

# ANTI-SINGLE TAX FIGHT IS STARTED

## President of League in Washington Will Direct Campaign in Oregon.

### PROPOSAL IS HELD MENACE

#### Charles H. Shields Comes to Help Defeat Measure at Election in November—Danger of System is Pointed Out.

With the organization of the Oregon Equal Taxation League, a state-wide campaign will be conducted against the single tax measure, Charles H. Shields, president of the Anti-Single Tax League of Washington and a business man of Seattle, has been appointed secretary of the Oregon association, and will have charge of the campaign. The offices of the league are at 794-798 Bond Street building.

"I am here to do what I can to defeat the single tax at the November election," said Mr. Shields yesterday. "I am deeply interested in the defeat of the measure in Oregon for several reasons.

"First, every citizen who has the best interests of his country at heart and who is at all interested in legislative measures, especially acts of legislation which have for their ultimate end the annihilation of private ownership of land, cannot stand idly by and do or say nothing to warn the people of the dangers to be seen, by those who are now in power, in the subject, lurking under cover in such a system as that of single tax. I have given this subject much thought and, therefore, feel it my duty to impart to the people the information as carefully as possible of the subject has given me.

#### Washington Has Struggled.

"Second, the citizens of Washington are having to contend with this same single tax movement. There was submitted to the citizens of Seattle for their approval at the March election of 1911, an amendment to the city charter which provided that after July 1, 1912, all personal property in the city should be exempt from taxation, which would virtually be a single tax so far as the city taxes were concerned. The state, however, would continue collecting taxes as before, namely, on the uniform rule, that of taxing all property alike and uniform throughout the state, which, in my opinion, is the only equitable system.

"As before stated, having given this subject much thought, I began the campaign of education, believing that when the people understood the real purpose and ultimate end of this so-called single tax reform, they would not give such a system their approval at the polls. The result of that election was very decisive. Out of over 70,000 votes cast, not more than 12,000 were in favor of the amendment.

#### Seattle Discovers Danger.

"That I may not leave room for the single tax dispute, this statement I will say that there were two amendments submitted at this election. Both had single tax for their aim. One was more conservative than the other. The more conservative amendment received something like 10,000 votes, and the radical amendment 12,000 votes. We are justified in taking it for granted that the people of Seattle voted for both amendments, figuring that if one failed, the other might carry. I therefore give them the credit of the highest vote.

"The citizens of Seattle, when thoroughly advised of the nature of this much-boasted and innocent so-called reform, found that it was not a mere innocuous system of collecting taxes, but rather a pernicious system of confiscation, and turned it down cold.

"During this campaign we were told by the single tax advocates that Oregon, and especially Portland, would, at the November election, adopt single tax, and that the system of single tax would be between two free-Oregon on the south, or at least Portland, and Vancouver, B. C., on the north. Such a statement no doubt added materially to the vote for the amendment.

#### Advocates Continue Fight.

"After the election they were not dismayed with the overwhelming defeat they had met. They still pointed to Oregon as their base, and made the statement that when Oregon had paved the way, the people of Washington would be forced to adopt single tax, and further that they intended to carry their fight into the State Legislature and have submitted to the people a constitutional amendment which would allow the adoption of single tax throughout the state in two years hence.

"For the above reasons it may be claimed to the people of Oregon why I am here to assist in the campaign against single tax. Inasmuch as there may be some who are anxious to know the nature of my business in Seattle, thinking possibly that I would be greatly injured by the application of single tax, I will say that I am in the grain business, a member of the Spokane Grain Company, whose holdings are all in personal property and located in the City of Seattle, and so far as taxes are concerned, we would have to pay to the extent of perhaps \$1000 a year by the adoption of single tax in the city. I am, however, more deeply interested in the growth and development of our business, which is dependent upon and in relation to the growth and development of the country and city and which single tax would greatly impair in the \$1000 we would save in taxes.

#### Attitude Is Explained.

"Under the circumstances above named I have accepted the responsibility of conducting the movement in Oregon against single tax. I hold that private property in land, or ownership of land, is a most important factor in social progress, that it is the only consistent with, but necessary to the higher state and further development of society; that private appropriation of the land and the ownership of it from primitive socialism towards the present state of advanced civilization; that where we today find land communism, or land socialism, where the land is held in common, you find man in a very low state of society, or at least a state of society that will not compare at all favorably to countries where the land is held under private ownership; that crime, human wretchedness, degradation, poverty, immorality and disregard for human life are most prevalent where you find land appropriated and still held in common or by the state; that no material progress in the direction of agriculture which would compare at all favorably with what we now embrace in the term was made until there was security in possession, which is best given by the method of private ownership of

land, and until organized society guaranteed to the individual the certainty of reaping where he had sown.

"That instead of private ownership of land being the cause and the source of all the ills of society as claimed by Henry George and his disciples, we find by actual survey of the various portions of the earth that exactly the opposite is true; that where land is owned by the individuals, human happiness is greatest and civilization further advanced.

#### Private Ownership Urged.

"The point I wish to convey is that private ownership of land arose when agriculture commenced. Indeed, so invariably has been this rule that I may truly say that civilization has never advanced beyond a rudimentary stage until private ownership of land, or at least private occupancy, was recognized by law of the state. Primitive methods were discarded as man became more enlightened, and when he recognized that he was being held down by methods forged under less enlightened and advanced conditions, they were discarded and new garments of civilization replaced the old, chief among which was private ownership of land. It is the first milestone on the great highway of man's social and intellectual progress.

"You ask why I dwell so much on the point of private ownership of land. I answer that it is the great question. It is the kernel that is all there is to single tax. Shall we ever have private ownership of land? Shall we discard the principal garment of social progress and civilization? Shall we adopt primitive land tenure methods which would be the result of single tax?

#### Man Makes Habits; Habits Man.

"Man is the embodiment of his environment. He is a creature moulded and formed by his habits. His habits must conform and be in harmony with his physical and social surroundings. In his intellectual and social growth, he has by process of inductive reason, guided by experience, remodeled social conditions under which and by which he must have his being. Thus, to conform with the changed social conditions, he has by change of his habits, and the changed habits in turn change the man.

"And so on, the acts of today are the habits of tomorrow. The man makes the habits and the habits the man. Mr. George and the advocates of the single tax fall to go into this question thus far. They do not recognize that the result of single tax would be to make new social conditions, and that the social conditions which would result from a land tenure system would tend to create a social, moral and intellectual condition of society.

#### Home Powerful Factor.

"There is no factor as great which enters into the composition of individual character as that of the home. The best homes therefore would give the best result—not necessarily the most costly, but the home that is owned by the occupants, the home which belongs to the individual. There is a personal pride in such a home. In fact a home gives an expression of the individuals who own it. There is an incentive to better the home. I can tell you that the greater part of our people do not own homes. That may be true, but they have many of them at least, the best of which are the homes of the poor. I am sure that if we could own homes, it is far better for those who do own them to still remain the owners and not rent to tenants.

"That great incentive that has moved men and women to face the hardships, dangers, privations, social sacrifices, and the loss of their homes, and the wilderness and penetrating the wilds of unknown regions in this great land of ours, and most notably of Oregon, was the desire to acquire a home—a place of land that they could call their own—not a place where they could rent from the Government, as single-taxers would have you do.

"The single tax question hinges not upon tax methods; not upon figures, but only on whether we shall have privately owned or state-owned land and the other. In this statement at what I would like to say upon this phase of single tax. The effect of its application is in fact, a warning of a warning when we consider its destructive principles.

#### Figures Are Misleading.

"You ask me what about the figures Mr. O'Brien and Dr. Eggleston present showing that every farmer and farmer would profit under the application of single tax. I have answered the question. Figures do not amount to more than a system of collecting taxes, but rather a pernicious system of confiscation, and turned it down cold.

"The people of Oregon must know and understand the real issue in this campaign. The men representing the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America and who are spending the money of this Commission to put Oregon on the single tax basis will not be permitted to longer disguise their work. Such has been the case in the past, but shall be no more. If the people of Oregon want single tax after they know what it means and what it will do, they must have that privilege.

"It is my object and my purpose to warn the people of the disastrous results that will follow the adoption of single tax. I want the co-operation and assistance of every individual who opposes the introduction of this system.

"I am now compiling and will have ready for distribution by the 25th of this month the third and enlarged edition of 'Single Tax Exposed.' These books will be for free distribution and will be mailed to any one desiring one or more. Speakers will be furnished in any part of the state so desired.

#### Amendment Is Favored.

"In conclusion I want to say that I favor an amendment to your state constitution exempting from taxation \$500 in household and personal effects. This would be a relief to many citizens of Oregon who are not so fortunate as others. It especially will help the laboring classes of people at the same time not in any manner interfering with the fundamental principles of government.

"The rule of uniformity in taxation, which was destroyed by a constitutional amendment adopted two years ago, should be restored. I can conceive of nothing that would create more disorder and confusion and to a greater extent deter investment in your state than that provision which allows each county to adopt a system of its own.

#### Army of Northern Virginia.

Morris Schaff, in the Atlantic.

Army of Northern Virginia, sleep on! The confederacy's star will hang in your country's sky, and the day is coming when your children will rejoice in the fact that to whatsoever sight of glory the reunited country rises, prouder will it and they be of you and your valor, and above all, in those trying times to come, of that display of willingness to lay your lives down for a political principle that is the very foundation on which our whole governmental system is based. Sleep on, then, and if after the fires have died down, there be borne to your ears through the vast hush of night, not the bells of the North nor the sighs from home, but streams murmuring to the fields and the woods in which you lie, may you dream of peace and see the land you love as it in days.

# TAFI LIKE IDUO

## President's Friendship in Past Is Potent Factor.

### STATE PROJECT HELPED

#### Attorney-General McDonough Tells of What Benefits Have Been Secured—Borah Fighting to Aid Roosevelt.

BOISE, Idaho, April 13.—(Special.)—Idaho particularly should support President William Howard Taft and send an instructed delegation to the National Republican convention standing for his renomination, because of the many benefits this state has received at his hands, is the opinion of Attorney-General McDonough at this state.

In a letter addressed to R. T. Owens, chairman of the Oneida County central committee, he sets forth his reasons why the voters of Idaho should support the President.

"I think this state should send delegates to the National convention in favor of the renomination of President Taft," said Attorney-General McDonough. "He is a friend of the West, particularly to the State of Idaho, and has done much to relieve the situation and almost unbearable conditions that were imposed upon the state by the last two years of the former Administration. I am perhaps in a better position to judge of the many of the friendly acts of the President toward this state, but many of them are generally known. Among them are the following in which he has shown his friendliness to this state:

#### Borah's Bill Aided.

"It was through his aid and influence that Senator Borah's bill allocating \$50,000,000 from the National Government for the aid of the reclamation service was passed, out of which amount Idaho received \$2,665,425, which makes a total amount received from the Government allotment for the reclamation in this state of \$16,055,000.

"Senator Borah also received his support and influence in the passage of the enlarged homestead bill. The best benefit of this state twice since he has been President of the United States, and taken the time to visit the different parts and become acquainted with its needs and many of its people.

"This state, under the laws of the United States, has applied for more land in the world situated in the Northern part of the state, as indemnity for school sections which have been lost to the state by prior settlement and forest reserves. This land has been by President Roosevelt included in a forest reserve, after the state's application had been made. The forestry department of the Interior denied the state's right to this land and he overruled the Secretary of the Interior and the chief forester, and decided in favor of the state, thus saving several million dollars to the common school fund of the state.

#### Taft Shows Friendship.

"In a conversation I had with him personally in the White House for a few minutes after the others of our party had gone out, the President assured me that he was the sincere friend of the Western States and very anxious to assist us in obtaining a proper settlement of all differences between the state and the departments of the Government, and his action in connection with all our many difficulties since has been out in favor of the state.

"On his last trip through Idaho, his attention was called to the fact that all of the public lands practically in the Snake River Valley had been withdrawn from settlement and homestead entry on account of their being of coal value, and on the entire trip from Pocatello to Boise he listened with interest to the arguments of the citizens of the state, who knew the conditions and knew that the withdrawal of these lands for coal was an absurdity, and one of his first actions on returning to Washington was to set aside this order which had held up and hampered the settlement of the state to a very large extent.

#### Interest of Taft Manifest.

"About ten days ago I saw that Senator Borah had an appointment with the President upon the Senator's homestead bill, which is now pending before Congress, and which provides that final proof may be made upon the land instead after three years' residence during each year, which bill was meeting the opposition of the Secretary of the Interior. I prepared a resolution which was adopted by the State Land Board and telegraphed it to the President, asking him to lend his influence to the passage of the bill. The next day the chairman of the board received a telegram from the President saying that he had a conference with Senator Borah and they had the bill and he would use his influence for its passage. I think it would be the height of ingratitude as well as against the final interests of the state to deny the interest of the state if we should fail to endorse his administration and not send delegates to the convention who are his friends."

#### Borah For Colonel.

The Roosevelt-Borah movement which resulted in the formation of the Roosevelt-Borah League in this city, for the state is still attempting to prevent the sending of an instructed Taft delegation to the National convention. Telegrams have been sent to many prominent party leaders in the state by Senator Borah asking them to organize on behalf of Roosevelt. In Boise the Taft and Roosevelt forces have locked horns. The Roosevelt leaders issued a challenge to the Taft officers to hold preferential primary here, but the Taft leaders declared the county central committee had gone on record as against it, and they did not propose to override the county committee. In return the Taft people demanded the resignation of Chairman William M. Reynolds, chairman of both the county central committee and the Roosevelt club. Mr. Reynolds refused to resign. Both sides are claiming victory, and the influence of Senator Borah in the state is being put to test.

#### "Stumped" in Sunday School.

Ruth George, in the Atlantic.

Once there, and settled in a certain little yellow chair in a front row of little yellow chairs, I think that my most natural reflex to the strident opening-bell was, perhaps, the formless apprehension that I was now about to be "stumped," or the remembrance, with a start of something that Miss Nellie, our teacher, had told us to do every day that week. In any case, some sort of heart-searching was sure to be forthcoming, probably I should have to tell whether I had copied at school; or whether I had answered back to mother; or whether I had saved any pennies for the heathen babies. At all events, Miss Nellie could think of something disturbing to ask,

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and the very sound of the little bell was depressing.

It was all very well—thanks to my provident parents—when she only wanted to know how many in the class had been baptized. But imagine the shock of being suddenly drawn up by "How many of you children remember to say your prayers this morning?" Imagine having Eleanor Forsythe, your next neighbor, fairly rise off her chair to wave her small gloved hands while you, the minister's daughter, recalling in dismay your morning's haste to see the new puppies, could only wriggle uneasily into an equivocal position which you hoped might be interpreted into a raised hand and then, scarlet with despair and shame, sink into your chair while your cousin, Jacky, whispered in your ear that you would go to hell, Jacky's full name is John Calvin MacFarlane.

## DECLINE IN OUR HORSES

### Cavalry Hard Hit by States Killing the Racing Game.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

The departure of the Billings stable of famous harness horses from Europe signifies that the American trotting turf has been hard hit by its family legislation, along with its family connection, the running turf. Indeed, the loss of the best trotting stallion this country has produced, together with others of the highest type of breeding stock and usefulness, forebodes an outward movement that may result in the impoverishment of our blooded trotting stock in a still larger measure than is true of the decline of the thoroughbred.

Russia being the destination of The Harvester and his stable companions, the change of their being returned to this country is remote. The Russian government has been a heavy purchaser of the highest type of breeding stock, and is in the market for more. And as all the principal countries of Europe maintain similar establishments, there is small likelihood that the pick of America will go begging. Racing is everywhere encouraged abroad, either through government initiative or patronage. It has been found to be the best source of supply for cavalry horses of the highest class, an essential to proper equipment that is lamentably lacking in our military system. The cavalry has been running down at the heel ever since active service on the plains came to a standstill, a circumstance that passed unnoticed until it was a still larger measure than is true of the decline of the thoroughbred.

England to compete with the best cavalrymen of Europe.

However, the National Government is not open to criticism as being the principal offender in the matter. That distinction belongs to the State Legislatures which yielded to misdirected clamor, although fully apprised of the consequences that inevitably must follow. It is not within the province of Congress to regulate racing, but it has



George M. Hyland.

In next Friday's primary election, the Republican voters of Multnomah County will nominate five candidates for State Senator. There are 13 aspirants for this nomination. Among the candidates is George M. Hyland, whose candidacy was strongly urged by the Portland Realty Board, the Ad Club and various civic organizations with which he is identified. Mr. Hyland is a native of Illinois and has resided in this state for 25 years. He has been active in the organization of civic improvement societies and the promotion of street improvements. He has always been identified with Republican insurgency in this state. Since retiring from business activities a year ago, he has engaged in farming and orcharding on a small scale.

# I. N. DAY

## REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR State Senator

(Paid Advertisement.)



## Dr. Sam C. Slocum

### Candidate for Republican Nomination for Coroner Indorsed by the Medical Profession

We, the undersigned duly licensed and qualified physicians and surgeons of the City of Portland, Oregon, and the County of Multnomah, believing that the Coronor should be a physician and having known Dr. Sam C. Slocum for the past several years, and knowing him to be thoroughly competent to perform the duties of said office, heartily recommend him for that office.

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Andrew C. Smith           | Ben L. Norden                    |
| Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie   | Lloyd Irvine                     |
| E. A. Sommer              | P. A. Parkwhite                  |
| Geo. F. Wilson            | O. A. Thornton                   |
| Holt C. Wilson            | D. H. Rand                       |
| T. C. Covier              | T. W. Rupp                       |
| L. H. Hamilton            | E. H. Anthony                    |
| C. D. Bodine              | J. H. Carrico                    |
| Geo. F. Koehler           | J. M. Short, of Gresham          |
| A. J. Giesey              | J. K. Locke                      |
| Chester C. Moore          | E. M. Watson                     |
| S. M. Strohecker          | O. A. Hess, of Lents             |
| R. S. Stearns, of Kenton  | P. M. McMurd of Arleta           |
| F. M. Taylor, of Sellwood | J. Arch Stewart                  |
| Fred J. Ziegler           | A. K. Higgs                      |
| Frank W. Wood             | E. N. Crockett                   |
| Donald H. Jessup          | A. L. Berkeley                   |
| M. G. McCorkle            | Chas. L. Rybke                   |
| Marie D. Equil            | W. W. Bruce                      |
| Katherine C. Manion       | Chas. T. Chamberlain             |
| R. E. Dunlap              | James F. Bell                    |
| Jos. D. Sternberg         | Wm. L. Wood                      |
| Wm. Hosen                 | E. J. Marab                      |
| L. Buck                   | George L. Story                  |
| Alan Welch Smith          | John H. Montgomery               |
| J. Chris. O'Day           | A. E. Mackay                     |
| E. B. McDaniels           | E. M. Gilbert                    |
| Roy McDaniels             | Wm. A. Trimble                   |
| Paul Rockey               | R. L. Gillespie                  |
| Wm. S. Knox               | C. M. Barbee                     |
| Theo. Fossier             | A. W. Kyles                      |
| W. R. Coffman             | Stanley Lamb                     |
| J. Lorne Manion           | David Nelson                     |
| C. F. Murbach             | Jan. H. Bristolow                |
| C. G. Sabin               | H. I. Keeney                     |
| Geo. S. Whiteside         | Wm. B. Hartin                    |
| F. M. Brooks              | P. A. Short                      |
| G. Norman Pease           | S. M. Mann, of Linnton.          |
| E. E. Cable               | H. M. Greene                     |
| Jas. C. Zan               | Sturch Russell                   |
| E. H. Thornton            | J. B. Biederback                 |
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| Fred Guillette            | Dr. C. L. Polcy                  |
| T. C. Humphrey            | A. N. Buehler                    |
| J. G. Grim                | P. H. Danmash                    |
| J. J. Pantan, of Sellwood | George Almslie                   |
| Otto F. Akin              | C. A. Macrum                     |
| Sanford Whiting           | E. J. Wolf                       |
| James O. C. Wiley         | W. C. Judd                       |
| D. Bruer                  | A. J. Merriman                   |
| Wm. Baird                 | A. B. Stone                      |
| Glenn Wheeler             | John J. Sellwood, of Sellwood.   |
| J. N. Coghlan             | Jos. S. McChesney, of St. Johns. |
| Fred W. Kiehle            | A. E. King                       |
| J. A. Pettit              | G. T. Frommald                   |
| George Parrish            | A. H. Johnson                    |
| Ralph A. Penton           | Clayton Swaman                   |
| R. J. Chipman             | G. H. Douglas                    |
| Harry A. Start            | R. C. Yenny                      |
|                           | W. M. Killingsworth of Kenton    |
|                           | C. H. Wheeler.                   |

(Paid Adv.)

## M. J. CLOHESSY

### Candidate for State Senator From Multnomah County

Opposed to the law which now exists in this state and believe its workings will oppress and burden the small home-owner by continued increase in taxes beyond his ability to pay. I refer to the initiative and referendum.

Opposed to the granting of the ballot to any person for voting an indebtedness upon property unless that person is qualified by being a taxpayer.

Opposed to any indebtedness being voted, except upon a separate ballot from all other issues.

Opposed to single tax most unqualifiedly, and to the bonding of the people's property for \$20,000,000, or any other sum by state bond issue, for roads, and believe that this matter should be left to the respective counties for solution and determination.

Opposed to the recall, as I believe it will act as a deterrent generally to get competent and honest men to accept office, hence the public service will suffer; it will be cheapened by the incumbents being of the character of political misfits.

I favor an exemption honestly and truthfully calculated to an amount not exceeding \$500 on household furniture.

I am in favor of the "employers' liability bill" now pending in Congress on interstate carriers for relief and compensation to the working man in case of injury, either partial or total, and believe that every state should adopt the same, thereby relieving the injured man of vexatious delays by prompt settlement instead of long-drawn-out litigation with uncertain results.

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