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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1912.

NINE TAX MEASURES.

In 1910, when the county option tax condition in the revenueproducing laws of the state would result. So far as this prediction applied submission of numerous conflicting tax measures, it has been fulfilled. The voters of Oregon are confronted this year by eight state-wide measures dealing with taxation, while the voters It is to emphasize the menace that confronts the state as the result favor. How many others can truth-of the paid activity of constitutiontinkerers and to arouse the voters to a thorough consideration of the measures presented.

It is reasonable to suppose that of an exemption on property that the find it out later. taxers themselves contend should not be taxed and its justice appeals also to those who are opposed will vote for the bill, because it would of the electorate.

But what would be the effect if this amendment, while the household ex- tion for its manly courage? emption bill is for an ordinary statute. most states the constitutional amendment would prevail, but in Ore-gon we have a constitutional provision which declares that none of the restrictions of the constitution shall apply to laws approved by the people. If any repeal of this provision included in the state single tax amendment, it is of such shadowy implica-tion that we are unable to discover it. The law will have been approved by the people. Seemingly the constitutional enactment would not affect it, particularly if the law received the greater number of affirmative votes.

Studying the household exemption bill, we find that it is for the most part negative in its provisions. specifies what shall not be taxed, and, shall be taxed. It that church buildings used jointly for church and commercial purposes shall be taxed. It also declares that the personal property of Indians, unless exempted by Federal law, shall be On the other hand, the proposed single tax constitutional amendment declares that no personal property or improvements shall be taxed. Both measures, if adopted, will have been approved by the people, and, according to the present constitution, the tax restrictions of the fundamental do not apply to such measures. It can therefore be argued, with considerable show of logic, that under such circumstances all improvements would be exempt from taxation except certain church property, while all personal property would be exempt except certain Indian property. It is a weird and unjust absurdity toward

which we may be drifting. The constitution now also authorizes and empowers counties to regutaxation and exemptions within their borders subject to any "general law" which may be enacted. What is meant by "general law?" In the legal acceptance of the term it is a general statute as distinguished from the constitution. The state single tax amendment preserves this power and ants find that invasion of the other felauthority specifically as to exemptions of personal property and improvements. It is slient as to the graduated the practice and will demand that man busy putting away his dollars for taxes the amendment would also impose. If by "general law" an ordinary statute is intended, it would seem that a county might repeal the graduated taxes within its borders if the single tax amendment should carry. there is another feature to be consid-What about the counties, which in voting on the single tax amendment, vote against it? Remember, ciples of revolution-a fine assortment apply to measures approved by the -hold a meeting in the name of the people and that counties may say for themselves what shall be taxed and decide on some new and startling inwhat shall be exempted. Even though novation in government and law. ity throughout the state, some counties courses by the tolerance or indifferbe put to the expense of voting on the printed on all their official literature question again when they have al- as officers or members of the league, ready declared themselves? The but who know little or nothing about query, therefore, is this: Would the its operations and who trust too much state, or only in those counties that in the organization. approved it? On the other hand, if Just now the People's Power League that happened to approve it?

Mr. U'Ren's measure would lead us and versatile U'Ren. into a labyrinth from which there would be no escape except through certainties, above all things, demand enough knowledge of the several Some did, and dropped out. ments of the case. Initiative log-rolland joker-ridden measures the Fels Fund commission have already official documents advocating its secured or would now write in the con- adoption. stitution promise so to increase the uncertainties of taxing authority in action and exposes the fraud. U'Ren, terms as Great Britain and other Eu- much Johnson.

Oregon that the only safe course is to approve the measures that are the product of men working for the good the public and not for personal profit. A commission composed of 17 members, including the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State and two Tax Commissioners, has presented four carefully-drafted tax laws. They are the following:

A constitutional amendment author. izing the taxation of incomes, A law to exempt from taxation household furniture, wearing apparel and similar nonproductive personalty. A law to exempt mortgage notes and

other credits from taxation. A revision of the inheritance

These are safe, sane and tried enctments. Coupled with the three constitutional amendments presented by the Legislature, they would give Oregon a modern, progressive system of taxation. Their submission has not been influenced by money collected in other states and countries. They are Oregon productions. They, and they alone, should be approved if the state would continue an orderly and prosperous existence.

MR. SELLING'S STATEMENT. .

The dominant note in the statement Mr. Selling issues to the public is its amendment, or single tax wedge, was sincerity. He has an undoubted right under discussion. The Oregonian as-serted that if the amendment were his progressiveness. He has been in adopted it would induce submission of a true sense a mainstay-it is hardly a large variety of tax measures, with too much to say the mainstay—of the the possibility that several of conflict- forward political march in Oregon for ing character would be approved and a great many years. He was for the direct primary when others now posing as apostles of reform and cusof the public conscience were both deaf and dumb on the subject. He was for the initiative and referendum when the voices in its advocacy were few and weak. He has been for every other prominent measure in three counties have had this bur- identified with the Oregon system; den increased by submission of a and his advocacy has not been mere county tax law. It is not to boast lip-service. As legislator, as citizen, about its foresight that The Oregonian as a prominent factor in many public mentions its prophecy of two years activities, he was a progressive when it meant effort, sacrifice and public dis-

Mr. Selling's political service has always been as a Republican. He has popular. proved that progressiveness is synonymous with the Republican name, and the eight state measures the one pre- that the highest and best results may sented by the State Tax Commission be obtained by work within the Reexempting household furniture and publican party. He believes that leavwearing apparel from taxation is ing the party to follow the fortunes of most certain to be adopted. It places any one man is a mistake. Others will

Mr. Selling's course has always been open and straightforward, for that is the kind of man he is. He is not to to single tax. The many single taxers be deterred from his plain duty by the threats of disappointed partyprovide the next best thing, in their wreckers on the one hand or by the point of view, in the event their own appeals of unwise new party-makers seasure did not receive the approval on the other. He has been given a commission by the people of Oregon, through the Republican primary, and law and the state single tax measure he will keep the faith. He always should both be adopted? State single has. He always will. Why should not tax is proposed as a constitutional his action inspire general commenda-

INVADING THE IDAHO PRIMARY.

The Boise Statesman is worried about the operation of the direct primary in Idaho, chiefly because it finds that the walls dividing the parties have completely broken down, and the voters pass cheerfully from one to the other party as interest, or prejudice, or whim dictates, and manipulate nominations against the will of the party itself. In Canyon County, for example, Brady, Rep., for two years ago received 3209 votes and Hawley, Dem., 2620, but in the recent primary, where \$570 votes were cast n Canyon County, 3081 were Republican and 489 Democratic. In the election of 1910 there were four Democrats to five Republicans; in the pri-maries of 1912 there were six Republicans to one Democrat.

But the Republicans are not the sole sufferers from the unlawful and undesired interference of Democrats. In Lincoln County, for example, was a county seat fight, and all other issues were subordinated. "There were 959 votes cast in Gooding," says the Herald. "Of these, all but 11 were east in the Democratic primary.' The Democratic candidates were for

Gooding; and in the great battle of Gooding against some other place, forgot its political differences Gooding and voted the Democratic ticket. Admirable, but perjurious. The Statesman relieves the public of

any suspicion that it might be attacking the primary law by declaring:

There is no disposition anywhere to go back to the antiquated convention system with its states, its trades, its wirepulling, its machines and its hosses; but there is a widely-expressed determination to work out some plan under which the voters may express their sentiments freely and at the same time secure the candidates and platforms of their choice free from the manipulation of their political epponents.

Yet the Statesman will find that the kind of primary law Idaho has is the primary law the noisiest advocates and consistent practitioners of party irregularity, such as the Bull Moosers, want, is laying the foundation for new After a while, when the party itinerlow's primary is a game two can play at, they will be the loudest critics something be done. When it shall a rainy day there are two or three just have been done, they will say that proper primary protection is what they stood for all the time.

PEOPLE'S POWER LEAGUE HUMBUG.

U'Ren, McAllister, Cridge, Eggleston and one or two other chosen disrestrictions of the constitution do not of upsetters and self-called reformers so-called People's Power League, and the measure were to receive a major- They are supported in their radical will undoubtedly have spoken against ence of many respectable and well-Is it reasonable that they should meaning citizens whose names are amendment apply throughout the to the right intent of the active spirits

it should be defeated in the state-at- is the voice of U'Ren, and the hand large would it prevail in those counties of Fels; and always its guide, philosopher and friend has been the busy

The free use of the names of its non-participating members has been the guidance of the courts. Its un- the common practice of the league from its inception. Doubtless it was of the voters that they at least gain the duty of such persons to protest. measures to distinguish one from the stayed, but left URen and the inner Moreover, the orderly collec- circle to usurp the functions and motion of needed public revenues is at nopolize the activities of the league, stake. Even those who may be deceived by the anti-corporation, vote- so far that they had the audacity to the single tax attach the signature of Mr. Ben Selshould consider these ele- ling as president to the U'Ren constitutional amendment proposing a new form of state government and to the

Now Mr. Selling repudiates their

Cridge, Eggleston and the other ministers and sponsors of Feisdom, paid and unpaid, put forward the ingenious an excuse for a sneaking species of that we should get adequate equiva-quasi-forgery that we hardly supposed lent for the subsidy. To that extent it even a hired single-taxer would have the nerve to offer.

Mr. Selling makes it clear that he is not for the bill, and he resents the the star-chamber methods of the humbug People's Power League.

AUTOMOBILE REGULATION.

City Attorney Grant has made a painstaking and laudable effort to solve the problem of street locomo-Automobiles are to be regulated. Pedestrians must look out if cross streets anywhere but at intersections, and then of course they must, and should, look out anyhow. trucks must never speed up to an extor car may attain the exciting maximum of eight miles an hour, if it can, in the fire limits. Ten miles on the bridges and twenty-five miles outside the fire limits may not be exceeded.

Probably no measure can do exact justice to all automobilists or automobiles; and there must be rules. The rules should have reference first to the public safety and second to the public convenience. But eight miles an hour on some streets in the fire limits is too slow and twenty-five miles on other streets in the suburbs is too Ten miles is too slow for the fast. Hawthorne bridge and about right, perhaps, for the others.

Traffic regulations are solely in the hands of the police, and the police alone make trouble where the speed limit is exceeded. In New York and other cities there is no speed maximum; but the police determine when a vehicle is run so as to endanger the public safety. Possibly New York's method, at least in the congested districts, may contain a hint for Port-We may not want to give the land. But, inasmuch as they assume it anyhow, why not go at it in the right way?

YOUR TRICKY EYESIGHT.

Casual study of optical illusions in their several most common phases should be made by everyone and particularly by residents of rural districts whose faith in human nature is apt to be too fully developed. The importance of this cannot be too greatly impressed. For even though a man have capacity to wrest a competence out of our complex economic conditions, he may not have the sagacity to hold his shekels if inclined to put too much confidence in the accuracy of his eyesight.

Most of us have learned that seeing isn't believing. The ancient axiom is a snare and a delusion. What we think we see we may not see, ever though possessed of normal vision. The man with faultless eyesight nustn't put too much dependence fr this proud asset. Leastwise should not allow this confidence to form the basis of speculative ventures. The fact that the clumsy hand may ecome quicker than the eagle eye, while not noted in physics, is never-theless the sole stock in trade whereby many shrewd artists maintain themselves in luxurious ease.

The fact that the hand holds the anatomical speed record over the eye is known to most people. But occasional reiteration of the fact is of value for the benefit of rising generaptical illusions hasn't permeated the craftsmanship. tragedy is just recorded from the enterprising town of Dallas.

One of the residents thereof had laudable degree of intelligence, industry and thrift. It follows as a matter that a man of such achievement in the financial world would have more or less confidence in his business judgment and that he would be on the alert for profitable invest-

Now if the Dallas man had been sions, or even had he varied the mo notony of his money-getting career by an occasional glance at a newspaper, it is possible that the acquaintance of a affable, genial, apparently opulent visitor to Dallas would not have ripened into a \$1500 test of the seeingis-believing platitude. To be brief, for the rest of it is commonplace to most everyone, three playing cards were laid on a trunk, the unsophisticated Dallas capitalist backed his eyesight with his private fortune, and now he

wealth While statistics aren't available, it is safe to assume by way of adding a moral to this sad tale, that for every as busy planning to separate him from those same dollars. It might be added that losing all track of the course of human progress and events often proves disastrously unprofitable. Further than that, since advice is inexpensive, it might be well to note that the time to believe a thing you have seen is after otherwise verifying the verdict of your eyesight.

CANAL TOLLS A CAMPAIGN ISSUE. The vote in the Senate retaining in the Panama Canal bill this provision of section 5: "No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwis rade of the United States," puts that body in agreement with the Hous one of the principal points which have been in controversy, but it leaves most important points in dispute. As Congress has decided soon to adjourn and as the rest of the session is likely to be occupied in passing appropriation bills, the vexed question of tolls will almost certainly go over to the short session in December. Thus it will be open during the Presidential campaign and will make our whole shipping pol-

icy a live campaign issue.

As the bill left the House it provided for no other discrimination in favor of American ships than the exemption from tolls of American coastwise ships. The Senate committee inserted in the same section a provision that "no tolls shall be levied on vessels of American registry engaged foreign trade, if the owners agree that vessels may be taken and used by the United States in time of war or other public emergency, upon payment to the owner of their fair, actual value." Such an exemption would constitute a direct subsidy, equivalent to the amount of the tolls, on the same

ropean countries pay tolls to ocean liners. But Great Britain has often exercised her option of using liners as plea that Mr. Selling approved the transports in her numerous wars, big measure and therefore they had a and little. We should rarely exercise right to attach his signature. This is such an option, hence it is improbable

would be a free gift from the Treasury. The Senate committee has seriously weakened the bill by proposing a substitute for the House provision relatunwarranted appropriation of his ing to railroad-owned ships. Whereas name and influence. Naturally. It is the House provision forbids any interhigh time for the public to understand est of railroads in water lines anywhere, the Senate simply excludes railroad-controlled water lines from the canal when engaged exclusively in the American coastwise trade.

The Senate provision was obviously

designed to protect railroad interests. It would allow the railroads to retain control of the Fall River line of steamers on the New England coast, the Morgan line from New York to New Orleans and the Pacific Mail on the Pacific Coast. It would permit the Harriman and Hill roads to continue their coastwise lines on the Pacific The House makes no distincbetween steamers tion through the canal and those operated exclusively on one coast; between those operated ostensibly in competition with the railroad owning them and those operated, like the Hill lines on the Pacific Coast, as water exten-It forbids sions of railroad lines. railroad control not only of coastwise but of foreign-going vessels like the lines across the Pacific. It decrees absolute divorce, in ownership and control, between land and water transportation.

It appears that the House provision goes a little too far, the Senate provision not nearly far enough. road and ship are natural competitors The railroad is a natural monopoly the sea is a free highway for all traffic. Public policy requires that the sea be kept free. Railroads should, therefore, be forbidden to hold an interest in a water line over a naturally competitive route. But where a water line is simply an extension of a railroad into territory not occupied by that road, it aids but does not stiffe police too much authority, since these competition. Railroad control should are the days when authority is not be allowed to continue in such cases. competition. Railroad control should provided the railroad exchanges traffic with all water lines on the same route

steamships. Foreign nations would here find a clear case of discrimination between classes of their own ships and a violation of the treaty. The House provision, modified in the manner suggested, is far preferable, for it more completely accomplishes the end desired and avoids any complications with foreign nations.

It has developed that John Rockefeller, Jr., established a dive in New York's bad lands in order to help got evidence against bribe-taking police officials. Had the police proved incorruptible and raided John's place, the incident might have turned very embarrassing to the young Bible study enthusiast. Considering the main family characteristic of avarice, many people might not have accepted

The Tacoma woman who attempted suicide because her pet dog was taken tions and those of full maturity who sick offers a case parallel to that of the have confined themselves to remote man who hanged himself because the parts. That knowledge on the topic of soup was too thick. When a person entire race is emphasized now and such annoying trifles grow into insur-again by the plaints of some victim of mountable mountains of trouble.

Climbing the Swiss Alps and scaling the Northwest peaks are altogether dissimilar undertakings. At least this accumulated the considerable sum of is to be drawn from the experience \$1500, which betrays an altogether of two former Alpine climbers who nearly lost their lives in an effort to ramble to the summit of Mount Rai-

versed in the subject of optical illu- and eleven children and why they If it were Roosevelt making pro fanely sappy jokes about the tariff, people would not wonder; but more or

> stick comedy, anyway. Note with what tenacity the Senate hardly think so. WILLIAM RIVEDON. holds on to those pension agencies and with what virtuous persistence the House, whose members have no part in filling the offices, demands their abolition.

less dignity is expected from Wilson.

'Damn" is not a joke outside of slap-

Dr. Forbes Winslow predicts that in three hundred years there will be more lunatics than same people in the He might have added, world. more 'dippy' prophets."

Continued rains during August help vegetation, which is already doing very well, but will damage the grain in stack and field. The old settler never saw the like.

Vancouver (the one over the border) has a way all its own of handling the automaniac. A fine of \$200 puts speeding into luxuries of life

Governor Wilson has gone to New York to have his portrait drawn for Doesn't he like campaign pictures. the camera's version?

If it were not for an occasional fight. people would never know there is a gray-haired strike hanging on around the railroad shops. The next Legislature is to be the

apest of all, says Governor West. It might be that and still not be very cheap. The Haytlen way of removing an

executive is efficient, although deplorable. Judges are recalled in Turkey so effectively that they can't come back.

Lorimer is an expensive "statesman hen the Nation must pay his bills. Senator Cummins, from an inland

state, is warlike over the Canal. The elements certainly did

hunder yesterday forenoon Hiram, after Andy, will

Writer Discusses T. R. and Compares

HERMISTON, Or., Aug. 7 .-Editor.)-The discussion with new party.

axiom. Like cures like where other all na remedies fail. Since it is so plainly Earth. evident that these modern apostles of Mr. 1 righteousness have no use whatever produced by labor, but he will doubt-for the true and tried methods of arriving at truth, and since vituperation and ridicule are the methods they have substituted in the place of logic, may of supply and demand. Mr. McClure it not be well to apply the "like-cures-like" remedy to their disease? There is certainly nothing to lose in the attempt. Does any same person suppose that the leaders of this new party are seeking peace? If so, let him disabuse his mind of the fallacy. That they seek

who has been honored and trusted with the highest office in the world, should prefer a charge of theft against the man who is now the foremost man in all the world; that those who have been trusted with the highest offices within their respective states should aid him in this outrage, and that they could attract serious-minded people into following them, seems a thing monstrous and incredible to those who believe in the theory that government by the peo-

seems to be the full number of con-tests in which even the Roosevelt par-tisans could see any merit whatever. This is undoubtedly the reason why they have not claimed more than 78.

There were 1078 seats in the convention. Every known trick and strata-

gem had been resorted to by the Roose gem had been resorted to by the toose-velt contingent in order to ascertain and develop the full strength of their candidate before a vote was taken. From the noise and fury of that dis-graceful episode there is one truth which stands out self-evident to all, i. e., the issue of that convention was Decreased not Taff

Roosevelt, not Taft.

No sane person who watched the reports believes otherwise. The forces were drawn up Roosevelt vs. anti-Roosevelt. Every one who watched the reports knows that Roosevelt could have eliminated Taft from the running and could have forced the nomination and could have forced the nomination the hands of the speculators, by taxing them, thus "killing two hirds with one stone"—raising revenue for public use with all water lines on the same route on the same terms. Thus the Hill have eliminated Taft from the running and could have forced the nomination of either La Follette, Hadley or Cummins, southward; also from Duluth. on the Great Lakes, as extensions eastward. As the Senate provision excluding from the canal railroad-owned ships does not apply specifically to American roads alone, but applies to ships "in which any railroad company has any interest whatsoever," it extends to Canadan and Mexican railroads owning steamships. Foreign nations would reported the sum total of the wheat same from the running and could have forced the nomination that Roosevelt Could never be nominated. He knew that his full strength was exactly 451 detegates, exactly 89 less than a majority. He knew that by no power on earth less than physical force could be have eliminated Taft from the running and could have forced the nomination of either La Follette, Hadley or Cummins, the hands of the speculators, by taxing th

Suppose that he had been allowed every one of the 78 contests. Add to this 451 votes which he showed in the test and you would have 529 votes, or exactly 11 short of a majority.

Will any one of these apostles of righteousness please tell us reactionaries by what virtuous method did they expect to secure the other 11 votes necessary to nominate Theodore Rooseecessary to nominate Theodore Roose-

Does not this appear at least a trifle Does not this appear at least a triffed difficult for a virtuous aggregation whose political motto is "Thou shalt not steal"? Their whole campaign, with every charge and counter-charge they have set forth in it, has for its foundation exactly the same kind of argument as has their charge that they were cheated out of the nomination at Chicago. Pretending to use Lincoln for their nation they seek to destroy the

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," "Let Editor.)for a guide compare carefully Roose-velt's speeches in this campaign with anything that Lincoln ever spoke or Secretary MacVeagh is kind in providing Government transportation to the states for an indigent family, but the curious-minded will ask how the man ever got into Alaska with a wife and eleven children. wrote about any subject anywhere, revelation swaits every one who

witness against thy neighbor."

Let us apply the cure of "like cures like." If we can get these desided like." If we can get these deluded brethren calmly to study the decalogue and the words of Abraham Lincoln, there is strong hope that they may yet see the error of their way. If we fail in this, then let us apply their other remedy of ridicule and vituperation. They deserve the latter but let us first They deserve the latter, but let us first apply the former. Misguided and wrong as they are, they are still our fellows; though to listen to them one would

NOT SORE; JUST SYMPATHETIC Writer Thinks Some Policemen Are

Making Capital of Speed Crusade. PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—(To the Editor.)—The writer is pleased to note that the Auto Club is opening war on unjust police officers.

head, but not so. However, I was riding head, but not so. However, I was riding whos in a car on July 7. in South Portland, when the driver was unjustly arrested and trad was clear as far as the eye would let

A man can and does have some re-spect for a thief who goes into your pockets and steals your money at night, that is his business, but officer to go into your pockets in broad daylight and then come in with a grin all over his face and practically a grin all over his face and practically say he has a right to do so and the public has no recourse, makes ane feel he might as well live in a country ruled by a Czar. An officer who is trying to make a name for himself at the sacrifice of others is not a safe man for the city and to keep such men in office might be the means of a reproduction of the San Francisco scandal duction of the San Francisco scandal J. Z. JONES. of a few years ago.

Decoy Light to Catch Fish.

London Chronicle. en of Cezimbo. Portugal, Fishermen of Cezimbo. Portugal, have a novel method of catching fish by the use of a natural phosphorescent substance. This is obtained from a fish known as Malococephalus laevis and is a thick yellowish fluid which possesses a blueish phosphorescence in the dark, believed to be due to the in the dark, believed to be presence of a luminous microbe. The presence of a luminous microbe. The presence of substance upon a fishermen rub this substance upon a fishermen rub this substance upon a piece of fishermen rub this substance upon a muscular tissue, such as a piece of cuttlefish, and this is used as bait. The light appears to last for a long time, at least for several hours, and has a brighter glow when dipped in the sea. Fish are attracted to the bait by the light, and are thus caught.

Is Produced by Labor,

WESTPORT, Wash., Aug. 8.-Editor.)-In The Oregonian, August 5, Editor.)—The discussion with "One Editor.)—In The Oregonian, August 5. Voter," also the many other Roosevelt appears an article by E. L. McClure, of correspondents, by The Oregonian, is Medford, on the chief cause of poverty interesting and valuable. It enables and degradation in the world. In his us to arrive at some conception of the mental state of the adherents of the single taxers' view, only the single taxers. taxers think that the source of all "The cure for love is love," is an wealth is land and labor, land meaning xiom. Like cures like where other all natural resources on the Mother

Mr. McClure states that all wealth is

points out that the manipulation of the supply of money causes panics and hard times. In other words, the speculators corner the money market and then fleece the general public. Land and natural resources are sublect to the same manipulations. discord, not peace, is so plain that all who run may read.

That one like Theodore Roosevelt, who has been honored and trusted with the highest office in the world, should prefer a charge of theft against the man who is now the foremost man in merit is boomed we see in miniature.

lowing them, seems a thing ...

lowing them, seems a thing ...

and incredible to those who believe in the theory that government by the people is a priceless heritage. Yet this is the very condition with which we are this day confronted.

It is charged that by so-called steam roller methods from 70 to 78 delegates roller method ple buy, the faster the price advances beyond the real value, because the supply is being decreased and the demand is being excited by increased prices, the joy of gambling, of getting something for nothing. The money market gets tight, because industry does not war-rant the high prices and circulation is

Then some big gun wants a loan on collateral of twice its real value. It is turned down. Everybody gets wise all at once that prices are out of line with values and then the panic is the real clogged.

strength in the convention process. One hundred and the demand.

seven of these remained with the party and voted for Roosevelt; 344 others bolted the convention and formed a new party. Total Roosevelt strength, 451 votes.

Suppose that he had been allowed one also.

Suppose that he had been allowed one also.

The demand.

Just how that could be managed and what material would be used as a medium, I for one should be interested to know. If he happens to have a pocket-book of the same kind, I should like one also.

R. S. GUILFORD.

Mr. Guilford admits that commodities which are personal property are held from use by speculators. So also is land. Yet he would tax the land into is what is meant by socially necessary use, but not tax the commodities into labor—labor necessary for the perpetuses. Still, one speculator is as bad as the other. We wonder if all he says will please our Socialist single taxers will please our Socialist single taxers perish. of whom Mr. Barzee is the leader. Posvery different roads. If anybody doubts

as God gives us to see the right, "Let us bind up the Nation's wounds"; We us to see the right, "We must not be enemies, but friends"; "We must not be enemies": "though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection." Do these words sound like the campaign talk of the new party? Let all who have been impressed that Roosevelt takes Lincoln for a guide compare carefully Roose-tolder to the compaign with velt's speeches in this campaign with wrote that letter. I am sorry now, for trap for their solicitor, when, as a matter that storm. The crops Mrs. Drake after having been solicited

and the possibility of its abatement, would it be in order to suggest that dogs, muzzled or unmuzzled, have no dogs, muzzled or annual place in a city? In the country the dog has his day, with something of useful-against them, because they are in bus ness in excuse for his flithy tendencies.

R. E. BEEGLE. In town, he upsets the garbage can, creates neighborhood rows, outrages decency at every grocery, and in the law of his being invites not only the Leaves from life's great volume mussle of the Board of Health but the Sealed with the stamp of time gas chamber of authority. The dog-Some of them stainless, pearly It is time something were done to do gas chamber of authority. The dog-owner parades the street with restless some of them stainless, pearly some of them black with grime, and resents even the mild protest of the householder that are held most sacred whose lawns, porches and flower voicing the poor heart's scope are trampled and besmeared Holding the buds and blosso whose children are terror-Holding each vanished hope. whose lawns, sted and whose children are terror-not ized on their own ground. It is by a police officer, for he was not ized on their own ground. It is speeding but was going along at less supposable that in time a patient but They are the proofs of our living than the legal limit and without any possible danger shead, for the street license laws and appoint such vigilant prosted by blast of the Winter, possible danger shead, for the street license laws and appoint such vigilant process of the property of the officials of the pound that the town Rosy from Summer's warm glow. dog will be an extinct species, and in the interest of a long-suffering city Leaves that are pressed in the mem'ry was clear as far as the eye would let was clear as far as the eye would let was clear as far as the eye would let dog will be an extinct species, and in the interest of a long-suffering city the interest of a long-sufferin

POLICY IS DISCORD, NOT PEACE VALUES, AND SUPPLY AND DEMAND SOCIALIST'S OPINION ON VALUES Single Taxer Denies That All Wenith Supply and Demand Do Not Affect Them, He Asserts.

PORTLAND, Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-Mr. McClure's article in The Oregonian August 5 spurred me into ac-

He says "value is created by human necessities and desires, and fluctuates with the intensities of and the diffilities in satisfying human necessities

and desires. I suppose if Mr. McClure has a "desire" for anything of value it will im-mediately be given unto him. It is in line with the old Mother Goose rhyme, "If wishes were horses, beggars would ride." But all the same I notice no-body rides merely because of desire to. wish to reiterate the principle that "labor creates all value," and in doing so I refer to pages 53 to 70 of Marx Value, Price and Profit" for details, in which he defines the value of any commodity as being the socially necessary labor embodied in that commod

A man goes into a shop; he produces a machine. There were men who dug the raw material out of the earth, more men who transported the raw material from the mine to the smel ter; men engaged in smelting the ore, transportation men moved it to the machine shop, where it was made into a finished product. But wait. not running yet and will not until labor has been applied to it, to set it in motion, and turn out commoditie Do you really suppose that merely the desire for that machine produced it? No. It was labor, nothing but labor. It produced the food, clothing and shelter that enabled the men all down the line from the mine to the shop, with all their innumerable ramifications, finally to produce that machine.
In defining socially necessary labor, as that which creates all values, wish to make myself clear. For in-stance, if two men worked side by side, each making the same kind of commodities, one using the proved machinery, and the other using the old hand tools of 40 years ago, it is evident that the man using the hand tools would labor harder and longer to produce a commodity than the man using the machine. The product would. using the machine. however, he worth no more than machine-made product because it is no longer socially necessary to labor in that way, as the machine does the work quicker and easier, but it would be wasted labor.

In exchange, the products of labor may fluctuate one way or another, but they always gravitate toward the real value of the commodity. Let us say was the average price the supply was normal, but this year the supply is only half of normal; you have again as much demand as you have a supply and the price raises. But that is not the whole solution. The labor has been applied to that wheat, and in order to live the farmer pust get around der to live the farmer must get enough to exist upon, so he holds his wheat until he gets enough value out of it to produce more wheat. The value of one day's labor with him is the cost of the reproduction of that labor. That

ELMER F. BUSE,

ACT OF MRS, DRAKE IS DEFENDED. Wine Ordered Only After Third Solicitation, Asserts Writer.

LENTS, Or., Aug. 8 .- (To The Ed itor.)-An article published in The cago. Pretending to use Lincoin for their patron, they seek to destroy the party he gave his life to building upparty to gave and Lincoin to blind their followers with.

He Thought.

He Thought.

However, Aug. 4—(To the solicitor of the Spring Valley Wine Company. It did not explain that a paid. He Thought.

He Thought.

Pany. It did not explain that Wine solicitor of the Spring Valley Wine solicitor of the Spring Valley Wine at the home

> thing grew after that storm. The crops are looking fine again, all over this project, and I see now what irrigation can do. I am not only pleased with my little farm, but also proud of it.
>
> I am sending this letter because I don't want you, or anybody else, to think that I am a knocker. I never had cause to knock any state where I have lived, East or in the Northwest. In whichever state I have been, I have always made a good living, and I certain the company which the setting a noose for his employers, and they kindly obeyed their trusted employe who had done their bidding have lived, East or in the Northwest. In whichever state I have been, I have always made a good living, and I certainly will here, too.
>
> PETER VANDERZEE
>
> Dogs Out of Place in City.
>
> PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—(To the Editor.)
> —In the wake of remarks by ministers and housewives as to the dog nuisance and they hindly obeyed their trusted employe who had done their bidding and stuck their head into their own noose. Now, they not only much complain, but charge it to innocent parties. If it is an outrage to inform against violations of a state law and to appear in court against an offender who got caught in his own trap, what of the men who not only violated the law of men who not only violated the law of the state, according to several wit-nesses, but practically insist that they have a right to and openly censure those who have the courage to inform

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