# ne Oregoniani

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1911.

### A MILD SPECULATION.

The poll, by the St. Louis Republic of the Democratic editors of Missouri to ascertain the trend of sentiment re- lutions. garding the choice of the next Democratic nominee for President recalls again the fact that Oregon and Ne-brasks will be polled under the authority of state laws next Spring on the larger question of choice of candidates for both parties. The lack of value of such polis locally applied is illustrated in the Missouri case, Champ Clark, a favorite son and recognized Presidential timber, received only half the votes polled by the editors, while the remaining votes were scattered among eight other men, several of whom are not now looked upon as

possibilities. Presidential preference laws are likely to result in diverse expression of whims, fancies and local favoritism. Por example, one Missouri editor favors W. J. Bryan, yet we may confidently expect Nebraska Democrats to give Bryan a plurality if he consents to the use of his name in the primartes.

But if direct nomination of Presidential candidates had been the National policy in 1896, would the Peerless One low have the adulation of even one Missouri editor? Would he be choice of Nebraska Democrats for any office? Chances are the "cross of gold" speech would have been delivered at some crossroads near the River Platte and Fryan would be retired on his early laurels gained as the Boy Orator of Nebraska, instead of his fame as a National party

Under Presidential preference laws, or direct nomination of Presidential candidates, if either becomes general throughout the country, future can-didates will have to work their way up step by step. It will be impossible to create a stampede with one flight of oratory.

## THE IDEAL AND THE REAL

not discovered anywhere a purpose to supplant representative government with direct legislation. The excellent doctor is therefore heartily and unreservedly for the initiative and referendum, for he thinks that it reinforces, and does not subvert, the constitutional system of our revered forefathers.

If the doctor's thesis is correct, no sincere friend and supporter of representative government-government decided and perhaps a growing sentiment to abolish the Legislature. It has found expression in various ways.

For example, at the session of the State Grange at Corvallis, last week, a resolution proposing substitution of the commission for the legislative form of state government was seriously urged. During and immediateafter every session of the State Legislature we see in the radical press violent attacks on that body, with direct suggestions that it is more than maeless: that it betrays the people; that it is venal, corrupt, indelent, unintelligent and reactionary; that it legislates too much, with too little benefit; that it is not responsive to public opinion; that as a system it has utterly broken down; and that its failures, omissions, evasions and imperfections can and must all be corrected by the people. The result is to demoralize the Legislature, and to bring upon it contempt and opprobrium not altogether deserved.

Dr. Wilson understands and accu rately states the true function of direct legislation; but he has yet to learn how it works in its free-andeasy form. In Oregon, as everyone knows, there are two Legislatures, one at Salem and one at Oregon City, in U'Ren's hat. There should be one Legislature and one court of popular appeal from the Legislature whenever it shall fall in its duty-to the people themselves. Such a government would be ideal. It is the kind of government Dr. Wilson and every other good citimon wants. But who will say that we have it in Oregon?

SLANDERING PORTLAND. The granting of a permanent injunction restraining the filing of "vex-Broadway bridge ought to be suffcient to stop the numerous attacks that have been made against the city's credit since the Broadway bridge became a live issue with the people of Portland. It is unfortunate, however, that the order could not have included the circulation of false reports which have been sent out for no other purpose than to damage the credit of the for productive labor. city to the extent of preventing the sale of the bridge bonds. As a reming" it is suggested that civil action for damages be undertaken by the It is regretable in the extreme that the overwhelming majority of taxpayers who voted for the Broadway bridge, and who will be obliged to pay been caused, should be unable to free

the city entirely from the unwarrant-ed attacks made on our credit. The principal business interests of the West Side are anxious for the early completion of the Broadway bridge, in order that the thousands of dwellers on the East Side of the river can reach the West Side with as little delay as possible. For similar reasons, dwellers in the residence districts of the East Side are anxious for the early completion of the much-needed bridge. The problem, since its inception, has co-operative marketing of all produce

always been one of the "greatest good | raised by its members. Properly man- gave no thought to the postmastership for the greatest number," and if the aged, such an organization should of one of the three Oregon electors matter were less serious it would seem prove of substantial benefit to those until the astounding closeness of the ridiculous that a dozen or two Frank Kiernans could set aside the plans and thwart the wishes of a city of more than 200,000 people. The persistent and consistent attitude of the Broadway bridge obstructionists has served advertise Portland in certain financial circles as playing the role of a bunco sharp seeking to sell gold bricks

to the unwary. This is a reputation to which Portland is not entitled. The credit of the City of Portland is behind the bridge bonds, and that credit was placed there by an overwhelming majority of the people. There is no question about the legality, propriety and advisability of the bond issue. The money will be forthcoming and the bridge will eventually be completed. Meanwhile there is no apparent method by which the foolish crusade against the project can be entirely stopped. Portland is a big city, however, and is growing more rapidly than ever, and in contemplation of this growth and of the vote by which the Broadway bridge was carried, the Frank Kiernans might, with advantage to themselves, recall that old fable of the fly that clung to the cart wheel in a valu effort to stop its revo-

NO PREE TRADE FOR GEORGE. spondence that he is for free trade in is to be simply a personal matter bewool. He is not. The Oregonian should have known better. He is not and never sume, if Mr. Eillis is retained in office. jeopard his political standing at of the voters in the Tenth Ward becan be for no tariff or low tariff or to bribe him to drop the initiative high tariff or any old tariff on any old commodity, just whatever suits the ing ordinance. If Mr. Ellis is recalled, berlain about election time. If the the veters of the Tenth Ward believe free wool; if they want a low tariff of which is a matter of grave imporon wool, there you'll find your Uncle tance to the community which pays George; and if it occurs to them that the election costs. schedule K—the iniquitous schedule K—is just the thing for Oregon, George can go as far as the most purfor schedule K. Depend on your bles.

Uncle George. the campaign that the very bables are | cases of public emergency? crying for tariff for revenue, or free trade, or some other of the immortal and variegated Democratic tariff doctrines-but when it gets down to real brass tacks George delivers the goods,

no matter what the platform says, Free trade with George means free trade in somebody else's commodity, not the Oregon woolgrower's. Free trade in wool? Perish the thought. Free trade in moonshine and the other or hops, or fruit, or anything else

raised in Oregon. The Oregonian of course withdraws its libelous statement that Senator Chamberlain was for free trade in wool. He is not for free trade in anything but votes-unless, of course, it Dr. Woodrow Wilson says he has that is or might get more votes in Oregon. Then George is for it, hide, hair and tail.

## A FARMERS' UNION.

The farmers of Powell Valley, carrving out an idea long held by the State Grange, have undertaken to form a farmers' co-operative organization through which they expect to do their marketing to better advantage to themselves. The object will be to

Farming in the Willametta Valley has grown during relatively recent years from the hit-and-miss methods of pioneer times, that were induced by an almost total lack of a ready market for farm products to a systematic business the results of which are commensurate with the intelligence and industry employed in its pursuit. generous is the soil and so dependable the climate of this section of the state that the returns from agriculture can be gauged with as much certainty as can those of any other business for which there is a steady demand calling for adequate supply. This fact, in conjunction with a constantly widening market, has revolutionized farming in the Willamette Valley, though, truth to tell, there are still plodders who pursue the old singlecrop system, the insignia of which is mpoverished lands, unpainted houses, pest-ridden orchards and dilapidated fences. But these are diminishing year after year and new methods are succeeding the old lack of method in conducting farming operations.

Still, there is much to be desired in making farming in this region profit able to those who engage in it. Meth-ods whereby this end can be accomplished have been instituted by the grange movement from time to time, with indifferent success, or at a heavy loss to those who engaged in it. The grange warehouse for the storage of wheat was one of these; the building of and attempt to run a steamboat on the Yambill River up as far as Mc-Minnville was another. These and other efforts, though unsuccessful, were commendable for the spirit that they evinced and for the purpose sought and only failed through lack of experience in the business of those who put up the money and assumed atious and frivolous suits" against the the obligations incident thereto, and through the formidable and trained competition which they met. There would be something pathetic in the efforts that farmers have made from time to time to secure fair returns for their industry were not this effort so sturdy and so manly as to reject pity. As it is, it marks the noble discontent of intelligence that asks just returns

The new undertaking noted indicates the awakening of a practical and intelligent purpose. There is no reason why the farmers of Powell's Valley—an exceedingly productive and well-settled section of Eastern Multnomah-should not control, through co-operative methods, the marketing their products and also secure for it and all the delays that have through the advantage of wholesale prices and lower rates upon home supplies than now prevail in farming districts. A farmers' co-operative ciation, managed according to rules of business fairness and safety, has been dream of years to thrifty farmers who have seen the profits of the "mid-dlemen" absorb the profits of the producer. This realization of a long-de-ferred hope seems imminent in Powell's Valley, since a meeting has been called for May 20, the purpose of which is to form an association for the

most vitally concerned.

It seems that the recall in the form that has been adopted in Portland may be applied to almost any means or end. Just now the voters of the Tenth Ward are asked to vindicate Mr. Seneca Fouts. Mr. Fouts' record in office-he holds that of Representative in the Legislature-is not in issue and the recall is not specifically directed at him. But Mr. Fouts' honesty and integrity have been attacked by Mr. J. T. Ellis, who is City Coun- from first to last under the shadow of climan from the Tenth Ward, and to popular disapproval.

retaliate Mr. Fouts has brought about As to Dr. J. W. Watts, he fell utterly

Mr. Fouts did not originate the recall movement. That started some time ago over the expediency of some ac-tion or other of Councilman Ellis concerning a proposed sewer. The petitions languished, however, until Mr. nity to do his party a great favor in a Ellis accused Mr. Fouts of attempting matter that was deemed of vital imto bribe him. Then Mr. Fouts discovered, for the first time, that Mr. at the time by a majority of his fel-Ellis "does not faithfully and efficiently represent the interests of the ceded, after the storm had subsided, Tenth Ward nor of the City of Portland." He got very busy, revived the what, under the circumstances, he

The present status of the affair Senator Chamberlain professes to does not indicate, however, that any be indignant that The Oregonian has final issue will be drawn as to Mr. was for anything that he thinks might | that it will be construed that the jury lieve Mr. Ellis spoke the truth when on the tariff with any of them. He he charged that Mr. Fouts attempted boys who do the shouting for Cham- we presume it may be inferred that it is encouraging to note that the lower boys want free wool, George is for Mr. Ellis is a liar and slanderer. All

To such depths of usage does the recall descend when it is made the easy medium for trying out personaliblind protectionist in whooping 'er up ties, spite work and political squabbles. When will the people awaken to the need for safeguarding the re-Of course George tells you during call so that it may be used solely in

### CREATING ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS.

The most serious objection ever made against the protective tariff was that it created artificial conditions to meet which artificial methods were required. The natural workings of old law of supply and demand which had governed commerce through all the world's history have been nullified by foreign commodities, but not in wool, artificial laws for which the tariff alone is responsible. The evil of this policy of protection is quite plainly shown in the present Canadian reciprocity negotiations. The manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in testifying before the Senate finance committee last Saturis free trade in something or other day, declared that if the reciprocity measure becomes effective British Columbia lumbermen will wrest control of the California markets from Washington and Oregon lumber interests, and upon completion of the Panama Canal will cut deeply into the Eastern market, which these two states nov

The reason given by this expert for the passing of control of the lumber business into the hands of the Canadians was not that they had any economic advantage in the cost of of, by and for the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people—will quarted with him. But unfortunately it is farmers' profits—to a reasonable extent from the handling of farm products that "British Columbia ministration of the people will quarted with him." eliminate the "middleman"—the traintimation is made that we should meet this threatened competition with exactly the same weapons that are used by our competitors, which in this case are free ships. We have, unfortunately, by denying American citizens the right to use foreign bottoms in their carrying trade except on special routes, created artificial conditions. The standpat element that is fighting Canadian reciprocity demands a perpetuation of these artificial conditions, and to keep them in force must necessarily insist on the retention of the tariff on lumber.

If we were permitted to use ships of all nations, an inexpensive privilege enjoyed by the Canadians, there would be no need of any other kind of protection against Canadian lumber. other words, if we will keep our lumber business and our shipping busi-ness on a natural basis instead of insisting on the establishment of an artificial condition in one industry, for no other reason than to offset an artificial condition which we ourselves have created in another industry, we can quite successfully meet any competition which the untrammeled Canadian can offer.

The imperative necessity that Amerlean commerce be provided with cheap cean carriers is not confined to the lumber trade. The consumers and producers of commodities which are carried in ships outnumber the shipowners in the ratio of thousands to one. They have rights that should be considered in the matter. The prosperity of the entire Pacific Coast region would be greatly enhanced by granting our producers and consumers the cheap ocean freights now available to Canada.

## A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

A prominent incident-perhaps the most prominent, certainly that of the widest import—in the political reign of the late ex-Governor Grover was his issuance of a certificate of election to Eugene A. Cronin as Presidential Elector in 1876 in the place of Dr. J. W. Watts, of Yamhill County, who was held to be disqualified for the position because, at the time of his election, November, 1876, he held the commission of postmaster at La Fay-

ette, in that county. Dr. Watts was a man of consider able prominence in politics and especially as a temperance worker. was a powerful man physically, and his voice, with a decided nasal twang. was heard throughout the later years of his life throughout Oregon and Washington in favor of prohibition He was a frugal man withal-"a little near," indeed-which explains his folly in holding on to the position of village postmaster (the pay was somewhere about \$400 a year), while eagerly accepting the honor of a place on the ticket as Presidential Elector

for Rutherford B. Hayes. Of course neither he nor any one else thought that the electoral vote of Oregon would be a deciding and hotly contested factor in the Presidential dion, and the campaign managers | more trouble over his amours.

vote in the electoral college was revealed by the returns. Needless to say, the commission of Dr. Watts was surrendered without delay, notwithstanding which the certificate of election was withheld from him by Governor Grover and issued instead to Mr. Cronin. Though Mr. Hayes was seated by the electoral commission, his rightful incumbency of the office was and is still held in doubt by perhaps majority of the American people. It may be said of his Administration that it was a clean one, though tame, absolutely without incident, and was

an election for the recall of Mr. Ellis. and irrevocably from his party's grace Of course it must be admitted that and died some years later-politically speaking-"unwept, unhonored and

unsung. Governor Grover's action in the premises was that of an intense partisan who eagerly grasped an opportuportance. Though bitterly denounced low-citizens for his action, it was conpetitions and has now filed them in might reasonably have been expected the office of the City Auditor. to do. Of the chief actors in the Presidential drama of 1876, Samuel J. Tilden, Rutherford B. Hayes, J. .W Watts, E. A. Cronin and La Fayette

> The salmon run at the mouth of the river is reported very light. Such a report, however, is not unusual at the eginning of the season and it has not infrequently happened that light run early in the season have been followed by phenomenal runs later. Meanwhile river logging camps and mills are running full blast, while in other parts of the state wool is being sold in 500,000pound lots and strawberries are about ready to move in carload lots. There is something doing all the time in Oregon. If any one of the numerous resources of the state is backward in its contributions to the circulating medium, the deficiency is usually made up by the others. The salmon industry is of immense value to the lower river country and a light pack would be deplored. And yet the difference between a large pack and a light pack and carrying an annual interest charge means less to the state and to the of \$217,000 have been duly authorized but not issued. These are as follows: did, when salmon was the predominating factor in our prosperity.

The Harriman line into Central Oregon was opened to Madras last Saturday. The first circus to show in Central Oregon divided honors with the railroad "opening," some of the visit-ors coming from points eighty miles away. Now that Madras has enjoyed two celebrations in honor of the coming of railroads, she will probably set. tle down to business and provide something besides circuses for the railroads to move. Both the Hill and the Harriman interests have spent large sums of money in building up the Deschutes River and returns in keeping with the size of the investment will not, under the most favorable circumstances, b forthcoming for a few years. But there is an immense area of rich territory tributary to the new roads, and industry and thrift on the part of the residents will bring results that will make the newly opened region attractive alike to the people and to the railroads which serve them.

Henry E. Reed's article on drift of population to the city strikes the nail squarely on the head. There is too much "orchard" land and not enough vegetables on the market. But where is the remedy? The lure of the little farm is a disease that must burn itself out without a cure, on the one hard; on the other, the man of advanced years, whose ambition has been a life of so-called ease in the city, has ready ears to listen to the promoter and with the price of the option in his pocket will cheerfully let his 160 or 320 acres lie idle a year or two. During the last cycle it was prunes. Many stayed with them and have prospered, but much of the land went back because it was unadapted. Now it is apples, and in twenty years the same story will be told, unless discretion is used in choice of soils, climate and lo-

The three branches of American Methodism are still discussing projects of union, but they do not It is instructive to compare the numerous inharmonious factions of Christendom with the complete unity which prevails among the followers of Satan. We are told that if the devils should fall out among themselves hell would fall. What is likely to happen to the Kingdom of Heaven the Christian denominations go on schismatizing?

cation.

Senator Bourne and Senator Chamberlain are advertising through their press bureau what excellent committee appointments they now have Then they really ought to do some-thing for Oregon. They cannot hereafter blame it all on to Ellis.

Malheur County seems to be able "show" Portland. An Ontarlo man was fined \$25 for renting a house to people of questionable character. In that last frontier region a spade is called a spade, when it is not a trump.

Fifteen thousand people are idle in Chicago on account of an ethical dispute between plumbers and steamfitters. This should be a case wherein Mr. Gompers can earn his salary.

Madero found it easy enough to start the insurrection in Mexico, but neither he nor Diaz seems able to stop it. The story is an old one and finds many counterparts in history.

Mr. Taft, having been a lawyer and

s upon a time a man by the name

a judge, very naturally opposes the recall of the judiciary. Bench and bar alike hold tenacious ideas of judicial dignity. Lacking a Moses to lead the party to victory, let it be remembered that

fighter. The Oregon hop-contract market is firm at 21 cents, but the grower sees a better figure in the near future.

of David was a grand leader and

By the looks of things, ex-Banker Morris has a haircut coming.

The impressionable Caruso is

## MAKING OURSELVES RICH BY TAXATION

Careful Analysis of the Tax and Debt Situation in Portland and Multnomah

FORTLAND, May 12 .- (To the Edi- only a small beginning for a large and following amounts:

### Proposed Bond Issues.

Purpose— Amount. Yrs. P.C. char South Portland hridge ...\$1,400,000 30 .04 \$ 56 Auditorium ... 600,000 20 .04 24 Council Crest. 250,000 30 .04 10. Municipal Jail. 250,000 20 .04 S. Garbage system. 75,000 80 .04 S. \$101,000 Totals .....\$2,525,000

In considering the merits of these different issues, it is well to look into the present bonded debt of the City of Portland. This amounts to \$9,841,500, carrying an annual interest charge of \$445,535, and includes the following items: \$50,000 of crematory bonds dated September 1, 1810, and maturing annually, the interest being computed at the average per year for the life of the bonds; also, \$125,000 of fireboat bonds now being advertised; also, \$500,000 of Broadway bridge bonds recently sold but not yet delivered. In detail, the present bonded debt, to-gether with the years when it shall mature is as follows:

8	City's Bonded Debt.	
0	Maturing- Amount A	n'l Int.
	1917 700,000 \$	10,125
	1920	26.400
	1000.000	80,000
	1923 2,250,000	10,000
-	1925	28.760
0	1933	20,750
-	1984 700,000	28,000
0	1985 1,000,000	45,000
t	1986	18,000
15	1940 250,.000	10,000
1	1941 500,000	20,000
0	Totals	449,535
*	In addition to the foregoing	there

are outstanding \$1,609,000 of bonds of are outstanding \$1,609,000 of bonds of the Port of Portland and school dis-trict No. 1, which the City of Port-land will largely pay, as it comprises nearly all of school district No. 1 and pays on over 93 per cent of the tax-able property of the Port of Portland. These bonds are:

Port of Portland. \$ 890,000 4 to 6 40,000 School district .... 710,000 44 to 6 31,355 Totals ......\$1,009,000 ST1,355
On top of the load of outstanding
bonds of the City of Portland, the
school district and the Port of Portland, bonds to the amount of \$5,400,000

City (19)	med by, pu )7)* parks )7), docks		500,000	An'l Int. \$ 20,000 20,000 6,000
City (19)	07)* firel 09)* B'y 1 0) public Portle	docks	1,250,000 1,250,000 2,500,000	50,000
townge	pilotage ist, high		350,000 160,000	21,000
Totals		4	5,400,000	\$217,000

next month shall carry, we shall find ourselves up against a situation something like this in the matter of

## Issued, Authorized and Proposed.

ĕ		Amount.	An'l Int.
	Municipal bonds out-	9,841,500	\$449,585
3	Port of Portlands out-	890,000	40,000
	Echool district bonds outstanding	719,000	\$1,355
0000	Authorized, but not is- sued Proposed for June, 1911	5,400,000 2,525,000	217,000 101,000
63	77	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Control of the Control

That is to say, that if all the proposed issues carry next month, the councel and the different boards and various classes of property in Multno-commissions authorized to issue bonds man County since 1904 is shown in the can simply by executing laws already following table;

County-Inquiry as to Whether Proposed Bond Issues Are Justified.

tor.)—At the city election on June 5, the electors will vote upon several propositions which, if approved, will increase the bonded debt and the annual interest charge of Portland in the following amounts:

| Stowing necessity. The status of the present bonded debt of \$9.54,560, at the close of each five-year period since the first water bonds of the present series were sold in 1887 is thus shown:

### Bonded Debt by Periods.

	Honded.	P. C.
Int	Period, debt.	Increase. crea
6,000 4,000 0,000 8,000	1887-1891	\$3,450,000 20 430,000 521,500 1 4,125,000 7
8,000	The bonded debt has	increased alm

as much in the four and one-third years since January 1, 1907, as it did in the entire 20 years from January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1906. The greatest percentage of increase was noted in the five-year period between 1892 and 1896 when the demands of the new city caused by the consolidation of Portland, East Portland and Albina were exceedingly pressing. Of the total issue of \$3,450,000 in that period, the city hall called for \$500,000, bridges and ferries for \$750,000, and Bull Run water for \$2,200,000. and Bull Run water for \$2,200,000.
Ordinary prudence would seem to dictate that the present is not a propitious

time for Portland to take upon itself any more bonded debt, no matter how worthy the object. All over the country, business is marking time awaiting the clearing of the financial sky and the return of confidence, and Portland should not now plunge into new debt. While communication between the two while communication is sides of the river is highly desirable, the South Portland bridge will not suffer by waiting for two years. South Portland is on the long axis of traffic running north and south and will before long come into its own in a way that will make up for the disadvantages which it has suffered in the past Like-Council Crest auditorium wise, the Council Crest auditorium, municipal jail and garbage propositions might rest for a few years without any harm being done.

### High Assessments Responsible.

The root of the evil of extravagance in Portland during recent years lies in the excessively high assessment of property in Multnomah County for pur-poses of taxation. In 1904, the year before the movement toward higher assessments began, the gross valuation of property in Multnomah County was \$55,427,577, and the tax rate was 40 mills. In 1905, the taxable valuation was put up to nearly \$144,000,000, and the tax rate fell to 14.8 mills. It was confidently asserted at the time that high values would mean permanently. confidently asserted at the time that high values would mean permanently low tax rates, but the theory has failed to work in practice. What has happened is only what reasonably might have been expected, to wit: Surplus revenues arising from high valuations have always led to an era of extravagance, affecting first the public officials and then reaching to the general community. Thus in 1910, Multnomah community. Thus in 1910, Multnomah County paid a 22-mill tax on an County paid a 22-mill tax on an assessed valuation of nearly \$302,000,assessed valuation of nearly \$302,000, ooo, which is more burdensome than a 40- mill tax on \$144,000,000. In the general uplift of assessments people have come to think that our wealth is inexhaustible and have proceeded to tax themselves rich. The impression has got out that the West is free and independent of the East in financial has got out that the was a infinancial matters. This impression has however, been lately very rudely shocked by the general caution in the financial markets, due to the business recession, the Mexican uprising, the tariff discovery the rest for the decisions cussion and the wait for the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the trust cases. We forget that we are only just entering upon the period of settled agriculture in Oregon, and that we are still largely dependent for our prosperity upon our dependent for our prosperity upon our cks and crops

## Increase in Assessed Values.

The increase in the assessment of

## P. C. in-1904. 1910. Increase, crease, 1,415,070 \$ 23,090,840 \$ 17,672,770 326.2 Class of property— Lands in acres Town lets Improvements Railroad, telephone, telegraph, express, oil, irrigation, Union Depot and sleeping-car 1,674,690 1,711,560 4,034,845 2,878,195 1,051,425 125,770 2,166,785 279,582 chinery Merchandise Money, notes and accounts. Capital stock

in force, with an appropriate increase in in force, with an appropriate income of the same of th outstanding improvement bonds, which are a charge against particular prop-erty, and the average taxpayer can comprehend to what dizzy heights we are ascending in the matter of taxation and bonded debt.

Interest requirements of \$838,890 on a bonded debt of \$19,375,500 would call for

bonded debt of \$19,375,500 would can for an annual tax amounting to three mills on \$274.531,310, which was the taxable value of property in Portland in 1910. While there must be a day of settlement for all debt, it was not until for all debt, it was not until A. L. Barbur became City Auditor that the City Government gave any consideration whatever to the important matter of sinking fund. Mr. Barbur figures that a tax of four-tenths of a mill per year, the proceeds of which are invested in local improvement bonds bearing 6 per cent, will retire outstanding bonds as they mature, with the exception of water, school and Port of Portland issues. In 1910 the Council levied a tax of two-tenths of a mill for sinking fund and in 1911 a tax of a quarter of a

mill for the same purpose, but this is DEMOCRATS IN THE PRIMARIES.

Writer Objects to Interference W. Choice of Republican Nominees. PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Rushlight received a plurality of the votes cast at the primary rality of the votes cast at the primary last Saturday, but how was that result secured? Was it by Mr. Rushlight's popularity with the Republicans? I think not I understand there are about \$5,000 voters registered as Republicans, and about 5000 registered as Democrats. This, as almost everyone knows, is a dishonest registration. It is impossible for the public to know how many Democrats falsely registered as Republicans. This is the oath the voter This is the oath the vote Heans.

swears to:
"I, having been first duly sworn, say, upon oath, that I am a qualified elec-tor, and the statements here entered opposite my name, as to my qualifica-tions as an elector, are true." He does not say he is a Republican, but that

not say he is a Republican, but that his statements are true.

There is the class of Republicans who are continually agitating the question of "voting for the man." If one observes carefully he will find these politicians always advocating the election of some Democrat, as he is always the "honest" man they refer to. The argument by the same class is The argument by the same class is just as strengous and honest (7) against an assembly or any kind of an organization by the regular Republi-

They will argue that the regular Re washington (D. C.) Herald.

"It certainly does make me mad."

"The find that a fellow I've been feeling sorry at the present time." Their whole

"Washington (D. C.) Herald.

"It certainly does make me mad."

"What does?"

"To find that a fellow I've been feeling sorry for is a heap better fixed financially than I am."

The proportion of the total assess ment in Multnomah County in 1910, borne by the various classes of property was:

All other ..... 16.09 

Another factor which should make for caution at this time is the income tax which Congress will levy if a sufficient number of states ratify the pro-posed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as now seems likely. Until the amendment is ratified and the bill introduced in Congress, we shall not know whether the tax will reach incomes from investments or from earnings or both. If it shall reach rents, land in Mulinomah County will have a considerable National tax to bear in addition to its present rather high proportion of local taxes. All in all, this is an appropriate time for the taxpayers of Portland to check all fur-ther increases in the bonded debt and take a breathing spell until they can find out where they stand.

HENRY E. REED.

argument is to belittle a man who has the courage to stand steadfast for his convictions. The man who votes "for the man" discounts principles. The Republican party is a political organiza-tion which stands for certain well-defined principles, and a person to be trusted and relied upon will vote those principles. If he is a Democrat let him have the honesty and courage to vote his ticket—the ticket represent-ing the principles he believes are right -and when enforced will bring greatest prosperity to the greatest But what I object to is the fact that

the Democrats register as Republicans and make the Republican nominations. This corruption has been resorted to ever since we had the primary law and in my opinion is the worst feature of the law. How long this condition is going to continue no one can tell, but it will continue until the people be-come aroused to the fact that there is geed of amendments to the primary

I would like an opportunity to vote for some good, clean, able Republican for Mayor of our city—one who is before the people not representing the North End, the corporations, or any other class—one big enough to merit the confidence and support of those who vote the ticket as well as register as Republicans. C. B. LA FOLLETTE.

Not Sympathetic in Dollars. Washington (D. C.) Herald. "It certainly does make me mad." "What does?"

## Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

William R. Hotchkin, who has been advertising director of several large department stores, does not believe in theoretical or scientific advertising.

He holds fast to the good old advertising doctrine that you must convince the purchaser at home before a sale can be made.

In other words, Mr. Hotchkin thinks that the advertising copy of a firm must be powerful enough to convinceto create a desire to purchase before

a man or woman leaves the home. When the man or woman responds to the advertisement, then polite, intellias much in the four and one-third years gent and accommodating salespeople must be on hand to consummate the sale and to create a favorable impression upon the mind of the purchaser. Creating a favorable impression is most important.

Then the merchandise itself must be all it has been represented to be-the delivery must be prompt and the whole mechanism of the store must fit in with its claims and promises.

To write convincing advertisements is a hard task, but it is being done today more frequently than ever before, because all advertising writers who use their brains realize that common sense is the most effective advertising weapon in the world.

Beautiful language, impressive words bright rhetoric, do not count half so much as a story plainly told.

Everybody understands simple language. It requires a good writer and a wonderfully human man or woman to write an advertisement that will hold the attention of readers.

Modern advertising is plowing and harrowing and sowing seed - things that must be done before the harvest can be resped.

The sale, as Mr. Hotchkin says, must be made at home first.

## (To be continued.) Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Mathews A hard-working man always seems to be lucky.

Before I die, I'd like to find something better than I expected it would be.

Nothing looks prettier on a woman than a white apron with a big bow at the back. After a man has been out of Congress awhile, people say, "You wouldn't think that man had ever been in Congress.

They say an old fool is the worst fool; still, I know some young ones that would be hard to beat.

would you?

militia.

How well-dressed, neat people are admired! Do you pay as much attention to your personal appearance as you should? Care in this particular pays big dividends.

A woman in half mourning doesn't seem to mind her grief much

If you keep a good resolution only a day, it has done you at least a day's

There is the same dull routine about love affairs that there is about meals at a boarding-house,

Do you laugh at ugly people? And are you above suspicion in that particular yourself?

## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 15, 1861. We have some important items of intelligence from Olympia. Acting Govcalling for the organization of the

The United States fort at Chehalis is

The United States of the troops are to be abandoned. The troops are ordered to the Sound, and Captain Molony, commanding, to the States. It is supposed the company at Stellacoom will be ordered home. The City Council last night elected a City Attorney. There were ten ballots taken. Result. J. H. Mitchell 5. G. H.

Cartter 4. Mitchell 4. Mitchell elected The Council then proceeded to elect a city printer. First ballot: H. L. Pittock 6 votes, G. L. Curry 1 vote, Colonel King 1 vote, blank 1 vote. Pittock

There was a Union meeting at Oregon City last night. The little demonstrations which have been made there by the secessionists brought out the people. The flag goes up this morning.

Mr. Martin for Law and Order. PORTLAND, May 14.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly permit me to correct a misstatement that occurred in The Oregonian of this date. I have never objected to laughing children, but most strenuously object to vandals and law-breakers. When I moved into this neighborhood the rule was "everything goes." Tons of cholera and typhoidbreeding filth, had accummulated was told not to see it, to forget it, etc. On all sides our city ordinances were daily broken. In a friendly spirit I appealed to the lawbreakers, only to be threatened, cursed, denounced and assaulted. I have been obliged to report this unlawful state of affairs to the measures failed, to swear out warrants for the arrest of the lawbreakers. By my efforts, aided by City Attorney Grant, and such a splendid deputy as Mr. Sullivan, and one of the most just magistrates in this Nation Judge Taz-well, I've succeeded in convicting sevof these unruly people, teaching them that other people, save themselves, have certain rights they are bound to respect. I also had a memorial in court, but signed by those who respect law and order, viz., the leading merchants and business men. I shall continue to insist on my neigh-

## bors obeying the law. A. J. MARTIN, 1215 East Taylor street.

Fields Suggested for Mayor. PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—If the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Rushlight will get toposed to Mr. Rushight will get to-gether and unite upon one indepen-dent candidate for Mayor they can elect him hands down. I know sev-eral who could be elected if they would run. There is one man who can poli two votes to Rushlight's one. This man's name is Frank S. Fleids. He is well known and stands high in the es-timation of the people. He is broad-minded, consistent, honest and fearless and would give us a good, clean administration. We need a good, strong "Republican" to handle the incoming Council, Mr. Rushlight is a "Populist" and has no business in the Republican ranks. W. H. GORDON. ranks.

## Where the Damages Go.

Puck. Smith-I want to sue Jones for damages for being run down by his motor car, but I'm afraid he has no money.

Lawyer—Oh, that's all right. I can use his car.