO PAY NOR BENEFITS RECEIVED COUNT ANY LONGER. And all of us see quite clearly that our highways and roads need additions and improvements; that we need safer roads, divided highways, freeways in congested areas, grade separations, more

and wider bridges if we are to relieve congestion and reduce the appalling and growing number of accidents.

Oregon's highway funds must be protected. PARTICULARLY DURING OUR PRESENT EMERGENCY, to insure (1) maintenance of existing roads so that we can save tires and equipment; (2) building and widening highways for strategic military purposes; (3) conducting a necessary modernization and improvement program after the war is over.

So pronounced is the sentiment against diversion of highway funds that the people of many states, including California, Idaho and Nevada in the West, have prohibited

it by constitutional amendments. Such amendments effectuate a basic democratic principle, that of direct control by the people, insofar as is reasonable, of the expenditure of tax monies.

VOTE YES ON THIS MEASURE.

MARSHALL E. CORNETT,

State Senator, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

E. RIDDELL LAGE,

State Representative, Hood River, Oregon.

NED H. CALLAWAY,

State Representative, Brownsville, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

**AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING REGULATION BY LAW OF VOTING
PRIVILEGE FORFEITURE**

Proposed by the forty-first legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 2, filed in the office of the secretary of state March 20, 1941, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 3, article II, constitution of the state of Oregon be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 3. No idiot or [insane] *mentally diseased* person shall be entitled to the

privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector [shall be forfeited. by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.], *upon conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be forfeited, unless otherwise provided by law.*

NOTE—Words in italics would be substituted for matter in brackets.

BALLOT TITLE

AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING REGULATION BY LAW OF VOTING PRIVILEGE FORFEITURE—Purpose: To amend section 3 of Article II of the Oregon Constitution which now denies any idiot or mentally-diseased person the privilege of voting, and provides that said privilege shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, by changing the latter provision so that such conviction shall cause forfeiture of the privilege of voting "unless otherwise provided by law," thus permitting modification or abolition of such forfeiture by act of the legislature or the people.

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

307 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 2 of the forty-first legislative assembly, in favor of the

AMENDMENT AUTHORIZING REGULATION BY LAW OF VOTING PRIVILEGE FORFEITURE

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

Under Section 3, Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, as it now reads, any person who is convicted of a crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, loses his right to vote for ever. The only way in which the privilege of exercising the franchise can be restored to such a convicted person, under the present language of the Constitution, is for him to receive a full and complete pardon for his crime, from the Governor of the State. As the Constitution now reads, the Legislature does not have the power to pass laws which would enable a person to have his voting privileges restored to him when he has served his full time in the penitentiary for his crime, or when he is out on parole and has completed the period of his parole.

This forfeiture provision in our constitution is a historical carry-over from the old feudal system, when a conviction of crime worked a forfeiture of property and a taint of the blood. It was borrowed from the old English Common Law and incorporated in our constitution when it became effective in 1859.

We have outgrown much of the theory and philosophy of the feudal days and should accordingly revamp our constitution and laws in keeping with our times.

After a convicted person has fully paid his debt to society for his crime, there is no just reason why he should not then be permitted to once again exercise the normal rights of citizenship, and to have his voting privileges restored to him. To do otherwise, is to hinder the rehabilitation of a criminal offender.

Many of the men who have been convicted of crimes and completed their sen-

tences do actually vote in our elections. These men have not lost their citizenship and there appears to be no good reason why they should not be entitled to vote. The only way they can be deprived of this right is to have the local election board challenge them by asking if they have ever been convicted of a crime. Many of our local election boards do not know of this constitutional provision and if they did it would mean that they would be forced to ask all persons who vote such a question, in order to weed out those who have actually been convicted. This is not a desirable procedure and if it were there is nothing to prevent convicted persons from falsifying and local boards do not have the opportunity to prove the contrary.

Hence these people are going to continue to vote, so why not look the facts in the face and be honest with ourselves and eliminate this mandatory forfeiture provision, and permit our legislature to make such regulations as in its wisdom seem just.

We, the Committee appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to write the argument in support of the action of your Legislature, and in support of this proposed constitutional amendment, urge you to **VOTE "YES" ON THIS AMENDMENT ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1942.**

DOROTHY McCULLOUGH LEE,
State Senator, Portland, Oregon.

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER,
State Representative, Salem, Oregon.

RAY L. JENKINS,
State Representative, Toledo, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

CIGARETTE TAX BILL

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, June 12, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

HOUSE BILL NO. 558

Forty-first Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 488, Oregon Laws, 1941)

AN ACT

To provide funds for public assistance by imposing a tax for the privilege of selling, using, consuming, handling or distributing cigarettes in this state; providing for the levying, assessing, collecting and paying of such taxes; providing for the administration and enforcement of the act and for the distribution of the revenues derived therefrom; making an appropriation for the administration of the act; and providing a saving clause.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. For the purposes of this act and unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. The word "person" includes any individual, firm, copartnership, joint adventure, company, society, club, association, corporation, municipal corporation, estate, trust, trustee, receiver, syndicate or any other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number.

2. The word "taxpayer" means any person subject to any tax imposed by this act.

3. The word "business" includes all activities engaged in, or caused to be engaged in, by any person with the object of gain, profit, benefit or advantage, either direct or indirect.

4. The word "sale" means any transfer, exchange or barter for a consideration, conditional or otherwise, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, of any one or more of the articles taxed herein.

5. The word "wholesaler" means and includes every person who purchases, sells or distributes any one or more of the articles taxed herein to retailers for the purpose of resale.

6. The word "retailer" means and includes every person, other than a wholesaler, who shall purchase, sell, offer for sale or distribute any one or more of the articles taxed herein, irrespective of quantity or amount, or the number of sales.

7. The word "successor" means any person who shall, through direct or mesne conveyance, purchase or succeed to the business, or portion thereof, or the whole or any part of the stock of goods, wares, merchandise or fixtures or any interest therein of a taxpayer quitting, selling out, exchanging or otherwise disposing of his business.

8. The words "retail selling price" mean the ordinary, customary or usual price paid by the consumer for each package of cigarettes before the tax levied by this act has been paid.

9. The word "cigarette" means and includes any roll for smoking made wholly or in part of tobacco, irrespective of size or shape and irrespective of the tobacco being flavored, adulterated or mixed with any other ingredient, where such roll has a wrapper or cover made of paper or any other material, except where such wrapper is wholly or in the greater part made of tobacco.

10. The word "stamp," as used herein, means the stamp or stamps by use of which the tax imposed by this act is paid.

11. The words "tax commission" and "commission" mean the state tax commission of Oregon.

Section 2. For the privilege of selling, using, consuming, handling or distributing cigarettes in this state a tax hereby is levied and imposed in an amount equal to one-tenth (1/10) of one (1) cent for each cigarette, unless the intended retail selling price for each cigarette shall be more than one (1) cent, in which event the tax shall be 20 per cent of such intended retail selling price. Such tax shall be paid at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided and shall be in addition to all other taxes imposed by the state of Oregon or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.

Section 3. 1. In order to enforce collection of the tax hereby levied, the commission is authorized and required to design and have printed stamps of such size and denominations as may be determined by the commission, said stamps to be affixed on the smallest container or package that will be handled, sold, used, consumed or distributed, to permit the commission to ascertain by inspection whether or not such tax has been paid as provided in this act. Every person shall cause to be affixed on every package of cigarettes stamps of an amount equaling the tax due thereon before such person sells, offers for sale, uses, consumes, handles, removes or otherwise disturbs and distributes the same.

2. Every wholesaler in this state shall, immediately after receipt of any of the articles taxed herein, cause the same to have the requisite denomination and amount of stamps affixed to represent the tax as stated herein; provided, however, that any wholesaler engaged in interstate business, who shall furnish surety bond in

a sum satisfactory to the commission, shall be permitted to set aside such part of his stock as may be necessary for conduct of such interstate business without affixing the stamps required by this act. Said interstate stock shall be kept separate and apart from stamped stock. Every wholesaler shall, at the time of shipping or delivering any of the articles taxed herein, make a true duplicate invoice of the same which shall show full and complete details of the sale or delivery of the taxable articles, and shall retain the same subject to the use and inspection of the commission.

3. Every retailer shall, except as to those articles on which the tax has been paid by the proper affixing of stamps by a wholesaler, affix the stamps for the denomination and amount necessary to represent the tax on each individual package or container, to be done in all cases immediately upon receipt by the retailer of the unstamped articles.

4. Said stamps shall be affixed in such manner that they can not be removed from the package or container without such stamps being mutilated or destroyed, which stamps so affixed shall be evidence of the tax imposed; and such stamps may be canceled by the use of a rubber stamp bearing the certificate number of such wholesaler or retailer as shown by the certificate of registration issued to him by the tax commission, and such stamps may be canceled as soon as they shall be affixed to the package or container.

5. In the case of cigarettes contained in individual packages, usually sold to consumers, as distinguished from cartons or larger units, the stamps shall be affixed securely on the face of each individual package.

6. Wholesalers and retailers subject to the provisions of this act shall be allowed, as compensation for their services in affixing the stamps herein required, a sum equal to 3 per cent of the face value of the stamps purchased by them.

7. It is the intent and purpose of this act to levy a tax on all of the articles taxed herein, sold used, consumed, handled or distributed within this state and to collect such tax from the person who first sells, uses, consumes, handles or distributes the same in the state of Oregon. It is further the intent and purpose of this act that whenever any of the articles herein taxed are given away for advertising or any other purpose whatsoever, the same shall be taxed in the same manner as if they were sold, used, consumed, handled or distributed in this state.

8. The tax commission shall have authority to authorize the use of meter stamping machines for imprinting stamps, which imprinted stamps shall be in lieu of those otherwise provided for under this act, and if the same be authorized, shall provide reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the use thereof.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of every wholesaler or retailer subject to the provisions of this act to keep and preserve for a period of five years an accurate set of records, showing all transactions had with reference to the purchase and sale of any of the articles taxed herein and such persons shall keep also all invoices, and shall keep a record of all stamps purchased, and all such records and all such stock of taxable articles on hand shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times to the tax commission or its duly authorized agent; provided, however, that all wholesalers shall, within 15 days after the first day of each month, file with the commission a report of all drop shipment sales made by them during the preceding month, which report shall show the name and address of the retailer to whom the cigarettes were sold and shall show the kind and quantity thereof and the date of delivery of the same.

Section 5. To forge or counterfeit any stamp of the kind herein provided hereby is declared to be a felony.

Section 6. Each of the following acts hereby is declared to be a gross misdemeanor and punishable as such:

1. To sell, except as a registered wholesaler engaged in interstate commerce as to the article being taxed sold in interstate commerce, any of the articles taxed herein, without the stamp first being affixed and canceled as herein provided.

2. To use or have in possession knowingly or intentionally any forged or counterfeit stamps.

3. For any person other than the tax commission or its duly authorized agent to sell any stamps provided for herein, not affixed to any of the articles taxed herein whether the said stamps be genuine or counterfeit.

4. To violate any of the provisions of this act.

5. To violate any lawful rule or regulation made and published by the tax commission.

6. To use any stamps more than once or to have in one's possession any stamps that have been used.

7. To remove, erase, alter or deface the cancellation marks on any stamp or to have in possession any stamp on which the cancellation mark has been removed, erased, altered or defaced.

8. To refuse to allow on demand of the tax commission, or any duly authorized agent thereof, to make full inspection of any place of business where any of the articles herein taxed are sold or otherwise hinder or prevent such inspection.

9. To use any artful device or deceptive practice to conceal any violation of this act or to mislead the tax commission or any duly authorized agent thereof in the enforcement of this act.

10. For any retailer to have in possession in any place of business any of the articles herein taxed, unless the same shall have the proper stamps attached.

11. For any person to make, use or present or exhibit to the tax commission, or any duly authorized agent thereof, any invoice for any of the articles herein taxed which bears an untrue date or falsely states the nature or quantity of the goods therein invoiced.

12. For any wholesaler or retailer or his agent or employes to fail to produce on demand of the tax commission all invoices of all the articles herein taxed or stamps bought by him or received in his place of business within one year prior to said demand, unless he can show by satisfactory proof that the nonproduction of said invoices was due to providential or other causes beyond his control.

13. For any person to receive in this state any shipment of any of the articles taxed herein, when the same are not stamped, for the purpose of avoiding payment of tax.

All agents, employes and others who aid, abet or otherwise participate in any way in the violation of the provisions of this act, or in any of the offenses herein described, shall be guilty and punishable as principals, to the same extent as any wholesaler or retailer violating the provisions of this act.

Section 7. If any wholesaler or retailer, subject to the provisions of this act or any rules and regulations promulgated by the tax commission under authority hereof, shall be found to have failed to affix the stamps required, or to have the same affixed as herein provided, or to pay any tax due hereunder, or to have violated any of the provisions of this act or rules and regulations promulgated by the tax commission in the administration hereof, there shall be assessed and collected from such wholesaler or retailer, in addition to any tax that may be found due, a penalty equal to the amount of any tax found to be due plus interest thereon at the rate of 1 per cent for each 30 days or portion thereof from the date the tax became due, and upon notice mailed to the last-known address of the taxpayer said amount shall become due and payable in 10 days, at which time the tax commission, or its duly authorized agent, may make immediate demand upon such wholesaler or retailer for the payment of all such taxes and penalties; provided, that the tax commission, for good reason shown, may remit all or any part of penalties imposed, but the taxpayer must pay all taxes due and interest thereon, at the rate of 1 per cent for each 30 days or portion thereof. The keeping of any unstamped articles coming within the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of the intent to violate the provisions of this act.

Section 8. Any articles taxed herein found at any point within this state, which articles shall be held, owned, possessed or in the control of any person for a period of time longer than the time to affix the stamps and not having affixed to the packages or container as above defined the stamps as above provided, hereby are declared to be contraband goods, and the same may be seized by the commission, or its duly authorized agent, or by any peace officer of the state, when directed by the commission so to do, without a warrant, and said goods shall be offered by the commission for sale at public auction to the highest bidder after due advertisement, but the commission before delivering any of said goods so seized shall require the person so holding, owning, possessing or controlling the said articles, to affix the proper amount of stamps as required by this act. The proceeds of sale of any goods sold hereunder shall be paid to the tax commission; provided, that the cost of confiscation and sale shall be paid out of the proceeds derived from such sale before making said remittance; provided further, that any vehicle, not a common carrier, which may be used in transporting for the purpose of violating the provisions of this act any of the articles taxed herein likewise shall be subject to confiscation and sale in the same manner as above provided.

Section 9. In all cases of seizure of any property made subject to forfeiture under the provisions of this act, which, in the opinion of the person making the seizure, is of the appraised value of one hundred dollars (\$100), or more, the said person shall proceed as follows:

1. He shall cause a list containing a particular description of the property seized to be prepared in duplicate, and an appraisal thereof to be made by three sworn appraisers to be selected by him, who shall be respectable and disinterested citizens of this state, residing within the county where the seizure was made. Said list and appraisal shall be properly attested by the said person and the said appraisers, for which service each of the said appraisers shall be allowed the sum of one dollar (\$1) per day for not exceeding two days, to be paid as other costs.

2. If the property seized is believed, by the person making the seizure, to be of less value than one hundred dollars (\$100), no appraisal shall be made.

3. The person making the seizure shall proceed to give notice thereof for five days, in writing, at three places in the county where the seizure is made. One of the notices shall be posted at the county courthouse; another at the place where the goods were seized; and the other at some public place. The notice shall describe the property seized, and the time and place and cause of seizure, and give the name and place of residence, if known, of the

person from whom the property was seized, and shall require any person claiming it to appear and make such claim in writing, within five days from the date of the first posting of such notice. Such person making the seizure also shall deliver to the person from whom the property was seized, and also to the owner, if known, a copy of the said notice.

4. Any person claiming the said property seized as contraband, within the time specified in the notice, may file with the tax commission a claim, in writing, stating his interest in the property seized, and may execute a bond to the tax commission in a penal sum equal to double the value of the property so seized, but in no case shall said bond be less than one hundred dollars (\$100), with sureties to be approved by the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the property is seized, conditioned that in case of condemnation of the property seized the obligor shall pay to the tax commission the full value of the property so seized, and all costs and expenses of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation, including a reasonable attorney's fee. And, upon delivery of such bond to the tax commission, it shall transmit the same with the duplicate list or description of the property seized to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such seizure was made, and said prosecuting attorney shall prosecute the case to secure the forfeiture of said property in the court having jurisdiction. Upon filing the bond aforesaid, the said property shall be delivered to the claimant pending the outcome of the case; provided, that he shall at once affix the required stamps thereto.

5. If no claim is interposed and no bond is filed within the time above specified, such property shall be forfeited, without further proceedings, and the same shall be sold as herein provided, and the proceeds of sale when received by the tax commission shall be paid into the state treasury as are other funds collected; provided, that in seizures of property of less value than one hundred dollars (\$100), the same may be advertised by the tax commission with other quantities at Salem, or at any other city or town in which a branch office of the tax commission is located, and disposed of as hereinbefore provided.

6. In proceedings to secure a confiscation of the property hereinbefore mentioned, where the value of the goods seized at one time is one hundred dollars (\$100) or less, the justice court of the place where the property is situated shall have jurisdiction to try the cause. Where the value of the property seized at one time is more than one hundred dollars (\$100), then the superior court of the county where the property is seized shall have jurisdiction to try the cause.

The proceedings against property seized, according to the provisions of this act,

shall be considered a proceeding in rem unless otherwise herein provided.

Within 10 days after filing the bond provided for in subsection 4 hereof, the claimant shall file a petition in the court having jurisdiction of the cause, and the tax commission or other party authorized to prosecute the confiscation of said property shall plead to it as if it were an ordinary action at law, and the same rules of pleading and procedure applicable to actions in the justice court or superior court shall be observed in this action, and the costs shall be adjudged as in other actions; provided, however, that neither the state, nor the tax commission, nor any other person representing the state shall be liable for the costs in event the court shall not confiscate the property in controversy.

Section 10. The tax commission may, in its discretion, return any property confiscated under the provisions of this act, or any part thereof, when it is shown that there was no intention to violate the provisions of this act; provided, that when any property is confiscated, under the provisions of this act, the tax commission may, in its discretion, return such goods to the parties from whom they were confiscated, if, and when, such parties affix the proper amount of stamps thereto, and pay to the tax commission as penalty an amount equal to 25 per cent of the amount of tax due and interest thereon at the rate of 1 per cent for each 30 days or portion thereof from the date the tax became due and, in such cases, no advertisement shall be made or notices posted in connection with said confiscation.

Section 11. When the tax commission has good reason to believe that any of the articles taxed herein are being kept, sold, offered for sale, or given away in violation of the provisions of the act or regulations issued under authority hereof, it may make affidavit of such fact, describing the place or thing to be searched, before any justice of peace, mayor of any city, town or village, or judge of any court in this state, and such justice, mayor or judge shall issue a search warrant directed to the sheriff, any constable, police officer, or duly authorized agent of the tax commission, commanding him diligently to search any building, room in a building, place or vehicle as may be designated in the affidavit and search warrant, and to seize such tobacco so possessed and to hold the same until disposed of by law, and to arrest the person in possession or control of the same. If, upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that any of the articles taxed herein, unlawfully possessed, were seized, the same shall be sold as provided in the preceding section.

Section 12. The tax commission may promulgate rules and regulations providing for the refund to dealers for the cost of

stamps affixed to articles taxed herein which by reason of damage become unfit for sale and are destroyed by the dealer or returned to the manufacturer or jobber. In the case of any articles to which stamps have been affixed, and which articles have been sold and shipped to a regular dealer in such articles in another state, the seller in this state shall be entitled to a refund of the actual amount of the stamps so affixed, upon condition that the seller in this state shall make affidavit that the articles were sold and shipped outside of the state and that he has received from the purchaser outside the state a written acknowledgment that he has received such articles with the amount of stamps affixed thereto, together with the name and address of such purchaser; provided, however, that the stamps so affixed for which the refund is claimed have been marked void by the seller in this state with the name and address of the seller stamped thereon, together with the voidance on the certificate from the purchaser without the state; otherwise, no refund shall be made. The tax commission hereby is authorized to redeem any unused stamps purchased from it.

Section 13. Every person in this state who sells any of the articles taxed herein by means of any vending machine of any kind or character shall be required before engaging in such business to apply to and obtain from the tax commission a certificate to engage in business as a retailer, and shall obtain a separate certificate for each machine used in vending or selling any of the articles taxed herein and each machine so used shall be considered a separate place of business. Such certificate shall be issued upon application in the same manner as provided in section 15 of this act. Any articles taxed herein vended by means of any such machine shall bear stamps as evidence that the tax herein imposed has been paid.

Section 14. The provisions of this act shall not apply in any case in which the state of Oregon is prohibited from taxing under the constitution of this state or the constitution or the laws of the United States.

Section 15. If any person shall engage in any business or perform any act for which a tax is imposed by this act, he shall apply for and obtain from the tax commission, on payment of a fee of one dollar (\$1), a registration certificate. Said certificate shall be personal and nontransferable and shall be valid as long as the taxpayer shall continue in business and pay the tax accrued to the state under the provisions of this act. In case business is transacted at two or more separate places by one taxpayer, a separate registration certificate for each place at which business is transacted with the public shall be

required, but for such additional certificates no fee shall be required. Each certificate shall be numbered and shall show the name, residence and place and character of business of the taxpayer and such other information as the commission shall deem necessary and shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the place of business for which it is issued. Where the place of business of the taxpayer is changed, the taxpayer must return to the commission the existing certificate, and a new certificate will be issued for the new place of business free of charge. No person shall engage in any business taxable hereunder without being registered in compliance with the provisions of this section; provided, however, the commission, by general regulation, may provide for the issuance of certificates of registration to temporary places of business without requiring the payment of any fee.

Section 16. The state tax commission shall administer and enforce the tax herein imposed and hereby is authorized to make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which are necessary or desirable in connection with such administration and enforcement.

Section 17. 1. All moneys received by the tax commission under this act shall be paid forthwith into the state treasury and shall be placed by the state treasurer to the credit of the general fund in an account to be known as the "Cigarette Tax Account." Such amount as may be necessary hereby is appropriated out of said cigarette tax account for the payment of all expenses incurred by the tax commission in administering and enforcing this act. The secretary of state hereby is authorized and directed to audit all claims, duly approved by the commission, which have been incurred in pursuance of law and the foregoing appropriation and to draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the payment thereof, payable out of said cigarette tax account of the general fund.

2. After payment of such administrative expenses, all moneys remaining in the cigarette tax account in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) shall be transferred by the state treasurer, on or before the last business day of each month, as follows: (1) One-sixth of the money in said account to the fund or account in the state treasury for the use of state institutions of vocational training under the direction of the state board of vocational education; (2) five-sixths of the money in said account to the public assistance fund in the state treasury, for the use of the public welfare commission, which commission shall have authority, in its discretion to apply 40 per cent of any and all moneys so transferred to the public assistance fund for the purpose of offsetting payments otherwise to be

made by the several counties for public assistance.

Section 18. If any section, sentence, clause or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional, the invalidity of such section, sentence, clause or word shall not affect the validity of any other portion of this act, it being the intent of this legis-

lative assembly to enact the remainder of this act, notwithstanding such part so declared unconstitutional should or may be so declared.

Approved by the governor April 4, 1941.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state April 4, 1941.

BALLOT TITLE

CIGARETTE TAX BILL—Purpose: Levies tax on selling, using, consuming, handling or distributing cigarettes, of one-tenth of one cent for each cigarette if sold for not over one cent each, or twenty per cent of retail price if higher; wholesalers required to purchase from state tax commission and immediately affix tax stamps to all cigarettes; retailers similarly required to stamp cigarettes not already stamped upon receiving them; provides regulations for administration and enforcement and penalties for violations of the act. After paying administration expenses, one-sixth of net revenue placed in fund for vocational training, five-sixths in public assistance fund administered by public welfare commission.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

309 No. I vote against the proposed law.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

BILL RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING NET FISHING COASTAL STREAMS AND BAYS

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, June 13, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

SENATE BILL NO. 53

Forty-first Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 308, Oregon Laws, 1941)

AN ACT

To amend sections 83-551, 83-553, 83-554, 83-558, 83-559, 83-560, 83-561, 83-563, 83-565, 83-568, 83-569, 83-571, 83-572 and 83-577, O. C. L. A., relating to fishing; to add to chapter 5, title 83, a new section, to be known as section 83-578; and repealing section 83-566.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That section 83-551, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-551. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in Alsea bay or its tributaries at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to use driftnets for the taking or catching of salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Alsea bay and river between what is known as "Gravel Bar," one-half mile below Tidewater post-office and the railroad bridge at Waldport, on Alsea bay, from June 1 to August 20, and from September 20 to November 30, inclusive, of any year; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to use any driftnets between 12 o'clock noon on Saturday of each week and 12 o'clock noon on Sunday following.

Section 2. That section 83-553, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-553. (a) It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in Coos bay or its tributaries at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish, except shad, in the waters of Coos bay and of Coos river below a line drawn across the said river at right angles to the thread of the stream at a point 1,000 feet below the junction of the north and south forks of Coos river and in the other tributaries of Coos bay, with driftnets between 6 p. m. on the fifteenth day of July and 6 a. m. on the twentieth day of November of any year, except in the waters of Coos bay

and Isthmus inlet or slough, a tributary thereof, at any place southerly of the ferry slips connecting the cities of Marshfield and Eastside, as said ferry slips are now located, and except in the waters of Catching inlet, a tributary of Coos bay, southerly of the county bridge on the Coos river market road crossing said inlet; provided, that between the dates aforesaid, when it is lawful to take the fish aforesaid with driftnets, it also shall be lawful to take such fish with setnets in that part of Coos bay itself where setnets are permitted for the taking of shad and striped bass as hereinafter provided.

(b) It shall be lawful to fish for, take or catch shad and striped bass with driftnets and setnets when having a mesh not to exceed 6½ inches nor less than 4½ inches, taut measure, in the waters of Coos bay and its tributaries, and in the north fork of Coos river below a line drawn across said north fork at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the ranch owned by John Hendrickson, and in the south fork of Coos river below a line across said south fork drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the H. H. Roger's ranch from 6 a. m. on the fifteenth day of April to 6 p. m. on the thirtieth day of June of any year, except in that portion of said Coos bay and all of Isthmus inlet southerly of the ferry slips connecting the cities of Marshfield and Eastside aforesaid, and except in Catching inlet, a tributary of Coos bay, south of the county bridge on the Coos river market road crossing said inlet. Setnets shall not be permitted in any of the streams, creeks or sloughs entering Coos bay, except as above provided, nor shall setnets be permitted in any waters of said bay outside of the mouth of any stream, creek or slough entering the same, which waters are or shall be closed to setnets by the fish commission of the state of Oregon. The said commission shall determine and mark with appropriate signs, and maintain same, that portion of said bay outside of the mouth of each stream, creek and slough entering said bay that shall be closed to the use of setnets.

Section 3. That section 83-554, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-554. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the Coquille river or its tributaries

at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon and the other food fish aforesaid, except shad, in the waters of said river below the drawbridge on the Roosevelt highway crossing the Coquille river at the city of Coquille, with driftnets between the following dates, to wit: From 6 a. m. on June 1 to 6 p. m. on July 15; from 6 a. m. on August 15 to 6 p. m. on November 20 of each year. It shall be lawful to fish for, take or catch shad with driftnets and setnets in the waters of the Coquille river below said dead line from 6 a. m. on the fifteenth day of April to 6 p. m. on the thirtieth day of June of any year only when having a mesh not to exceed 6½ inches nor less than 4½ inches, taut measure.

Section 4. That section 83-558, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-558. It shall be lawful at any time to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Euchre creek, in Curry county, with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 5. That section 83-559, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-559. It shall be lawful at any time to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Floras creek with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 6. That section 83-560, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-560. It shall be lawful at any time to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Hunters creek, in Curry county, with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 7. That section 83-561, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-561. (a) It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Nehalem river or its tributaries at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, or other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in the waters of said Nehalem river or its tributaries from 6 p. m. on the first day of June to 6 a. m. on the thirtieth day of November, below the bridge across said Nehalem river known as the "Mohler bridge"; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to so take, catch or fish for salmon or other food fish aforesaid with driftnets between 6 a. m. Saturday and 6 p. m. Sunday of each week.

(b) Every driftnet used for the taking, catching or fishing for salmon or other food fish aforesaid during the month of August during each open season shall have a mesh not less than eight inches.

Section 8. That section 83-563, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-563. It shall be unlawful for any person to take salmon or steelhead in the waters of Netarts bay in any manner except with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 9. That section 83-565, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-565. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Pistol river, in Curry county, with hook and line commonly called angling.

Section 10. That section 83-568, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-568. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in any of the waters of Siletz river and Drift creek and Schooner creek, tributaries thereof, at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in any of the waters between a line drawn across said Siletz river at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the cooperative cheese factory at Dr. Robinson's place on said Siletz river within Lincoln county, Oregon, and a point where the Oregon Coast Highway bridge crosses said river, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. of the following day between the fifteenth day of July and the twentieth day of November of any year.

Section 11. That section 83-569, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-569. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of the Siuslaw river between April 15 of any year and March 1 of the following year below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of the Siuslaw river at the lower mouth or confluence of Wildcat creek with the Siuslaw river, and below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of Lake creek at the mouth or confluence of the Deadwood creek with said Lake creek, and below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of the north fork of the Siuslaw river with the mouth or confluence of McLeod creek with said north fork of the Siuslaw river, with hook and line, commonly called angling; provided, however, that it shall be lawful to fish

with nets having a mesh of not less than five inches or more than six and one-fourth inches below a line across the Siuslaw river drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the mouth or confluence of Martin creek with said Siuslaw river between May 15 and July 1 of each year for catching shad only; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in the waters of the Siuslaw river below a line across said river drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the mouth or confluence of Morgan creek with said Siuslaw river and in the waters of the north fork of the Siuslaw river below the state highway drawbridge crossing said north fork between the towns of Cushman and Florence in Lane county, Oregon, from 6 p. m. on the first day of June to the thirtieth day of November, inclusive, of the same year; provided, however, it shall be unlawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid between 6 p. m. on Saturday of each week and 3 p. m. on the Sunday following during the open season on said river as above specified with driftnets; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to fish in any of the waters of Duncan inlet or South inlet and/or tributaries with nets.

Section 12. That section 83-571, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-571. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the tributaries of the Tillamook bay at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with setnets, gillnets or driftnets in any of the waters of Tillamook bay between June 1 and November 30 of the same year, inclusive; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to use setnets in any portion of the bay outside of the mouth of any stream, creek or slough entering said bay, which portion or portions of said bay are or shall be closed to the use of setnets by the fish commission of the state of Oregon. The said commission shall determine the mouth of each stream, creek and slough emptying into said bay and shall mark with appropriate signs, and maintain same, that portion or portions of said bay outside of the mouth of each stream, creek or slough entering said bay that shall be closed to the use of setnets.

It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in any of the waters of the tributaries of said Tillamook bay below the points hereinafter named between June 1 and November 30 of the same year, inclusive, namely:

Miama River. Below a line drawn across said Miama river due north and south

through a point 1,000 feet west from the northwest corner of the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across Miama river.

Kilchis River. At the intersection of said stream by the section line between sections 11 and 12, township 1 south, range 10 west of Willamette meridian; provided, however, that between October 1 and November 30 it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon from said river up to the railroad bridge of the Southern Pacific company.

Wilson River. Five hundred feet below where the bridge on the Oregon Coast highway crosses said river in section 13, township 1 south, range 10 west of Willamette meridian.

Hoquarton Slough. Below a line extending across said slough, drawn due north from Beacon light where said Hoquarton slough empties into Tillamook bay or river.

Tillamook River. One hundred feet below the mouth of Frazier slough.

Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to so take, catch or fish for salmon or other food fish aforesaid with setnets, gillnets or driftnets between 6 a. m. Saturday and 6 p. m. Sunday of each week.

Section 13. That section 83-572, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-572. It shall be lawful at any time to take, catch or fish for salmon, striped bass, shad, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the Umpqua river or any of the bays or tributaries thereof with hook and line, commonly called angling. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets having a mesh of not less than six inches, from 6 p. m. on June 1 of any year to 6 a. m. on November 15 of the same year; provided, however, that during the period between July 1 and September 15, both dates inclusive, driftnets having a mesh of less than eight and one-half inches shall not be used. Below the following points specified on each of said streams, namely: The Umpqua river at the juncture of Big Mill creek and the Umpqua river in Douglas county near the town of Scottsburg; Smith river, below the juncture of the north fork of said river; provided, that in said Smith river below the point above named, namely: The juncture of the north fork of said river, driftnets having a mesh of not less than six inches are permitted; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to use any of said fishing appliances aforesaid between 6 p. m. on Saturday of each week and 6 p. m. on Sunday following.

Section 14. That section 83-577, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-577. (a) It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped

bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Yaquina bay and its tributaries at any time with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid in any of said waters, bays or tributaries below what is known as the county road bridge which crosses the Yaquina river at Toledo, with driftnets from 6 p. m. on the first day of June to 6 p. m. on the thirtieth day of November of any year; provided, that during said open season it also shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with setnets in the waters of Yaquina bay itself, except in the areas outside of the mouth of any stream, creek or slough entering said bay, which areas are closed to the use of setnets by the fish commission of the state of Oregon, and the said commission shall determine the mouth of each stream, creek and slough emptying into said bay and shall mark with appropriate signs, and maintain same, that portion or portions of said bay outside of the mouth of any stream, creek or slough entering said bay that shall be closed to the use of setnets; provided, it shall be lawful at all times to operate driftnets for the purpose of catching perch, herring, sardine or pilchard, smelt or candle fish for bait and/or for sale; and provided further, that it shall be lawful at all times to fish for, take or catch

flounders, perch, soles, cod or other food fish, excluding salmon, steelhead, trout, shad, striped bass and sturgeon, by means of setline and hook and line; and that it shall be lawful to sell same by any person holding a one dollar (\$1) setline license as provided for under section 83-615.

(b) It shall be unlawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with setnets or gillnets in the waters of Yaquina bay and its tributary streams, from 6 o'clock a. m. on Saturday until 6 o'clock p. m. on the Sunday following during any open season.

Section 15. That chapter 5, title 83, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended by adding thereto a new section, to be known as section 83-578, such new section to read as follows:

Section 83-578. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or attempt to take fish of any kind from, or to fish in, the waters of Nestucca bay or any of its tributaries, or in Salmon river or any of its tributaries, in any manner except with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 16. That section 83-566, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is repealed.

Approved by the governor March 15, 1941.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state March 15, 1941.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING NET FISHING COASTAL STREAMS AND BAYS--Purpose: Prohibiting all net fishing in coastal streams and bays where now permitted, except as follows: Driftnet fishing, with limitations and exceptions, where setnets and driftnets are now permitted, in Alsea Bay and river, Nehalem river and tributaries, Siletz river and tributaries, Miama river, Kilchis river, Wilson river, Hoquarton Slough, Tillamook river, Umpqua river, and in Siuslaw river and tributaries (excepting for shad), where gillnets and setnets now permitted; driftnet and setnet fishing, with limitations, where setnets and driftnets now permitted, in Coos Bay and river, Coquille river, Tillamook Bay, Yaquina Bay. All open seasons for net fishing are materially reduced.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

311 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Wildlife Federation, in favor of the

BILL RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING NET FISHING COASTAL STREAMS AND BAYS (Ballot Nos. 310 and 311)

When the pioneers came to Oregon the mountains and valleys abounded with game and the streams and bays teemed with fish. Time has wrought a change. It was necessary to stop commercial or market hunting in order to prevent the total extermination of game; otherwise deer, ducks and other game, like the buffalo and the passenger pigeon, would soon have become extremely scarce or totally extinct. Likewise, it has become necessary from time to time to curtail and regulate commercial fishing, and even to limit fishing with hook and line, in order to conserve fishing for succeeding generations.

The last session of the legislature passed Senate Bill 53 to further conserve to the people of Oregon the fish in this state. The referendum having been invoked by a small group of the commercial fishing interests, this bill will be voted upon by the people at the November election. This bill affects only certain streams and bays along the Oregon coast where commercial or net fishing is now permitted. It does not affect the Columbia river, or disturb shad fishing regulations anywhere.

This measure is designed to conserve and protect the steelhead, the finest game fish in America; as well as to conserve and perpetuate our salmon, one of the greatest food fish. This measure will prohibit fishing with nets from November 30 to June 1. Approximately 83 per cent of the steelhead, and approximately 3.7 per cent of the salmon, taken in nets in the waters affected by this bill, are caught between those dates.

The possible loss of 3.7 per cent of the total commercial take of salmon will be undoubtedly offset in the future by larger runs of salmon which should follow because of permitting these fish to escape and reproduce naturally in the various streams. Why fish commercially for six months in the year when you catch but 3.7 per cent of the total take when 96.3 per cent of the total take is caught in the other six months, unless we want to catch the last fish in these waters?

These fish belong to all the people of the state of Oregon. They do not belong to a few people who have, through all these

years, looked upon them as their private property and have exploited them until they no longer compare with runs of former years. There were less than 200 set-netters, who work only a portion of each year as fishermen, affected by this bill as of January 1, 1941. Today, because of defense work, the number is undoubtedly less.

This bill was carefully studied and considered by both houses of the legislature. It passed the senate by a vote of 22 to 8, and the house by a vote of 41 to 16, and was approved by the governor. Why, after all the hearings and arguments on this bill, did it pass? Because your legislators thought it a constructive and fair bill and one that would best serve the interests of all the people by conserving our fisheries.

It will be contended that we are now at war and that every fish should be caught and canned so as to increase the food supply. This argument will come mainly from those who profit from commercial fishing, and not from the vast and growing army, now estimated at 200,000 people in Oregon, that seek recreation in fishing. There is an ample supply of beef, pork and mutton to meet the needs of our armed forces, who would greatly prefer this food to the so called "gold-fish", as will be affirmed by anyone who served in World War No. 1.

If you believe the steelhead is the greatest game fish of all and that it should be protected and conserved as such, as it is in all other Pacific coast states, then vote for this bill. If you believe that our salmon,—one of our great natural resources,—should be conserved, then vote for this bill. If you believe your legislators and your governor, after many days and weeks of study and hearings on this bill, weighing every factor involved, and who believed and still believe this bill to be a worthwhile conservation measure, should be upheld in their action, then you will vote for this measure by marking your ballot **310 X YES**.

Respectfully submitted,

OREGON WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
By E. J. CHURCH, President,
Salem, Oregon.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Fish Protective Association, in opposition to the

BILL RESTRICTING AND PROHIBITING NET FISHING COASTAL STREAMS AND BAYS

(Ballot Nos. 310 and 311)

This measure affects commercial fishing on all Oregon Coastal streams except the Columbia river. If adopted it will reduce the commercial take of salmon and other food fish on these streams by 50 per cent; will destroy the extensive hatchery and propagation program built up by the fish commission for this area; and will deprive hundreds of Oregon fishermen and their families of a means of livelihood.

OUR BOYS IN THE ARMED FORCES MUST HAVE MORE CANNED SALMON. THIS MEASURE UNPATRIOTICALLY STABS THIS NEED "IN THE BACK".

Our soldiers, sailors and marines, particularly in the tropics, need canned salmon as a ration, and this bill will reduce the pack of canned salmon at a time when Uncle Sam is urging the industry to pack every possible can; and has ordered every can of salmon "frozen" for government use.

THIS MEASURE DESTROYS OREGON'S EFFICIENT HATCHERY PROGRAM. THESE HATCHERIES ARE PAID FOR AND MAINTAINED BY THE COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN WITHOUT ONE CENT OF COST TO THE TAXPAYER OR THE "SPORTSMAN".

This measure is not a conservation measure. Carefully kept poundage statistics in the office of the Oregon Fish Commission show that while only a few of the rivers and streams originally fished along the coast by commercial fishing are now the sites of commercial operations, the total production is just as great as it was years ago, and on some streams larger. This is attributed to the success of the fish commission's hatchery program, which passage of this measure will destroy. The other streams were closed by order of the fish commission in order to allow sportsmen a reasonable share of coastal waters for their sole enjoyment. The sportsmen, however, have followed to streams best suited for commercial operations because they have found that the fish are where the hatcheries are and the hatcheries in this area, as far as salmon propagation is concerned, are maintained by the fishing industry itself, without a dollar's aid from the sportsmen or taxpayers.

THIS MEASURE IS MISNAMED. IT DOESN'T SAVE THE "STEELHEAD" FOR SPORT FISHING. IT ACTUALLY DE-

STROYS 50 PER CENT OF THE CITIZENS' FRESH FISH SUPPLY.

This bill has been popularly known as the "steelhead" bill; its advocates contending that its principal effect will be to "save" the steelhead FROM the commercial fisherman and FOR the sportsman. In fact, the amount of steelhead affected by the bill is very small in comparison to the loss which will be caused to the commercial fishing industry through inability to take other types of salmon, such as Silversides and Chinooks. This will have a serious effect on the ordinary citizen who likes to eat fish, and who has not the money, time, or tires to catch them himself.

OREGON FISH COMMISSION OFFICIAL SAYS MEASURE WILL FORCE OREGON CITIZENS TO IMPORT FRESH FISH, EVEN DURING THE LENTEN SEASON.

The Oregon State Fish Commission through one of its chief officials makes the following statement in this connection, quote: "Under the closure proposed for a period of five months, approximately one-half of the entire year, residents of the State of Oregon would be forced to obtain their food supply of fresh fish from points without the State of Oregon. It is significant that this period of closure falls during the Lenten season when the demand for fish is greater, and more vital, than for any other comparable period during the year," end of quote.

WEALTHY ANGLERS SELFISHLY REFUSED TO COMPROMISE ON WORKABLE AND INTELLIGENT "STEELHEAD" LEGISLATION.

While its advocates call it the "steelhead" bill, they refused during past legislative sessions, when the measure was known as Senate Bill 53, to permit compromises which, according to their own figures, would have left for them some 95 per cent of the steelhead now caught by commercial fishermen. Their measure puts a blanket fishing season on streams located far apart and where the time of salmon runs differs greatly, and where, for proper conservation purposes, seasons should be adjusted for each stream. It bans the use of setnets in streams where the use of such nets is the only practical, economical, and feasible method that can be used for a commercial operation.

THREE MILLION POUNDS OF WASTED FOOD FISH IS THE PRICE OREGON CITIZENS ARE ASKED TO PAY IN ORDER TO GRATIFY THE SELFISH WHIMS OF ORGANIZED ANGLERS.

The catch of salmon has been restricted all over the Pacific Coast by the war condition. Production from Alaska to California has been reduced at a time when Uncle Sam is calling for increased production of this vital food. Is it sensible for Oregon to cut out a supply of around 3,000,000 pounds per year of fine food fish to gratify the selfish demands of organized sportsmen for a few holiday and weekend trips during the year, particularly when our government is urging every citizen not to use tires and gas on pleasure trips?

OREGON STATE FISH COMMISSION SAYS MEASURE IS DESTRUCTIVE—NOT CONSTRUCTIVE.

The Oregon Fish Commission maintains 13 hatcheries along the Oregon coast, supported by the commercial industry. These hatcheries annually release about 30,000,000 small fish, that are caught in the streams after their sojourn and growth in the ocean, or in the ocean as they come back to spawn. Fish commission officials say that passage of this measure will practically put this hatchery system out of business. This is not conservation—it is destruction!

THIS MEASURE IS AIMED TO DEPRIVE OLDER MEN OF THEIR LIFETIME JOBS IN ORDER THAT ALLEGED "SPORTSMEN" CAN HAVE A FEW DAYS "PLEASURE" EACH YEAR.

The fishery along the Oregon coast is operated by men past the prime of life, for a great part. In fact, on one stream

the average age of the fishermen is closer to 60 years than to 50. These men are engaged in a vital occupation to which they are well suited by training and experience. They can do their best for the war effort just where they are. Most of them have small farms on which they keep a few chickens, a cow or two, and raise most of their own food. Their cash returns from the fishing industry pay their taxes, and for the food and clothing they must buy. Passage of this measure will turn these people adrift. They are not suited nor adaptable enough to learn another trade at this time.

THIS SELFISH, UNJUST, UNECONOMIC, UNINTELLIGENT AND UNPATRIOTIC MEASURE MUST BE DEFEATED.

This is a dangerous and injurious measure, selfishly conceived by a few for their benefit, and with little thought of the welfare of the state and its citizens as a whole. It has been advocated without regard for the basic facts of the situation. It is economically unsound and unjust; and.

It is directly against that part of the war effort designed to provide our soldiers and sailors with a vital and needed food supply directly requested by those in charge of our war program. For Oregon to fail to defeat this measure means that Oregon has failed in the United States' plans for proper and sufficient food fish for our armed forces!

VOTE 311 X NO.

OREGON FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,

By CHAS. F. HENNE, Secretary,
Tidewater, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

**BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS,
REDUCING TAXES THEREIN**

*Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, June 30, 1942,
in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.*

A BILL

For an act to provide for the distribution to the public schools of Oregon for surplus funds derived from the taxes on or measured by net income, and providing a corresponding reduction of the ad valorem property tax.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. All receipts, above \$7,750,000 in any year from taxes on or measured by net income, shall be distributed to the several counties of the state in proportion to the number of days of actual school attendance therein in the public elementary and public high schools. The several counties shall in turn apportion the funds on

the same basis to all public school districts therein maintaining a public school or paying tuition to any district maintaining a public school. The nonhigh school districts shall receive the apportionment for the pupils for whom they pay tuition to any standard public high school, and any union high school district shall receive apportionment for the actual school attendance of all pupils attending such union high school who reside in the said union high school district. Receipts from this source in any school district shall be fully applied to reduce the ad valorem property tax to be levied by the district, and shall not impair the basis already established for computing the levies permitted under the limitations imposed by the Constitution.

BALLOT TITLE**BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, REDUCING TAXES**

THEREIN—Purpose: To provide that all money received from state income taxes in excess of \$7,750,000 in any year shall be distributed to public school districts and union high school districts in proportion to the number of days of actual school attendance in public schools by pupils residing in each of said districts and to non-high school districts upon the same basis for all pupils for whom they pay tuition to standard public high schools; requiring that money received by any such school district from this source shall be fully applied to reduce the taxes to be levied by such district.

Vote YES or NO

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

313 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Taxpayers Federation, Inc., in opposition to the

BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, REDUCING TAXES THEREIN

(Ballot Nos. 312 and 313)

Taxpayers should unite in opposition to this proposal to divert income tax receipts to purposes other than those prescribed in the original income and excise tax laws. Those laws were enacted with the specific pledge and promise to the people of Oregon that the revenues therefrom would be applied **ONLY** toward replacing and reducing property taxes.

The sponsors of this Initiative bill claim that its purpose is to equalize school revenues, reduce property taxes, and to save the "tax base" of each school district. The bill, and particularly the ballot title, is drawn to create the impression that it will relieve the over-burdened property taxpayer. However, careful reading of the final sentence of the bill itself will reveal that the glittering promise of property tax relief will **NOT** be fulfilled, but that the exact opposite will result—additional funds will be raised for increased spending.

An analysis of this bill by some of the best legal minds in the State reveals that regardless of the catchy promise of reducing property taxes, the various school districts may continue to levy the same property taxes as heretofore, and in fact to further increase school taxes on property as much as 6 per cent annually. This bill is decidedly unfair to taxpayers and misleading to voters seeking property tax reductions.

While admittedly taxable property now bears too much of the cost of public education, this bill will not afford any relief to property taxpayers.

The last report of the State Tax Commission shows that during the current year \$9,061,000 of income taxes were used to offset or replace state property taxes; and, should a ceiling of \$7,750,000 be established for the same purposes, the difference of \$1,300,000 would have to be met with a state property tax levy. Undoubtedly this state levy would increase from year to year in the future.

The net result of this bill, if enacted, would be to increase annual public expenditures (by an amount equal to the difference between \$7,750,000 and the total income tax revenues of the state) without affording any relief either to property taxpayers or to income taxpayers.

Property taxpayers should carefully guard against raids upon funds specifically raised and set aside as rightful property tax offsets. This bill is especially dangerous, and we urge the voters of Oregon to vote

313 X NO ON THIS PROPOSAL.

OREGON TAXPAYERS FEDERATION,
By **CLAUDE BUCHANAN** President,
RFD No. 3, Corvallis, Oregon.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc., and others, in opposition to the

BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, REDUCING TAXES THEREIN

(Ballot Nos. 312 and 313)

THIS BILL IS UNNECESSARY

This proposed law is unnecessary if its purpose is to reduce property taxes. Sections 110-1523 and 110-1637, O. C. L. A., already provide, with respect to revenue from Oregon's two income taxes, that "it is the expressed intention of this act that the revenue derived from the tax shall reduce by corresponding amount the direct tax levy which the tax commission would otherwise apportion to the several counties of the state." Every cent of income tax revenue by law is, therefore, now applied to reduce property taxes in Oregon.

School districts in Oregon are not hard-pressed for money. Records in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction show that hundreds of districts had substantial amounts of cash on hand at the beginning of their 1940-41 school year. For example:

	Net Cash Balances . . . Beginning of 1940-41 School Year					
	\$0-\$100	\$100-\$500	\$500-\$1000	\$1000-\$2500	\$2500-\$5000	Over \$5000
Deschutes County	2 S. D.	3 S. D.	6 S. D.	7 S. D.	1 S. D.	6 S. D.
Douglas County	46 S. D.	21 S. D.	9 S. D.	7 S. D.	1 S. D.	12 S. D.
Umatilla County	27 S. D.	26 S. D.	13 S. D.	20 S. D.	9 S. D.	2 S. D.

\$1,227,012 CASH BALANCE

State records indicate that school districts in twenty-eight (28) Oregon counties had a net cash balance (after deduction of warrant indebtedness) of \$1,227,012 at the beginning of their 1940-41 school year. These counties were: Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, Washington, and Wheeler.

Counties whose school districts had a larger total warrant debt than cash balance as of July 1, 1940 were: Curry, Harney, Josephine, Lake, Malheur, Marion, Tillamook, and Yamhill.

Due to an acute shortage of teachers, shifting population and transportation difficulties, it will be difficult for many school districts to operate normally during the war duration, no matter how much tax money is given to them to spend. In fact the upward trend in salaries and higher cost of supplies may be more than offset by inability to obtain many materials and lower student load in communities that have suffered population decline.

PURPOSE OF BILL

Many Oregon educators have sought to establish the principle in this state of more school support from state sources. We believe it is a fair statement to say that a larger proportion of total school revenue from state sources is the major purpose of this bill, and that, if the income tax surplus (in excess of \$7,750,000) disappears in future years, it is hoped that the people can then be persuaded, once the principle is established, to approve some other form of state-source tax for schools. There is no prospect of tax reduction in such a program, no matter by whom presented or for what purpose.

This bill establishes a priority claim for school districts on an estimated \$3,000,000 surplus (in excess of \$7,750,000) from 1941 income tax returns, before some other

group, through legislative action, diverts some or all of that temporary surplus to its use.

The idea has been expressed that this bill is justified even if it provides only temporary financial help to school districts, through distributing only the 1941 surplus. We doubt the soundness of policy in enacting important legislation for a temporary advantage,—and let the future shift for itself.

PRESENT SITUATION WOULD BE PERPETUATED

For 1940-41 school year, 1462 school districts in Oregon levied a tax on local property. This great number of tax-levying school districts is a relic of antiquated administration of an important public business. Many school districts should be consolidated or reorganized in the interest of better rural education. Giving small, weak districts more money will encourage them to retain their inefficient identity and postpone real betterment of education through advantages that usually come from larger school administrative units.

This bill does not in any manner change or improve the many inequalities existing between hundreds of school districts with

respect to uniformity of assessed valuation behind each school child, or uniformity of total tax revenue available per child. This bill simply gives more money to school districts no matter how small, how large, how poor, or how wealthy they now are.

This diversion idea, generally speaking, will help larger city school systems more, relatively, than it will help some small, weak rural schools. Already the 2-mill state elementary school tax, which revenue is divided on a teacher-unit basis, has the general effect of draining tax money from rural districts into city school systems. Diverting income tax revenue to districts on basis of actual school attendance, in no manner cures or corrects existing defects in distribution of present school taxes.

POOR TIME TO SHIFT POLICY

Much has been said and written about Oregon's personal and corporate income taxes and their effect. Whatever the ultimate truth or falsity about allegations that these two taxes work to the disadvantage of Oregon and that their rates are too high (or too low, depending on your viewpoint), certainly no legislation should be approved which would give incentive to any one group to maintain any controversial taxes at their present (or even higher) level.

VAGUE, INDEFINITE, CUMBERSOME

This bill, if approved, would be very difficult to administer,—and still keep 100 per cent faith with property taxpayers. School district budgets were made up in June 1942, for the following 1942-43 school year. Surplus income tax collections over \$7,750,000 (from 1942 incomes) would not be known until second half collections due October 1, 1943. "If the bill should be enacted at the November, 1942 election, the first possible receipts would be in October, 1943, which receipts would be first applied to reduce the levy in July, 1944 of taxes payable in 1944 and 1945," to quote an opinion of Carl E. Davidson, Portland attorney who was formerly attorney for the Oregon tax commission.

"The funds would therefore", quoting Mr. Davidson again, "be on hand for almost three-quarters of the year (October, 1943 to July, 1944) and subject to disbursement by the school districts long prior to the period in which real property tax collections might be reduced."

This bill provides that cash from the income taxes be distributed to counties, and by them to school districts, on basis of "actual school attendance." But "actual school attendance" is not reported to the state superintendent's office until late July or during August. This is too late to enable state officials to compute each county's share and notify district budget committees that meet in June, so that a known amount of available cash can be used to

reduce the budgeted amount to be raised through a local tax levy.

"Actual school attendance" will fluctuate in a school district from year to year. An apportionment of income tax surplus revenue to districts in a county on basis of one year's "actual school attendance", may be out of line with that district's actual attendance when the apportioned amount is finally received.—to the disadvantage of districts whose actual attendance increased since the apportionment was made. Herein lies an administrative problem for county school superintendents.

EXPENDITURES GEARED TO LARGER REVENUE

It is always easier to spend tax money freely that comes from some distant source. The tax dollars raised from neighborhood property are spent with more caution. School services generally respond quickly to local demands and expansion is justified in interest of a basic need of democratic society, namely, youth education. Therefore school service is geared to whatever level of income becomes available. When that income level declines, a continuance of the school standards is a logical basis for request for tax revenue that will pay for the school standards fixed during the period of greatest income. Any temporary increase of school revenue, as through a surge of income tax monies, will become the basis for demand for permanent tax increases.

This comment is not made in criticism of higher standards of school service. It is mentioned to emphasize the contention that this measure is not essentially a property tax reduction measure.

EVADES 6 PER CENT LIMITATION

This measure evades the 6 per cent constitutional tax limitation in two respects:

1. The bill contains specific provision for retention of the school district's 6 per cent tax base even though ad valorem property taxes are levied in an amount less than the district's base. The bill states: "Receipts from this source . . . shall not impair the basis already established for computing the levies permitted under the limitations imposed by the Constitution". In other words school districts want authority to levy a lesser amount of property taxes than permitted under the 6 per cent limitation, through applying the income tax revenues, and at the same time districts want permission to use their previous property tax base whenever proceeds from the income tax are insufficient to produce a desired total amount of income for the district.

2. School district budgets apparently could be prepared on basis of full amount permissible under their 6 per cent limita-

tion, plus the amount of income tax revenue to be received by the district.

Carl E. Davidson, formerly attorney for the State Tax Commission, in an opinion to Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc., stated:

"In my opinion the bill does not assure any reduction in real property taxes in the event receipts shall be distributed. While the bill provides that the receipts 'shall be fully applied to reduce the ad valorem property tax to be levied by the district,' the receipts need not be, under the terms of the bill, applied to reduce the amount which may be lawfully levied under the 6 per cent limitation provision of the Oregon Constitution."

PROBABLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Such procedure amounts to an attempt to amend the constitutional 6 per cent limitation provision through a statutory law. The constitution cannot be amended by statute. Therefore it appears that this measure is unconstitutional and may raise false hopes for its sponsors.

"TAXES WOULD BE INCREASED"

The Oregon Voter, August 15, page 5, said: "Property taxes would be increased \$1,311,769 next year if the teachers' bill is ratified at the November election." Mr. Chapman correctly observes that the state levy for 1942-43 of \$9,061,769, as fixed by the State Tax Commission, is \$1,311,769 in excess of the \$7,750,000 which would be the limit of available income tax revenue for state purposes if this measure is approved, and that the \$1,311,769 would be levied as a state tax on property if the measure becomes effective with respect to diversion of revenue from tax on 1942 incomes.

NO EQUALIZATION

We repeat and emphasize that this proposed diversion to school districts of income tax revenue (which already must be 100 per cent applied to reduce property taxes), in no manner remedies, much less cures, the present inequalities of school revenue per school child. Educators and friends of education have properly argued that there should be more uniformity among school districts as to the amount of tax money available for expenditure on education of each pupil.

Such equalization of educational opportunity is a desirable goal. But there is no perceptible progress toward that goal in this bill.

NO BASIC IMPROVEMENT

We believe that this bill does not offer any basic improvement to Oregon's present method of financing public school educa-

tion in this state. Management, not money alone, is one test of educational efficiency. If this diversion of state revenue that is now used to reduce the state tax levy on property, makes necessary future tax levies on our property for state purposes, we fail to see wherein any reduction in local property taxes has been accomplished.

Therefore we oppose this measure, and recommend that you VOTE 313 X NO.

Respectfully submitted,

**OREGON BUSINESS & TAX
RESEARCH, INC.,**

**A. L. O. SCHUELER, President,
Bend, Oregon.**

**F. H. YOUNG, Secretary,
303 Fenton Building, Portland,
Oregon.**

Scott F. Aitken, Hood River; Roy C. Avirt, Prescott; Howard W. Bates, Portland; W. G. Brown, Portland; F. H. Brownlee, Wallowa; Claude Buchanan, Corvallis; John H. Burgard, Portland; Leonard Carpenter, Medford; David B. Charlton, Portland; R. D. Chatfield, Mosier; A. G. Clarke, Glendale; Fred Cockell, Milwaukie; Wayne F. Dawson, Albany; Frank Deuster, Seaside.

C. A. Dunn, Klamath Falls; W. A. Ewing, Scio; Nicholas Fax, The Dalles; Chas. P. Flegel, Ontario; J. J. Foley, La Grande; Chas. W. Fox, Marshfield; U. S. Grant, Dallas; C. R. Hallberg, Rainier; Lester H. Hamley, Pendleton; C. W. Harris, Condon; W. H. Hermsen, Baker; Fred C. Hindle, Nelscott; Mac Hoke, Pendleton; C. J. Humphrey, Milwaukie.

H. L. Idleman, Portland; C. S. Jensen, Portland; A. K. Johnson, Marshfield; P. B. Johnson, Bend; Ray F. Kelly, The Dalles; L. E. Kurtichanof, Portland; H. R. Lakin, Prineville; J. D. Clyde Lewis, Wheeler; C. J. Lindh, Bend; Karl V. Lively, Portland; A. R. Livingston, Medford; F. G. Mauser, Seaside; S. L. Parrett, Newberg; F. H. Pfeiffer, Albany.

D. L. Pierson, Hood River; F. V. Romig, Portland; Geo. Sheppard, Hood River; W. L. Soehren, Dallas; Dr. Paul H. Starr, Clatskanie; H. A. Templeton, Portland; Geo. G. Van Natta, St. Helens; Edward C. Van Petten, Ontario; Noah Vibbert, Gateway; Dow V. Walker, Newport; Gus Westerdale, Gardiner; E. W. Woodford, Forest Grove; O. C. Yocom, Willamina; R. A. Yocom, Salem; C. K. Barker, Condon; H. L. Toney, McMinnville; L. E. Crouch, Portland; Leo Hahn, Antelope.

Statements and Arguments

IN BEHALF OF

Political Party Nominees

AND

Nonpartisan Judiciary Candidates

General Election, November 3, 1942

FOREWORD

The statements on the following pages are printed and distributed by the state in accordance with the provisions of sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which prescribe a fee for such service.

Limited to information concerning candidates for Federal, State, and District offices, the pamphlet makes no reference to a number of such candidates for the reason that space was not engaged for them.

The statements are arranged in the general basic order in which the statutes require the candidates' names to be printed upon the official ballots.

Ballot numbers are assigned by the county clerks, who, when requested, provide sample ballots containing the names of all candidates to be voted upon.

Pamphlets are mailed only to registered voters whose names have been reported to the secretary of state by the county clerks.

EARL SNELL,
Secretary of State

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

THE PARTY, THE MEN AND THE PEOPLE

The inherent strength of our two-party system of government is needed now more than ever—to help win the war. We can and must win the war—and the peace. To guarantee these ends, we must keep our representative government. It will take a real fight to win this war and still preserve our liberty. We have able men to make that fight. It is to strengthen the war effort and to make our country strong that our party must be made strong and effective in this crisis. This you can do by carefully choosing men of outstanding ability.

OUR TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

The two-party system remains a part of America, both in war and in peace. Both parties are loyal to America. They are equally determined upon American victory. Together, they are America. If we adjourn one party, we have lost part of America itself.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The duty of patriotic citizenship, based on the truth that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty", means that party vigilance is an essential patriotic service. This is a government of the people, and the administration of that government must be kept closely responsible to the people. We must protect and preserve the political concept of America as a nation of free men, its Bill of Rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP

Now is the time, if ever it was needed, for true American statesmanship. We have the men who can give it. We are offering them to the people through the ballot. These are men of courageous leadership—statesmen who will give us complete victory—who will give us peace with honor—who will guarantee Oregon's progress and development in that peace. They are the men to whom we look to preserve America and American ideals.

OUR REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

Our party is proud to offer the electorate these men who so well meet the exacting requirements of the nation's struggle for survival:

CHARLES L. McNARY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—In Charles L. McNary we have given to America one of the ablest legislators of all time. His outstanding ability and leadership—his real statesmanship—was recognized throughout the entire nation when he was chosen as the Vice Presidential nominee of the Republican party and was prominently mentioned to head the Republican National ticket. The confidence of his Senate associates in selecting him as minority leader speaks for itself. A western product with deep knowledge of western needs, his work for Oregon commends him to the voters.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

EARL SNELL FOR GOVERNOR—Capable, loyal, personable, here is a man whose public record is a credit to his state, his party and himself. No candidate for the Governorship of Oregon ever possessed so broad an experience in state affairs. He will be the governor of all the people of this state all of the time. Efficient and business-like, yet kindly, he is a man's friend who is a friend of man. Earl Snell REALLY GETS THINGS DONE!

ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—Exceptionally well qualified through notable legislative success, not only will he administer the affairs of the Secretary of State's office with efficient distinction but will prove a bulwark of strength on the Board of Control, in his firm determination to put first things first.

W. E. KIMSEY FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR—Experienced as worker, employer, union official and as Deputy Commissioner, he is extraordinarily grounded in the requirements of the public interest, and is recommended for this office by the present Commissioner of Labor, C. H. Gram. His broad caliber is needed in this office in this time of stress.

JAMES W. MOTT FOR CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT—Jim Mott's record is that of a consistent, vigilant worker in the best interest of State and Nation. His courageous contributions to the affairs of national government have been returned to Oregon a hundredfold. A tower of strength in the legislative halls of Congress, so vitally needed and so unselfishly devoted in these war-torn days, his candidacy is a real credit to Oregon and the First District.

OUR CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CANDIDATES are committed to the high principles of patriotic party service for maximum efficiency to attain speedy victory, to guarantee assurance of representative government in the preservation of the two-party ideal.

These candidates offer and assure total support for total war directed by the executive administration. They assure that constant vigilance which will be the price of our liberty. The record made by our incumbent Congressional representatives shows full support of every measure designed to implement an all-out war effort. They fearlessly insist upon a vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war.

They are serving you today, watchfully weighing every act of government, analyzing every expenditure of your money, resisting every wasteful and non-essential diversion of public funds, insisting that every tax dollar produce 100 cents worth of offensive war.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

These Republican candidates promise full support of total war waged relentlessly until our enemies be defeated and the menace to America crushed.

OUR WAR PROGRAM:

We call for total war. The whole people want complete mobilization of the nation's war resources—both in manpower and property.

We call for national unity. The people know that true unity of spirit will come only with equal war service for all men and all property with special privilege for none.

The War Profiteers must go. The people demand an end to war profits in the blood of American youth.

Victory must be complete. The people insist that the world be made safe for America, and that free men and free enterprise shall be free of fear in America.

We call for a Congress that will courageously arm the President to accomplish these things through total-war powers he does not have today—and then, will courageously demand the return of those powers to the people—with the peace. Tenure of war powers must end with the war.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS will guarantee this program.

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE will insure that the sovereignty of the state will be preserved intact.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHARTER FOR OREGON

The Democratic Party respectfully submits to the Voters of Oregon the following declaration of its program and principles:

FIRST, WIN THIS WAR: We are in a world war and a world revolution that threaten our existence as a free nation. In many countries democracy has been completely destroyed. Whole peoples have been reduced to political and economic slavery.

Under the farsighted leadership of President Roosevelt, our people have determined that there shall be no peace without complete victory over the Axis aggressors.

SUPPORT OUR SERVICE MEN: To Oregon service men, we pledge our whole-hearted production of arms and supplies now and our best efforts to provide suitable employment for them after the war. We pledge everything in our power to provide for the rehabilitation of the wounded and disabled and the care of dependents.

DON'T FORGET THE HOME FRONT: While we battle for liberty in all parts of the world, we must protect the rights of our people at home. We believe that the war effort should be shared equally by all citizens without exception. We oppose special privileges.

DEVELOP OREGON'S RESOURCES AND POWER: Oregon is rich in forests, agriculture and water power; in wild life and minerals. All should be developed by the cooperative action of our local, state and national governments, looking to the fullest use of our resources during and after the war.

The hydro-electric, irrigation, flood control and navigation program initiated by President Roosevelt must continue. We must make the power of our rivers available throughout the entire state at the lowest possible cost, in accordance with the will of the people and consistent with adequate wages established through collective bargaining.

GET READY TO SHIFT THE WAR MACHINE TO PEACE: With the advent of peace, more than 50,000 Oregon soldiers and sailors will return to private life and probably 300,000 workers in war industries will be forced to seek new employment. We must begin now to work for permanent and more diverse industries, so that we may stabilize our basic lumber industry and work toward a better balanced economy.

LABOR HAS RIGHTS: Labor occupies an increasingly responsible position in our economic life. Industrial peace and peak production in Oregon are a testimonial to the intelligence and patriotism of Oregon labor as well as industrial management.

We shall oppose all labor-baiting laws and any legislation calculated to set one group of our people against another. We favor the extension of the industrial accident law to cover occupational diseases, with a right of appeal

and trial by jury. We advocate compulsory coverage of all industrial cases under an exclusive state fund.

The post-war demobilization of our war industries will threaten serious dislocations of labor during the transition period while the workers are finding new employment. Our state must cooperate with the federal government in devising ways in which to cushion the shock during this crucial period. Women who do men's work should have men's pay.

GIVE THE FARMER HIS PRODUCTION COSTS, PLUS: Agriculture is normally the source of 40% of our income. The fierce competition which farmers have to face on the wage front, coupled with the loss of manpower from the farm to the armed forces and to industry, emphasize the importance of maintaining real parity and equality of economic opportunity for farm people. We must not permit the freezing of farm prices below production costs.

PRESERVE SOCIAL GAINS: The vision of President Roosevelt has pointed the way to the elimination of the fear of destitution due to unemployment, old age and incapacity. These social gains are a part of the social order for which we are fighting, and must be maintained, even in time of war. This protection should be extended to groups not now covered.

INCREASE OLD AGE BENEFITS: The maintenance of decent living standards for our senior citizens is essential to the maintenance of morale, whether in peace or war. The present standard for old age assistance in Oregon is too low, and must be raised. In the administration of this law, care should be taken not to destroy the dignity of those entitled to the benefits.

REBUILD OREGON'S TAX STRUCTURE: Oregon's antiquated tax structure must be overhauled and equalized through the classification of properties, thus giving fair treatment to the home owner, small business man and farmer. A wise tax structure should be broad-based and should give consideration to ability to pay. We oppose a general sales tax.

Intelligent economy in public administration can and must keep tax requirements at a minimum. During the wartime emergency, state and local taxes must be made as light as possible.

RAISE STANDARDS OF EDUCATION: We must give our young men and women the best education we can afford. Our educational program must provide for completing the training of those whose education has been interrupted by the war, and must include the rehabilitation of those needing special training to fit them to enter peacetime industries.

Teachers should receive pay commensurate with their responsibilities as guardians and instructors of our youth.

ADJOURN PARTISAN POLITICS: In this time of universal crisis, our citizens should be interested in their government. Every citizen should register and vote. Our men are dying on many distant fronts to safeguard this right.

We deplore the action of the Oregon Republican State Central Committee in proposing to raise \$100,000 for its 1942 campaign. This extravagance is an affront to our soldiers, when all funds are needed for war, and an offense to every Oregon citizen.

ESTABLISH THE FOUR FREEDOMS: In the midst of War, President Roosevelt plans for permanent world peace and progress and for the happiness of all mankind. We are in the midst of the decisive battle waged by the common man for religious, political and economic freedom. This means that in the post-war world the common man must have a more secure place in society than in the past.

We acclaim the world leadership of our President, and the Four Freedoms proclaimed by him—freedom from want and from fear, freedom of religion and of speech. We affirm the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We realize that our freedom can never be secure unless that of other peoples is also guaranteed. Our country must prepare to assume its proper place in the family of nations for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of justice.

To secure these objectives, the Democratic Party of Oregon pledges its faith.

NOTE: The following candidates are pledged to support the principles and program of the Democratic Charter for Oregon:

Walter W. Whitbeck, for United States Senator

Earl A. Nott, for Congress, First District

Walter M. Pierce, for Congress, Second District

Thomas R. Mahoney, for Congress, Third District

Edward C. Kelly, for Congress, Fourth District

Lew Wallace, for Governor

Francis Lambert, for Secretary of State

Clarence F. Hyde, for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor

and the Democratic nominees for the State Legislature (Senate and House).

If you favor the program and principles set forth in the Democratic Charter for Oregon, vote for these candidates.

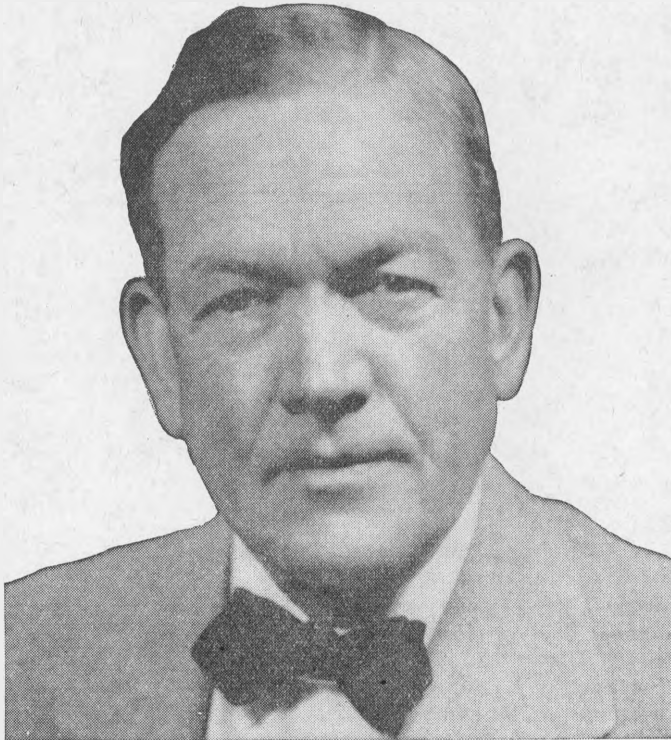
THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

FRED FISK, Chairman,

WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary,

516 SW Oak Street, Portland, Oregon.

CHARLES L. McNARY
Republican Party Candidate for United States Senator



Experienced, vigorous, dynamic, Charles L. McNary is offered as Oregon's contribution to the winning of the war at the National Capitol. Consulted by the highest officials, regardless of party, a forceful factor in war legislation and skilled in the art of law-making, McNary is one of the outstanding members of the United States Senate.

A native son of Oregon, McNary has been identified with legislation of a progressive nature beneficial to his state and the nation during his incumbency. His activity in farm, forestry, reclamation and rivers and harbors is attested by the laws bearing his name. To list what McNary has accomplished for Oregon would require specifying practically every project in the state for almost a quarter-century. Since March 1933, he has been the Republican Leader in the United States Senate, having served in this capacity longer than any other Republican in the past 50 years.

In this global war, McNary takes the position that there must be unanimous support in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war. His insistence is on EFFICIENCY wherein neither profits nor service charges, social gains nor any other factors be permitted to stand in the way of winning the war and producing every item of equipment for American soldiers, sailors and marines in our camps and overseas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman, KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

WALTER W. WHITBECK
Democratic Party Candidate for United States Senator



Walter W. Whitbeck was born in St. Paul, Minn., in 1892 and settled on a farm in Clackamas County, Oregon, in 1910. He joined the army in 1917 and served as a sergeant major, chief engineer in the Motor Transport Corps. He is married and has a family of six children. Three children are attending public school, and two sons are serving in the armed forces. He is a member of the Kern Park Christian Church.

Upon his return in 1920 from war service, Mr. Whitbeck was appointed labor agent for several large railroad companies and logging concerns. In 1924 he entered the general insurance business. He is active in civic affairs and is a member of many organizations, including the American Legion, Oregon State Grange, Fraternal Order of Eagles, P. T. A. and several old age pension associations. He is a home owner and taxpayer.

WALTER W. WHITBECK'S PLATFORM:

WAR

"I propose that every effort be made to bring about a full prosecution of the war in order to carry out our President's war program. I am asking all patriotic citizens to take into consideration the obstructionist and isolationist record of the senatorial delegation from Oregon. The congressional voting record, as reported in 'The New Republic', May 18, 1942, and the 'Christian Science Monitor', May 28, 1942, proves conclusively that Oregon's delegation has been a retarding factor in the proper preparation for this war, and if the Senators from the other states had voted as did the Oregon delegation, our allies would have been knocked out and the United States would now be fighting a defensive war.

PEACE

"According to the Gallup Poll, the citizens now favor a league of nations and a permanent peace—a peace constructed after the pattern of the Atlantic Charter, which guarantees to all nations the four freedoms. United States Senators must ratify any peace treaty. The treaty should be designed to prevent any nation from exploiting any other nation. Christian philosophy and brotherly love should be the dominating factors. Public confidence has been weakened in members of Congress who have carried partisan politics beyond

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josslin, Secretary.)

the best interests of the United States. Their desire to shear our President of administrative power has been exceptionally detrimental to the cause of winning the war and winning the peace.

RECONSTRUCTION

"The reconstruction program will require Federal aid in subsidizing industry and replenishing unemployment compensation funds during the period of the change from wartime to peacetime production. Social security and old age pensions should be made available to all citizens and all social gains preserved. I propose to amend the Social Security Act to include public employees, professional and business people, farmers and domestics. The act should include all old age pensioners at a minimum of \$40.00 per month under government supervision.

DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON

"I propose a Federal reforestation program and the opening of the mineral deposits of our Eastern and Southern Oregon counties. After the war thousands of ships will be built and I will use my influence to prevail upon the maritime commission to keep Oregon shipyards operating.

"Alcohol produced from wheat is an excellent basis for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. I shall petition the Government to purchase all surplus wheat. At the conclusion of this war there will be a serious curtailment in the production of lumber unless we can obtain necessary cargo vessels to re-establish our foreign trade, and a substantial cut in freight rates. I shall insist on Government assistance for cooperative farm programs and that real parity and equality of economic support be afforded all farmers and insist that prices of no farm products be frozen below production costs, plus.

REHABILITATION WAR VETERANS

"Returning service men should be guaranteed, if wounded and disabled, proper training under a rehabilitation program to properly fit them for gainful occupations. Just compensation should be awarded all men disabled. Proper hospitalization and scientific medical care must be afforded in each case. Veterans returning to private life should be paid a specific monthly sum until they find their peacetime employment. All young men who left school should be permitted to finish their education with government assistance. After the last war thousands of men came home to financially embarrassed families and many of them violated the laws to obtain funds.

LABOR

"Labor has earned its rights under the Wagner Labor Relations Act. I will oppose labor-baiting legislation, and pledge loyal adherence to the policy of free labor.

"The program is of national importance and it will require a man of youth and vigor to help enact the many measures to be passed.

"The action of Pearl Harbor patriots in Congress should be considered by the voting public as only surface patriotism.

"I shall represent my community, state and nation as a working Senator."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

FRED FISK, Chairman,

WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josslin, Secretary.)

JAMES W. MOTT

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



"No man in Congress has done more for the defense of America than Jim Mott of Oregon," said the Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Minority Leader of the National House of Representatives, in a recent speech.

Said the Honorable Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee and one of the most powerful Democratic leaders of Congress; "James W. Mott is one of the outstanding members of this Committee and of the House. His keen foresight and timely vision in the planning of legislation which has now proved to be so vital to the defense of the nation and his unfailing ability to get that legislation enacted have marked him as a national legislator of the highest rank."

In thus appraising the work and the ability of Congressman James W. Mott these two Republican and Democratic Leaders voiced the opinion of all members of the House.

MOTT RANKING MEMBER OF NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

As ranking Republican member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Congressman James W. Mott has played a dominant role in making the legislation which has given to the United States the largest and most powerful navy in the world. Some of this legislation was initiated and sponsored by Congressman Mott over strenuous departmental opposition, but in every instance he has fought his bills through to final passage.

JAMES W. MOTT SECURES TONGUE POINT AIR BASE

Among Congressman Mott's achievements in preparedness legislation was the enactment of his bill to establish the great Naval Air Base at Tongue Point, Oregon, which he accomplished in the face of five years of persistent opposition from the Navy Department itself. This base has now become one of the most important in the United States and is an indispensable factor in the over-all naval establishment.

MOTT'S FIGHT FOR BASES IN PACIFIC OUTPOSTS

The Tongue Point decision brought about a major change of policy in naval air stations and the use of land-based naval air planes, and was responsible for the immediate and timely expansion of our naval base program to include Sitka, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Midway, Wake and all of the other Pacific

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

outposts. Congressman Mott was foremost in the fight to establish these bases, which have already proved to be a turning point in the naval war in the Pacific. He made a strenuous effort to include Guam in this program and presented one of the principal arguments for it in the debate.

JAMES W. MOTT SECURES TILLAMOOK BLIMP BASE

The leadership of Congressman Mott on legislation to revitalize the lighter-than-air service resulted, among other things, in the establishment of the lighter-than-air base at Tillamook, which is now in course of rapid construction. Tillamook will be the most important blimp base on the Pacific and will rank among the largest permanent stations of its kind in the world. He also secured establishment of the Naval Section Bases at Coos Bay and Astoria.

MOTT PIONEERS TWO-OCEAN NAVY AND ALL-OUT PREPARATION

Congressman Mott four years ago began his persistent campaign for a two-ocean navy and helped to write the legislation which finally authorized it. He was the first member of the House to publicly declare the necessity of this course as a national policy. He was also among the first advocates of compulsory military service in peacetime and the arming of our merchant vessels. Without exception he has spoken and voted for every measure which had for its purpose the preparation of the United States to meet the contingency of war.

MOTT FOR TOTAL VICTORY AND PERMANENT ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE

Congressman James W. Mott will continue to devote his entire legislative skill and energy to prosecute the war to complete and total victory in the shortest possible time. He has declared that every act, whether public or private, must be judged in relation to its contribution to the total war effort. He demands that through this war the Axis powers must be rendered completely impotent as military factors, and that the United States and the other Democratic Nations must cooperate to enforce the peace for all time to come.

MOTT OPPOSES PROFITEERING AND RACKETEERING IN WAR EFFORT

He will continue to oppose waste, boondoggling, racketeering, and political chicanery, and to support legislation to limit profits, and to prevent strikes, lock-outs, and all other stoppage or delay in war production, and to safeguard and preserve representative government in America.

MOTT'S RECORD IN PEACETIME LEGISLATION

In peacetime legislation Congressman Mott's record of success is well known to the people of Oregon. He introduced and secured enactment of the Willamette Valley Flood Control Project. The Lower Columbia River Project and all of the coastal flood control measures were also initiated by him. He is co-author of the present Defense Highway Act and has taken the initiative in the making of our present day Federal Aid Highway policy and program. The vital problem of tax loss reimbursement to the Counties of Western Oregon for the federally-owned O. & C. grant lands has been solved by legislation

which he sponsored. His record in legislation embracing agriculture, river and harbor development, and old age security has placed him in a position of authority in the House in these fields.

VETERAN LEGISLATION

He has been a leader in every phase of veteran legislation. He is the only Member of Congress from Oregon who is a World War veteran and is the only veteran candidate from this Congressional District.

MOTT'S COMMITTEES CONTROL OREGON LEGISLATION

Congressman Mott is a ranking member of the Committees on Roads and Public Lands, which control a large portion of the legislation directly affecting the State of Oregon. He is also a member of the powerful Committee on Committees, which appoints the entire Republican membership of all standing Committees, and, as such, he controls his own Committee assignments.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Congressman James W. Mott was raised in Salem, where he now lives; son of the late Dr. W. S. Mott and Willetta M. Mott; attended Salem Public Schools, University of Oregon, and Stanford; A.B., Columbia University. New York; LL.B., Willamette University Law School; commenced practice of law at Astoria, 1917; enlisted in U. S. Navy, 1918, resuming practice, 1919. City Attorney of Astoria, 1920-22; Representative in Legislature from Clatsop County, 1923-25-27. Returned to Salem, establishing law offices there, 1929. Representative in Legislature from Marion County, 1931. Corporation Commissioner of Oregon, 1931-32. Elected Representative in Congress from First District, Oregon, November 8, 1932, and reelected with increasing majorities at each subsequent election. Married, 1919, to Ethel L. Walling, former Oregon State College student and member of pioneer Polk County family, and has three daughters. Church affiliation, Presbyterian. Member American Legion, 40 and 8, Grange, Elks, Oregon State Bar; National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

THE PEOPLE KNOW JAMES W. MOTT

The people know Congressman Mott. His first election to Congress was a tribute to his known achievements at home, as a prominent and successful lawyer, as a leader for eight years in his own State Legislature, as the author of many of Oregon's most important laws and as Corporation Commissioner of his State.

Now in his fifth successive term in Congress, he is one of the recognized leaders of the National House of Representatives. He has placed the First Congressional District of Oregon in the most commanding position it has ever occupied in that body. His reelection assures continued active, experienced and effective representation in Congress.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,

KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

EARL A. NOTT**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**

Nott or Mott?

Fighter or isolationist?

Who shall be our Congressman?

We must choose a man who stands for the things we believe in, who will support the things we are fighting for.

Earl Nott asks no one to vote for him for political reasons. When we are at war, we are not Democrats; we are not Republicans. We are Americans and we must place country before Party. We must put the fate of our country and the safety of our sons in the hands of men who have demonstrated by their deeds—not words—that they have the courage and foresight needed for victory.

Our patriotic duty is clear. We must examine the record of our present Congressman and decide whether it is the "timetable" America can follow to victory. Here is the "timetable" of James Mott:

Nov. 2, 1939 Mott voted AGAINST lifting the arms embargo, hardly a month after Hitler's army ravaged Poland.

Feb. 6, 1941 Mott voted AGAINST lend-lease aid to England, while she was battling for her very life, six months after the fall of France.

Aug. 12, 1941 Mott voted AGAINST extension of the draft. He would have demobilized our army, left us untrained to meet the Nazi war machine.

Nov. 13, 1941 Mott voted AGAINST sending arms to allied nations in combat areas. And this was 3 weeks before Pearl Harbor!

That is MOTT'S "timetable"—a record of fighting against the President's war program at the most crucial moment in our history. Shall we send a man with this kind of "foresight" back to Congress? Shall we countenance playing politics with the lifeblood of our Nation—arms, ships, aid to our allies, the draft itself?

Earl Nott's stand is clear and unequivocal. Winning the war comes first. He has stood for democratic conscription of men and wealth alike for early victory and permanent peace. No sacrifice is too much to keep America free, no sacrifice too great to match the courage of our fighting men.

On this issue we must make our decision. Please read again the above "timetable" of Congressman James Mott and decide whether you want Mott or NOTT.



EARL ASHBY NOTT was born of pioneer parentage in Marion County, November 30, 1885, and has been a resident of Oregon all his life. His family consists of Lula Hanscom Nott, his wife, and their daughter, Geraldine.

Yamhill County—predominantly Republican—has ignored party lines to elect Earl Nott its district attorney for the past eighteen years.

He is known as "Earl" to everyone in the County, even the men he prosecuted. His neighbors know him as a modest and human man, yet vigorous and conscientious in support of the principles he believes in.

Earl Nott advocated strong action against the aggressor nations before the outbreak of the present war, and is an ardent believer in co-operation and leadership by the United States in organizing the world for a permanent and just peace.

Earl Nott believes that the strength of democracy lies in its ability to meet the needs of our people; to recognize the changing problems of our farmers, to create new industries in the Northwest to provide jobs for our returning soldiers, to give adequate security for the aged and handicapped without red tape.

Earl Nott acts upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. He is controlled by no special interest or pressure group. He will help make democracy work.

Earl Nott was educated in the Oregon Public Schools, Linfield College, Willamette University and the University of Oregon. He is an active worker in the Methodist Church, the Oddfellows, Kiwanis and other civic organizations.

Republicans and Democrats alike are backing Earl Nott for Congress because Oregon needs the leadership of men who know what America is fighting for, who will back an all-out war effort with deeds, instead of words.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FRED FISK, Chairman,
WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josslin, Secretary.)

EARL SNELL
Republican Party Candidate for Governor



Earl Snell's aggressive leadership is typified by his often repeated declaration to associates: "It can be done". It is the determined and aggressive leadership Oregon needs for the critical years ahead.

Earl Snell brings to the service of the state a background of experience in state affairs unequalled by any candidate for Governor in the history of the state.

He has had years of service in the Oregon legislature where his leadership was recognized by his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

His experience as Secretary of State and his membership on the Board of Control and other boards and commissions for nearly eight years have given him an intimate understanding of the needs of the state and its citizens.

His executive skill has won national recognition by his election as Sec-

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Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

retary and Director of the National Conference of Secretaries of State, his election as national president of the Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and by his appointment as the only member from west of the Mississippi on the important Traffic Advisory Board to the War Department.

Earl Snell is a native Oregonian. He was born of pioneer parents on a farm in Gilliam county. He is the only veteran of the World War among the candidates for Governor this year. He operates a farm in Eastern Oregon as well as a successful automobile business in Arlington.

His friends in all walks of life testify to his broad understanding and personal leadership. He is a man of firm determination, deep sincerity and warm friendliness. Earl Snell likes people and people like him.

Oregon's war effort and other problems will receive the initiative, energy and business efficiency he has demonstrated as a business man, legislator and Secretary of State.

He is a man with a vision of the Oregon of tomorrow who will furnish the leadership necessary for the industrialization of the state, the development of our great natural resources, the modern development of Oregon agriculture and stockraising, the continuation of our long-range forestry program and the conservation and propagation of our invaluable resources of fish and wildlife.

His common sense approach to the problems of the taxpayer and home owner is practical and effective.

Labor and industry alike have learned to trust his fairness and understanding. Both have confidence in his leadership.

His concern that the state plan now for the post-war period and for the reemployment and rehabilitation of those who serve our country today is the natural concern of a veteran of the first World War who knows from personal experience the problems of those returning from the service.

He can be depended upon for a solution to the problems of old-age assistance. None is better qualified by training and experience.

HERE'S WHAT THE PEOPLE OF OREGON MAY EXPECT FROM EARL SNELL AS GOVERNOR:

Aggressive leadership that is at the same time friendly . . . Snell has a way of inspiring cooperation.

The same high standard of business efficiency in all state departments that has won such high praise for his administration as Secretary of State.

The same policy of personal courtesy in the handling of all state business . . . the same concern for the interest of every individual citizen.

A program that will give Oregon constructive and progressive tax, pension and industrial legislation.

A common-sense administration based on the belief that public business may be managed as efficiently as private business, that the purpose of government is to serve and that Oregon can achieve its possible development only by constant concern for the welfare of every class of its citizens.

**OREGON NEEDS EARL SNELL'S ABLE, EXPERIENCED LEADERSHIP.
CAST YOUR VOTE WITH THOSE WHO WILL ELECT EARL SNELL AS
OREGON'S NEXT GOVERNOR!**

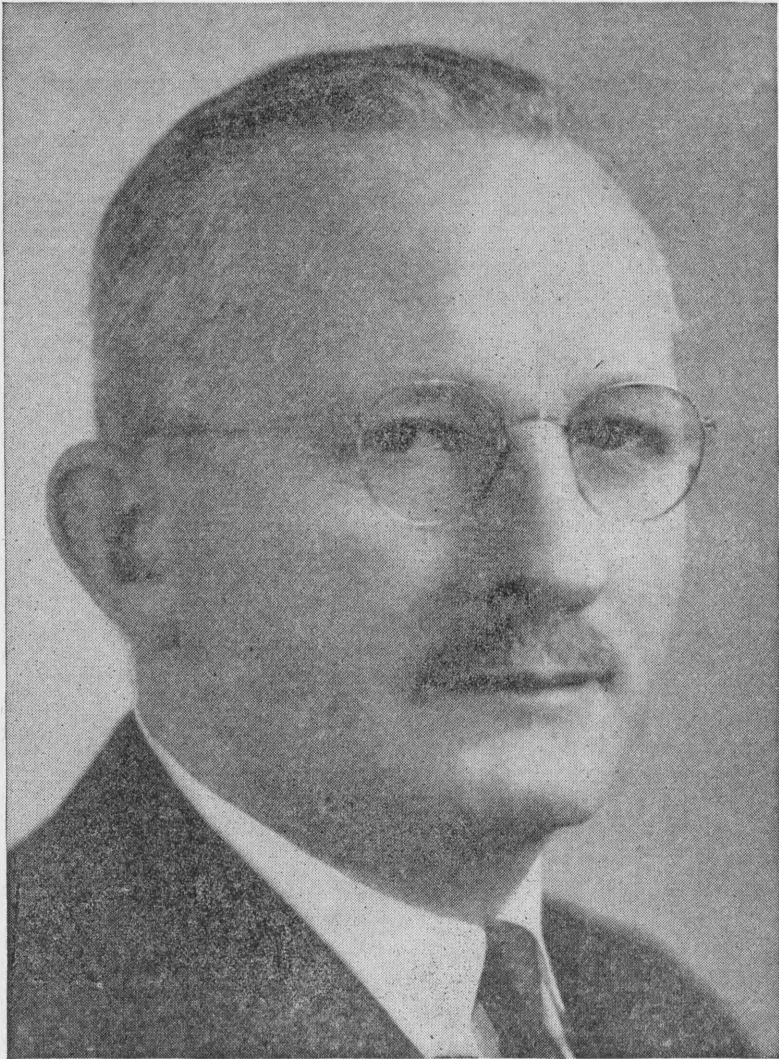
"SNELL GETS THINGS DONE"

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,

KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

LEW WALLACE**Democratic Party Candidate for Governor****LEW WALLACE****"THE KIND OF A GOVERNOR OREGON NEEDS"**

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josslin, Secretary.)

LEW WALLACE

Democratic Party Candidate for Governor

LEW WALLACE—Believes Oregon, in these critical times, should have a Governor who is in sympathy with the National Administration and its policies.

LEW WALLACE—Is a plain business man—not a professional politician.

LEW WALLACE—Demands that, with costs of war mounting, "economy" should be the watchword of our State Administration.

LEW WALLACE—Advocates that our state system of taxation should be so overhauled as to give the farmer and home owner tax relief.

LEW WALLACE—Believes surplus income tax revenues should be returned to counties to reduce real property taxes and to aid common schools.

LEW WALLACE—Is opposed to a general sales tax.

LEW WALLACE—Believes in collective bargaining for labor, ample reserves in unemployment compensation, and more adequate care for victims of industrial accidents and diseases—a compulsory industrial accident law.

LEW WALLACE—Advocates that the aged needy should be paid \$40 per month.

LEW WALLACE—Believes our water power possibilities are the birthright of the people and their development by public agencies should be encouraged.

LEW WALLACE—Demands that our natural resources should be conserved in the public interest, our streams saved from pollution and our wild life protected.

LEW WALLACE

fought for your boys in 1939, when he demanded in Oregon's State Senate that shipments of scrap iron to Japan must stop: he will fight for your boys throughout the war: he will fight for them when they return to fully aid them in re-establishing themselves in normal civilian pursuits.

LEW WALLACE—BIOGRAPHY

Lew Wallace has been a resident of Oregon for more than thirty-one years. He was married in 1915 and is the father of a charming daughter who is attending the University of Oregon. Lew has been very successful in the insurance business, and has been one of the largest producers in Oregon.

Lew Wallace is a Presbyterian, Mason, Eagle, leading knight in B. P. O. Elks 142; a member of the University Club and other civic and sportmen's organizations.

Lew Wallace was elected to the State Legislature in 1934 and served with distinction in the 1935 Session, being regarded as one of the leaders in the Legislature. Appointed to the State Game Commission he made valuable contributions to Oregon's wild life interests over a period of four years. In December, 1938, he was appointed State Senator from Multnomah County and was elected to a full four year term in 1940. In both the 1939 and 1941 Sessions of the Legislature he was Chairman of the Senate Game Committee and member of the committees on Insurance, Judiciary and Railroads and Utilities, and was noted for his broad and constructive statesmanship. Service on the Banking and Municipal Affairs Committees in 1939 and on the Industries Committee in 1941 gave him valuable insight into these important state problems.

LEW WALLACE'S PRIMARY OPPONENTS ENDORSE HIM FOR
ELECTION AS GOVERNOR

"I deeply appreciate the honors that have been paid me by my party. During the period I have served as Democratic National Committeeman, I have preached party loyalty and have pleaded for the success of the Democratic party. I have done this because I sincerely believe in the principles and objectives of the Democratic party. I was a candidate for the high office of Governor in the last Primary election. After the balloting was over I pledged my support to the nominees at the Primary. I made that pledge in good faith. I shall vote the straight Democratic ticket in November and urge the members of my party to do likewise.

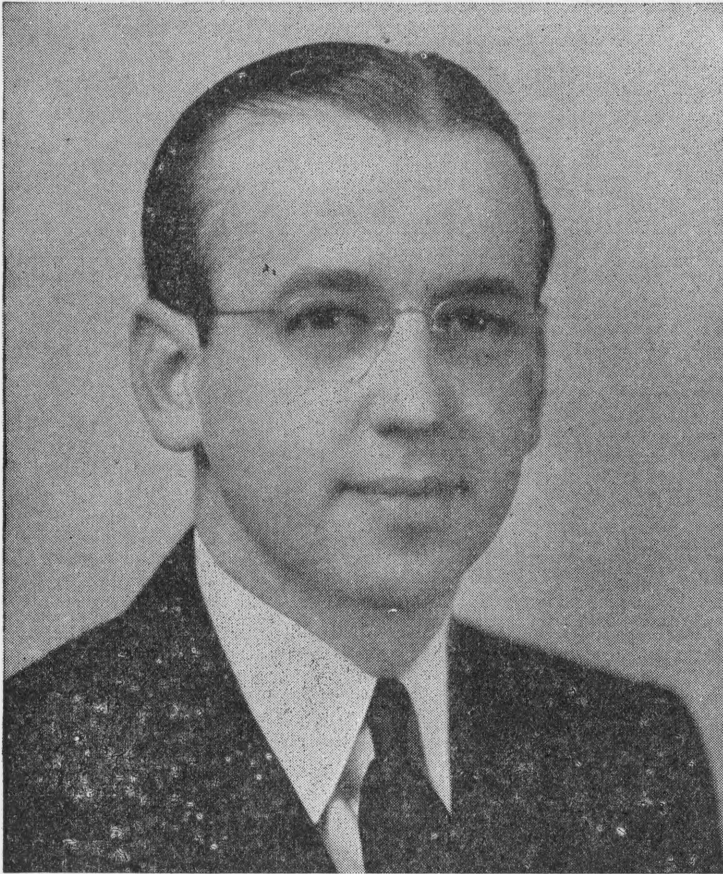
HOWARD LATOURETTE,
Democratic National Committeeman for Oregon."

"In the May Primaries, along with Howard Latourette and Lew Wallace, I was a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Oregon. Lew Wallace was selected by the people as the successful candidate and I now urge those people who voted for me in the Primaries to continue their support to Lew Wallace in the General Election in November.

GROVER C. FRETWELL."
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FRED FISK, Chairman,
WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josslin, Secretary.)

ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.
Republican Party Candidate for Secretary of State



Robert S. Farrell, Jr., is Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives. He has served in the House of Representatives in three legislative sessions, and at the present time is serving as a member of and Secretary of the State Emergency Board. He is intimately acquainted with the problems of every section of the state, and with the responsibilities and duties of state administrative boards.

Born in Oregon, a member of a pioneer family, Mr. Farrell was admitted to the practice of law more than a decade ago, is married, has two daughters, Joan age 11, and Sally age 8, is a home owner and taxpayer.

As Secretary of State, Bob Farrell would bring to that office and the State Board of Control a broad knowledge of state affairs, backed by a successful experience in professional, business and civic life.

He pledges continuation of the courteous and efficient operation of the office.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman, KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

FRANCIS LAMBERT

Democratic Party Candidate for Secretary of State



BIOGRAPHICAL—Francis Lambert, of a pioneer Yamhill County family of 1843 was born in Portland in 1902, educated Holladay, Jefferson High, Ore. Inst. of Technology and Northwestern College of Law. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have a four year old son, Billy.

EXPERIENCE—Worked in Oregon saw-mills and logging camps. RR construction for Alaskan Engineering Comm. at Fairbanks. Asst. Supt. Truscon Steel Co. Portland. Const. foreman, Oregon Highway Dept.

PUBLIC RECORD — Elected Multnomah County Treasurer 1936 Lambert made outstanding record and in 1940 was re-elected, receiving largest vote ever cast for the office.

CIVIC—Board of Directors Multnomah County Chapter, American Red Cross, Portland Philharmonic Orchestra, Oregon Roadside Council and Spirit Lake Boys Camp. Past president Active Club, president Sons and Daughters Oregon Pioneers, member Boys and Girls Aid Society, Pleasant Valley Grange and other civic and fraternal organizations.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—OREGONIAN, October 30, 1940: "Francis Lambert, democrat, Multnomah County Treasurer, has filled the position admirably. His experience is valuable and he should be kept in office . . .". OREGON JOURNAL, October 28, 1940: "Francis Lambert has earned re-election as Multnomah County Treasurer. Combining accounting and legal training rarely found in a county treasurer, Lambert has done a good job . . .".

PLATFORM—"All possible energy should be directed to winning the war. I favor a sound educational program. In the hands of our children rests the future of America and we are charged with the responsibility of preparing them.

As a member of the Board of Control I shall insist that our unfortunate citizens in State institutions receive the humane attention to which they are entitled.

My official duties now include a systematic study of the costs of government in connection with the distribution of over \$20,000,000 annually to tax-levying bodies of Multnomah County.

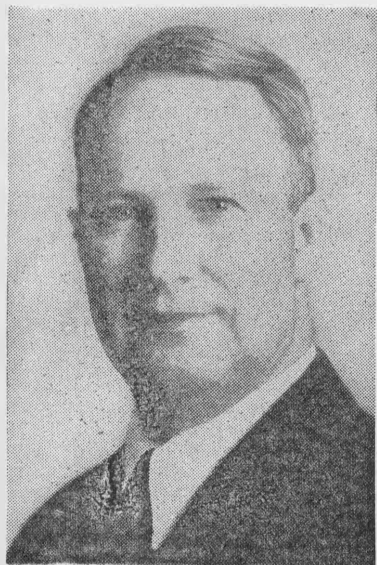
This experience as Treasurer of Multnomah County will be invaluable in connection with the administration of the complex affairs of the many State institutions supervised by the State Board of Control.

I am determined to eliminate waste.

FRANCIS LAMBERT."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FRED FISK, Chairman.
WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josselin, Secretary.)

CLARENCE F. HYDE**Democratic Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

Clarence F. Hyde is the Democratic Nominee for Labor Commissioner. His record of public service, his record as a successful business man and farm operator, and his understanding of labor problems, justify your support of his candidacy for Labor Commissioner.

He is Secretary-Treasurer and director of the Northwest Flax Products Company, Inc., one of the large fibre flax processing companies of Oregon.

He has a son who is a Major in the Infantry and three daughters in High School.

**PERSONAL AND EDITORIAL
ENDORSEMENTS**

"Mr. Hyde, a business man, farm operator and Past Master of Crow Grange, is the Democratic nominee for Labor Commissioner. Mr. Kimsey, for many years a labor union official, is the Republican

nominee. The farmer, business man and laborer have all been the unfortunate victims of jurisdictional disputes between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. It would, therefore, be more practical to elect a Labor Commissioner who is not a member of a Labor union, but has the confidence and good will of both, than to promote further discord by electing a man from either the A. F. of L. or C. I. O. I recommend that you vote for Clarence F. Hyde."

C. H. BAILEY, Former Editor—Oregon Grange Bulletin.

"A GOOD MAN FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER

"Clarence F. Hyde of Eugene is the Democratic nominee for the office of state labor commissioner. As a member of the Oregon legislature for three terms he made a distinguished record in behalf of measures that represented justice to workers and farmers. A world war veteran, a leader in the co-operative marketing movement, a farm owner and operator, and a citizen of high standing in his own community, Hyde has a record that strongly recommends him. In addition, he has made a deep and constructive study of the duties imposed upon the office of labor commissioner. He is awake, intelligent and fair. He has the capacity and energy for efficient public service. He should be elected." Oregon Daily Journal, October 11, 1938.

"The valuable services rendered by Clarence F. Hyde to labor in the 1935 and 1937 sessions of the legislature, and his general legislative record in support of progressive measures, justify confidence in his ability to render good service as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor. Mr. Hyde is the

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democratic nominee. The Bureau of Labor is one of the important departments of state government, not only in serving the needs of the workers, but also in establishing and maintaining industrial conditions which are vital to public welfare. We recommend his support by union members." OREGON STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1938.

"Clarence F. Hyde is a good legislator and a man who deals fairly with his employees. I am supporting him for Labor Commissioner." PHIL BRADY, September 18, 1942.

"Mr. Hyde's understanding of business, labor and farmer's problems, convinces me that he would be a fair and impartial Labor Commissioner." RALPH W. PEOPLES. September 18, 1942.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE F. HYDE

"The duties of the Labor Commissioner are largely defined by law and the office is concerned with enforcement and administration of the laws for the protection of workers.

"The laws for the protection of workmen are peculiarly designed to be administered in their interest and in a sympathetic manner. That philosophy will be the basis for my administration of the office. Human life, and limb, and not property should be our first consideration.

"Thousands upon thousands of dollars in wages have been lost to working people because of insufficient interest in, and surveillance of, the so called "gyo" employer. This makes unfair competition for honest employers and untold hardship on the workers. I shall not tolerate that condition.

"Administrative employees in the office of Labor Commissioner ought to be persons who are familiar with the problems of those who labor, and persons who have an understanding and sympathy for the workers. Competent inspectors for boilers, elevators and dangerous machinery should always be employed. I pledge that such persons will be employed for safety inspection and to assist in the administration of the laws.

"The Labor Commissioner is charged with the duty of fixing minimum wages and employment conditions for certain types of work and for certain classes of workers. He is expected to protect the health and welfare of the workers in fixing these wages and conditions. This expectation, I will fulfill. The opportunities for developing apprenticeship in the state of Oregon were never greater. If Oregon is to grow, so must its people. As Chairman of the State Apprenticeship Commission, I should consider it a pleasure to work with the youth of this state in affording opportunities for learning a craft or trade, for the successful prosecution of the war and the re-construction thereafter.

"I shall take into account the many public interests and shall endeavor to be fair and impartial and exercise independent judgment at all times. Nevertheless, I shall always bear in mind that my duties, as Labor Commissioner, are particularly directed toward improving the conditions of those who labor, are consistent with public welfare. By improving those conditions the community as a whole will reflect greater happiness, peace and prosperity. We fight for democracy. We must also work for it. Happily employed citizens and home owners are the surest guarantee of continued freedom and liberty. We should plan a long range program to make Government and Democracy work.

"Those having business in the office of the Labor Commissioner will always find my door open and a warm welcome awaiting them."

Your support is earnestly solicited.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
 FRED FISK, Chairman,
 WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josselin, Secretary.)

W. E. KIMSEY

Republican Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor



W. E. Kimsey, Republican candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor, has been a resident of Oregon for thirty-two years.

He learned the printing trade in Kansas and followed that trade in Oregon City and Portland for many years after coming to Oregon, first as an employe and for fourteen years, ending in 1937, having a financial interest in the firm of Dempsey, Kimsey & Downs, engaged in the commercial printing business.

With his family he has lived at his present address, 1920 Southeast 47th Avenue, for more than thirty years.

In the period from 1917 to 1923 he served as president of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58, secretary of Portland Central Labor Council and secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

He also served on the State Conciliation Board for eleven consecutive years and was for a period of time a representative of the American Federation of Labor and also representative of the International Typographical Union, resigning the latter position June 1, 1939, to accept his present position in charge of the Portland office of the Bureau of Labor.

He is a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., past dictator of Portland Moose Lodge, past president Portland Lodge No. 4, Fraternal Order of Eagles, past president Portland Printing Industry and past president of Franklin-Richmond Community Club.

He has acted either as arbiter or as chairman of many private arbitration boards in addition to the conciliation and arbitration work on the State Board of Conciliation.

His life-time of industrial experience eminently fits him for the office he seeks.

In addition, more than three years with the Bureau of Labor, where he came in contact with every type of problem which confronts the department, has equipped him with an experience which can be gained in no other way.

Mr. C. H. Gram, present Commissioner, urges his election.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

ALLAN G. CARSON

**Republican Party Candidate for State Senator, First Senatorial District,
Comprising Marion County**



Allan G. Carson has the honor to be serving Marion County as one of its representatives in the Legislative Assembly, to which office he was elected in 1940. He aspires again to represent Marion County, this time in the Senate.

He was born in 1897 at Salem, Oregon, where he has lived ever since, except for several years in the U. S. Army and two years at Corvallis, Oregon.

His formal education was received in the public schools of Salem, University of Oregon and Willamette University.

He saw active service in 1916 on the Mexican Border with the 3d Oregon Infantry, and actual combat service in 1917, 1918 and 1919 in France and Germany with the infantry of the 1st, 27th, 42nd and 6th Divisions, enlisting in the Regular Army as a private, and being honorably discharged as a first lieutenant. Since the beginning of this Second World War he served in Civilian Defense as Chief of the Veterans' Branch of Sheriff's Auxiliary Police, Salem Area, until his entry in the United States Army Air Forces, as Captain. He knows what war is, and firmly believes that all such experience

will be of considerable value in the framing of legislative measures to strengthen our defenses and keep the invader from our shores.

Continuously since September, 1922, until his entry in the United States Army Air Forces, he was engaged in the active practice of the law, serving clients of all walks of life, and in almost every conceivable field. In 1927 and 1929, he served as Legislative Legal Counsel to the Governor of Oregon, and recently completed two terms (five years) as one of the Governors of the Oregon State Bar, to which office he was twice elected by the lawyers of the former First Congressional District. He served as president of the Oregon State Bar in 1937-8 and as a member of its Legislative Committee throughout its existence to date (Chairman, 1938-9, 1939-40). He has had many years of valuable training and experience in legislation and legislative procedure and practice, and in representing and pleading the causes of others.

He has always believed that service to his Country is the highest office of a citizen, and therefore now humbly again offers his services to the people of his native County and State. He promises to continue to be fair, courteous and diligent, as those who know him have reason to expect.

Lastly, but not least, he is a family man, home owner and taxpayer of long standing.

SLOGAN

**"Less Legislation—Lower State Taxes—Unselfish,
Uncompromising Fidelity to Our War Effort."**

**REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.**

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

CLARE M. BRABEC

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**

Clare M. Brabec was born in Nebraska in December of 1898. She was educated in the public schools of that state and took teacher's training in the State College at Peru, Nebraska. In 1917, during the time of World War No. One, Clare entered government service, working in the Congressional section of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, later being transferred to the Internal Revenue Service as Deputy Collector in the tax office at Omaha. The experience gained in these government positions during and after the war period would be of outstanding benefit to her district, if she is elected to the legislature.

In 1922 Clare was married to Ted J. Brabec and in 1926 moved to Oregon and has since lived in Salem. Their only child, a daughter is enrolled at the University of Oregon.

Always active in civic affairs, taking part in the Community chest drives, Mrs. Brabec has also served as Secretary to the Home Service Board of the Marion County Red Cross, a member of the Marion County Recreation board for Camp Adair, one of the members appointed to the Civilian Recreation board by the Mayor of Salem. She is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, and active in the church and social life of the community.

As a member of the Legislature, it will be her aim to give whole-hearted support to the principles and program of The Democratic Charter for Oregon.

Her program:

1. Eliminate all waste of time, man power and tax money.
2. Thoroughly investigate all proposed tax laws.
3. Support the farmer in beneficial farm legislation.
4. Old age assistance, at least \$40.00 a month.
5. Protect and encourage industries.
6. Give labor just and sane legislation.
7. Peace time rehabilitation to guard against a period of poverty and despair.
8. State and National aid for reforestation.
9. Protection of wild life and game.

Her legislative vote will be exercised after thorough investigation of the measure, with an open mind, for the best interests of Oregon and Marion County. She stands for sane legislation during critical times.

Slogan: PROTECT OUR HOMES—AT HOME.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FRED FISK, Chairman,
WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee,
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josselin, Secretary.)

W. W. CHADWICK

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



W. W. (Bill) Chadwick is serving his second term as the Mayor of the City of Salem. He is acquainted with the problems of Marion County and has been active as an administrative official in co-ordinating the activities of city, civic and public welfare functions between the various civic agencies, Marion County Commissioners, and activities for the welfare of the City and County in connection with the War emergency.

Bill Chadwick has been a precinct Committeeman for the past 18 years in Marion County and served four years as Treasurer of the Marion County Republican Central Committee.

He is engaged in the Hotel business, operating the Chadwick Hotel System with headquarters at the Senator Hotel, Salem, Oregon, and because of his wide acquaintance among the hotel owners and operators throughout the State, was appointed Oregon chairman of the hotel division and actively campaigned for the Republican Nominee, Wendell Willkie in the past presidential campaign.

In addition to Bill Chadwick's activities as a businessman, civic leader and Mayor, he has a 125 acre nut and fruit farm in the Waldo Hills District.

Bill Chadwick sincerely solicits the support of the voters of Marion County as a Republican Nominee for Representative of the 12th Representative District comprising Marion County and pledges to the people of Marion County that if he is favored with election to this office he will devote his energy to the best of his ability in representing the people of Marion County and the State of Oregon in the 1943 Oregon Legislative Assembly.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

DANIEL HAY

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



Daniel Hay respectfully submits the following statement to the voters of Marion County:

"As the Democratic Nominee for Representative of the 12th District comprising Marion County, I am asking the voters of Marion County for their support at the general election on the basis of my campaign slogan, 'For sound economic laws, and against wrongful picketing and boycotting'. Rightly today, Public sentiment is demanding that no group profit nor any factors be permitted to stand in the way of our National War efforts. As one Democrat, I am opposed to any Union policy which prevents the unorganized workers of Oregon the right to work either in War Industries or others without first becoming a Member of a Union organization.

"I am 40 years of age, married, have two minor daughters, a houseowner and a resident of Oregon since 1937.

"I am employed as the Executive Manager of the Associated Employers of Oregon and in this capacity have been in contact with the problem of Labor Relations during the past five years. I honestly solicit your support at the general election and pledge to conduct myself in such a manner as to be worthy of the people of Marion County. As a State Representative from Marion County, I shall give my support to the principles and program set forth in the Democratic Charter for Oregon, as long as these principles recognize the freedom of employment for Unorganized Workers of Oregon.

"If you want this kind of Representation, your vote will be sincerely appreciated.

DANIEL HAY."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

FRED FISK, Chairman,

WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josselin, Secretary.)

H. R. (FARMER) JONES

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



I am fifty-seven years old, was born on a farm in New York state. For nearly thirty years, have owned and operated a farm south of Salem, most of which time I have also been an extensive buyer of fruits and nuts. I was married in 1910 and have three children.

In presenting myself, a candidate for re-election as a representative of Marion County, I respectfully refer you to my record in the last session of the State Legislature. If that record shows, as I feel it does, that I made an honest effort at all times to truly represent Marion County, then I again ask your support and votes in the November election. The voting record shows definitely, that I tried to promote the welfare of the State and County as a whole, and not that of any individual or group.

If I am re-elected, I shall at all times be governed by the thought, "Is this proposed act of paramount value to our county, state and Nation?" If so, you have my pledge to vote "Yes".

It is the aim and duty of every legislator to see that all State legislation has for its aim and purpose the economic, social and civic welfare of all our people. Thus, all legislation falls into two classifications only—good or bad, and can be taken care of by a simple yes or no.

In view of our National situation as regards war, and our struggle to supply war materials for our own needs, as well as that of our allies, a federal tax burden is being created of such magnitude that few of us can comprehend it. It is, therefore, the duty of each and every legislator to see that all wastefulness and extravagance on the part of our State and Counties be eliminated and, further, to promote or aid in promoting all legislation that will be of help to the taxpayers in the meeting of their tax burden.

This coming legislature will doubtless be known as a "war legislature", and many legislative acts will be proposed for the purpose of aiding and assisting our national government to win a victory over the enemies of Democracy. These legislative acts will have my sincere and undivided support by both vote and action.

I am thoroughly aware of the grave situation into which our State and Nation has been plunged, and will do my utmost to assist in solving it by helping to pass good legislation and to prevent bad legislation.

It is not possible to assume and maintain the proposed tax structure unless we are all gainfully employed. Therefore, let us give industry and labor all aid so that the tax burden may be sustained, our payrolls be maintained, and see that new industries are attracted to our State; further, that the business of farming be made more attractive and profitable. Moreover, in the gravity of our National Emergency, let us not forget the plight of our aged and infirm, nor that of the underprivileged. These are the things that will have my undivided support.

Respectfully submitted,

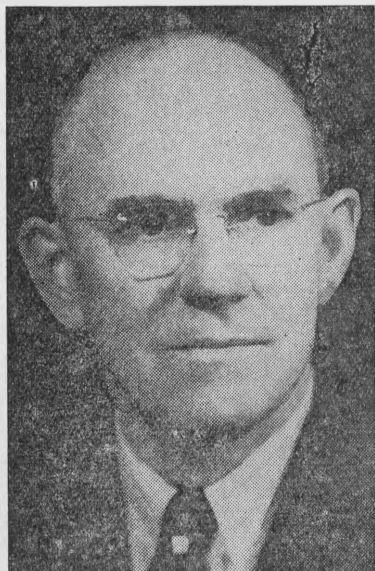
H. R. (FARMER) JONES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

L. M. RAMAGE

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



In understanding legislative problems, L. M. Ramage's experience should prove helpful. He has been school patron and board member; farmer and city dweller; laborer and employer; producer, manufacturer, middleman and consumer; and throughout, a taxpayer.

He was born in Illinois, 56 years ago, grew up on a farm, and attended the University of Minnesota. For ten years he farmed in Minnesota, Montana, and Oregon; for five years was a wood, coal, and feed dealer in Eugene; for the last eighteen years has been a manufacturer and distributor of soft drinks and, at the same time, the operator of a cold storage plant in Salem. He has prospered, has seen his savings wiped out, and has prospered again.

Mr. Ramage is sane, level-headed. He avoids commitments to self-seeking groups.

He hopes to reduce the difficulties of guarding against attack and of struggling to accommodate unexpected defense industries and training camps; to lessen the dislocation of civilian life consequent to our military growth; to combat conditions that sap our energy; to guard ideals and institutions that make our people strong—those which inspire our boys to fight and to which they hope to return.

Mr. Ramage makes this statement:

"If my interest in legislation can so assist, I shall be happy; for, seeing the neighbor boys and my own sons going into the service, I am personally concerned when I see civilian support lag.

"The 1943 legislature must be stripped for action—stripped of partisanship; of class, sectional and minority demands; and of petty graft.

"Business, not politics, has been my pursuit. I am schooled in meeting changing conditions, in laying new plans. This hard training will now, I hope, help me to help my state.

"Thank God for a free America—I am determined to do all I can to keep her free."

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,

KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

FRANCES M. RANDALL

**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



Frances M. Randall was born in Washington 45 years ago. She came to Salem, Oregon, in 1907 and has made her home there ever since with the exception of four years spent on a homestead in Montana. She has three boys, all married and two grandchildren. Her youngest son is in the armed service of his country. She resides on a farm near the city of Salem.

She feels that she knows the problems of the farmer and consumer and will lend her aid to any legislation that will be of benefit to them.

She will work toward the repeal of the Milk Control Law. She feels that it is monopolistic and not in the interests of the farmer or of the consumer.

She will introduce a bill to regulate the loan sharks by reducing the legal rate of interest from 3% per month to not over 1% per month.

As a member of the legislature, she will give whole-hearted support to the principles and program set forth in the Democratic Charter for Oregon.

She will urge full co-operation of local, state and national governments to win the war.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
FRED FISK, Chairman,
WILLIAM L. JOSSLIN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee,
Fred Fisk, Chairman, William L. Josselin, Secretary.)

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in the Legislative Assembly,
Twelfth Representative District, Comprising Marion County**



To the Voters of Marion County:

I was born in Woodburn and received my education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Woodburn High School. I subsequently attended Willamette University and later graduated from the Oregon Normal School at Monmouth, Oregon. For two years I was engaged in teaching at Boardman in Eastern Oregon in order to supply myself with sufficient funds to continue my education. I then returned to Willamette University, completing the law course of that institution, and since that time have been engaged in the practice of my profession in Salem. With the exception of the time spent in Eastern Oregon, I have been a continuous resident of Marion County.

I am the grandson of A. G. Steelhammer, one of the Oregon pioneers of the Silverton District, and my parents at the present time reside on a farm in the Central Howell District.

If re-elected, I pledge myself to render to the people of Marion County the same honest and conscientious service that I rendered in the last two legislative sessions as your representative.

I will support all measures necessary for state cooperation in our national war effort.

I will oppose any taxes not necessary for local and state purposes and will actively propose and support legislation to reduce state and local taxation, giving particular attention to the reduction of income tax rates and to legislation which will provide that all surplus state revenues be directed exclusively to the reduction of local property levies.

I AM NOT THE CANDIDATE OF ANY SPECIAL INTEREST OR GROUP AND HAVE MADE NO PLEDGES TO, OR RECEIVED ANY ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL OR OTHERWISE, FROM ANY SPECIAL INTEREST OR GROUP.

Slogan: Re-elect. Save your taxes to lick the Axis.

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER.

**REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
NIEL R. ALLEN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.**

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
Niel R. Allen, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

GEO. R. DUNCAN

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. 1
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



Since being admitted to the Oregon Bar in 1925 I have practiced actively and continuously in all branches of the law and more particularly in the law pertaining to Probate, Contracts, Titles, Taxation, Irrigation, Equity matters generally, and City, School and County affairs. I am a graduate of Willamette University Law School and am admitted to practice in all state courts and the United States District Court.

I am forty five years of age, am married and have one son. During the first World War, I served in the Navy overseas. I served as Representative from Marion County in the 1939 and 1941 sessions of the Oregon Legislature, and have served in various capacities in County, School and City affairs.

As the work of the Circuit Judges in Marion County is probably heavier in proportion than in the other counties and will increase, particularly in the period following the war, all matters presented must be acted upon promptly and fairly to prevent congestion, and to save the time of litigants and expense to the county.

The principles of justice have not changed, but changing economic conditions have resulted in new and extensive laws to be construed with an understanding of the problems to which they apply.

The problem of Juvenile offenders is entitled to the best efforts of a Judge, and I believe that most of these offenders can be handled in a manner that will help them develop into responsible citizens. I believe that the public should have the fullest protection against habitual criminals and those of vicious tendencies, and that paroles from the bench should not be given these classes of criminals.

The proper performance of the duties of Circuit Judge requires a full and impartial hearing of all matters presented, strict attention to business and a prompt and vigorous conduct of affairs. These I pledge to the best of my ability.

GEO. R. DUNCAN.

(This information furnished by Geo. R. Duncan.)

L. H. McMAHAN

**Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, Third Judicial District,
Marion County, Position No. 1
(Nonpartisan Judiciary Ballot)**



In 1922 I was nominated by both the Republicans and Democrats for the legislature. In 1924 I was again nominated by both parties, but Judge Bingham, then one of the Circuit Judges in this District, died, and I was appointed to succeed him. The following November I was elected to this office, having been nominated upon petitions signed by both Democrats and Republicans. Since that election all judicial offices have been made by law, non-partisan.

The records show that since October 1, 1933, when Chief Justice Kelly became a member of the Supreme Court, and I became presiding judge of this Judicial District, 841 individuals (including many boys under 21 years of

(This information furnished by L. H. McMahan.)

age), have appeared for sentence, either upon pleas of guilty or after conviction. During that time many criminal cases were tried, ranging from grand larceny to murder, in which the verdict was "not guilty". Of the 841 sentenced, varying in degree from jail sentences to life in the penitentiary, I paroled 276. Of those paroled, 26 violated the terms of their paroles and the paroles were revoked. No man with a penal record has ever knowingly been paroled by me. Men with such records can be paroled only by the Governor. Later in my campaign I will explain how failure to properly exercise the power of parole perpetuates a criminal class, wrecks young men, wives and children, and imposes additional burdens upon the taxpayers.

The records show that for the period of six years and seven months prior to August 20th of this year, there were filed in this department, (excluding all cases in equity) 1,942 law actions, for the aggregate sum of \$3,844,167.23, an average of over \$500,000 a year.

The last legislature transferred from the County Court to this court all Juvenile and Probate work, the Act taking effect June 14th of last year. In the Juvenile Department there have been 385 cases of boys and girls, the future conduct of whom largely depends upon the kind of treatment they receive at the hands of the Court and its Juvenile Officers. In the Probate Department I found some three thousand unsettled estates, each of which should have been closed long ago. In each estate in which real property was a part thereof, there is now a cloud upon the title to the land. In the case of those closed, so far as it has yet been possible to investigate, as well as in some of those not closed, the plain provisions of the law designed to protect the heirs, have not been followed. This addition of Probate and Juvenile work in the Circuit Court has imposed a vast amount of detail work upon the court, as it involves the integrity of the estates over which the law directs this court to exercise supervision and control in the settlement thereof, and the welfare of many children who do not, and cannot have proper supervision at the hands of their parents, especially in these days of unusual mental and physical excitement. The responsibility resting upon the judge of this court demands the highest degree of practical experience and care.

During the primary campaign I made no attempt to protect the record of the court or myself from the vicious misrepresentations about my official conduct. I believed that I would not be justified in permitting myself to be led into a political brawl of that kind.

Based upon my years of experience in the work involved in the Circuit Court, and the care with which it has been conducted by me, I feel justified in asking for the approval of the voters at the next election.

L. H. McMAHAN.

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