MAJOR AND MINOR TOPICS IN CURRENT NEWS ARE DISCUSSED

Editor.)-Most of us, no doubt, read the speech of acceptance of Woodrow Wil- the bell. son. Time and space forbid anything like an extensive review of this latest Wilsonian effort, but possibly you will bear with me while I offer a few observations on this latest Democratic dictum.

with the strange reasoning of the pedantic mind, an examination of the text of Wilson's speech of acceptance that are the more insidious because of

Innate modesty. Referring to his incumbency in office as "four years of flery trial in the midst of unprecedent-ed difficulty," our unassuming Chief Magistrate, by these words, relegated confronted Jackson, and the terrible American Civil War are as nothing

fighting for these ideas for years ap-parently has no weight with Mr. vil-son. The speaker never once referred to Governor Johnson of Culifornia, to Senators La Follette and Cummings, or Senators La Foliette and Cummings, or to the many other forward-looking men and women who were pioneers in the great movement for social justice when Mr. Wilson was supporting the stand-pat, old Democratic ticket in 1898.

Boasting is always an empty business that pleases nobody but the boaster," continues the President, as if regard; and then he proceeds to his own ability and accomplishments.

Probably to prove that he is no re-specter of persons, the President calm-ly claimed credit for the recent appropriations for National defense. He does not mention the fact that when Theodore Roosevelt was first calling attention to our inadequate military and naval establishments, that he, Wil-son, referred to the whole preparedness movement as an hysteria, and that he did not indorse the preparedness idea. the movement became Nationwide and uniformly popular. He says that effective measures have

been taken for the restoration of our merchant marine, but he does not ex-plain that the present Administration has done everything possible to destroy the American merchant marine. No reference is made in his speech to the repeal of the Panama Canal exemption of tolls bill, nor to the other provincial legislation that has stifled the growth of our merchant marine. Nor does he of our merchant marine. mention the fact that, as President, e has done nothing to prevent our com-mercial competitors from stealing American ships and cargoes and open-ing American mail in neutral waters. He plays with the term, "little Amer-

icanism," all the while ignoring the fact that his policy of watchful waiting, ab-ject servility and grape juice diplomacy is the most practical demonstration of 'little Americanism' that our people lave ever witnessed. He speaks glibly of a brouder vision, but he refuses to explain away the efforts of his chief advisers to reward "deserving Demo-crats" at the expense of our govern-mental efficiency, or even to apologize his unwarranted assaults on civil

of the child labor bill, but he falls to state that the bill emanated from Republican sources, and that it would have become a law many yages are but to provide lawrences as first the provide lawrences. The President boasts of the passage ago but for the opposition of many Democratic Senators, who are now supporting him for re-election,

for re-election.

In one part of this speech Mr. Wilson says that the Republican party was put out of power in 1912 because of its failure to do certain things. Of course this is not so. The Republican party was put out of power in 1912 because of a division in its ranks. Mr. Wilson rea division in its ranks. Mr. Wilson re ceived fewer popular votes in 1912 than Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee, received in 1908. The combined popular vote of both factions of the Republican party in 1912 exceeded that of the Re publican party in 1908, CHARLES W. AC -ERMAN

OPTIMISM IS WHAT CITY NEEDS City Has Gained More in Last Year, Except in Lumber, Than Ever,

PORTLAND, Oct. 14 .- (To the Editor.) - That editorial, "Prosperity Grows in Portland," in The Oregonian is certainly a well-cooked dish of city optimism. It is the kind of community religion this city needs more than at time in her history

any time in her history.

I read that editorial twice before breakfast, and it certainly made toast and coffee taste like a luxury.

It is just a plain statement of fact that Portland and its immediate surrounding section have gained in industry more in the past 12 months, with the single exception of lumber, than at any other time in history. Portland has today the third largest furniture factory in the Hnited States, and ture factory in the United States, and with plans now maturing will take second place. The biggest woolen mill west of Cleveland is within the city limits of Portland, and more than 60 per cent of the woolen production done west of the Missouri River is confined to Oregon, the last California wooler mill having been transferred to Oregor within a few months. The manufac ture of woolens offers endless enlarge without overstocking the mar-Not even the west coast of England has an advantage over Oregon it abundance of soft water and the right

climate for woolen production.

Just in the immediate vicinity of
Portland on the shores of the Columbia and Willamette is a rapidly grow ing paper production that supplies all the big newspapers of a large terri Recently a big order was filled to one of the Philadelphia papers. Port-land has the lead of all Pacific Coast cities in livestock packing and marketing, and its recent growth has been enormous. Portland's position in iron and steel has always been strong, and every one of these industries is runing night and day, getting new contracts and adding additional men. There is a big army of Portland men and women workers in ready-to-wear and women workers in ready-to-wear and women workers in ready-to-wen stuffs, overalls, skirts, shirts and sim tlar articles. Portland is a heavy pro ducer of candy, crackers, bakers' products, also of coffee and spices. The production of soap is growing, shoes and hats are being made in larger numbers. The quiet times of recent years have started an almost countless rears have started an almost countend-number of new industries. An extend-ed review of them would go a long ruary, 1316.

about the city. Flax is now seriously considered. Its roduction should be hastened. Loanberry juice will add millions to regon. The dairy business is making live Republicans, who believe in Re-

HALF TRUTHS IN WILSON SPECH.

Other grains and grasses. Fruit production of all kinds has a brighter duction of all kinds has a brighter outlook than for several years. Grants and Josephine County are awaked Legislation.

PORTLAND, Or. Oct. 16.—(To the Ediform)—Most of us of

confronted Jackson, and the terrible American Civil War are as nothing compared to the note-writing strenuosity of the present era.

In referring to the great amount of advanced legislation that has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the Monroe doctory where its authority has been extended either by the M "Prosperity Grows in Portland."
TOM RICHARDSON.

SOCIALIST' PARTY'S AMBITIONS

Barring Favoritism, Skilled Workmen Will Remain in Present Positions. PORTLAND, Oct. 14 .- (To the Editor.) - Because of the persistence of onscious of his own offensive action regard to what the Socialist party

> death, is not to be improved upon, except as an Edison, a Henry Ford, a Burbank or some other genius evolves, from his highly educated mental concept, some improvement which is immediately set in motion with manifest results.

The contention of the Socialist party is that we already and long since have entered and are passing through this industrial revolution of production and distribution, which never lags behind nvention and discovery.

Now the only necessary demand is

for the social revolution. This must be made by an intelligently advised ballot. Of this advisory profession the Socialist party makes a specialty, and until this intelligence is attained, in a majority, we must suffer from our economic ills because of our social de-

No industrial revolution is necessary. Each skilled mechanic, farmer, manager or common laborer, barring favoritism, will remain just where he now is. The state (Government) will take the place of the capitalist, and what is now taken by him as profits will be returned to the producer. This cannot be done by industrial organization, but must be done by the ballot, exercised by an inbounteous plenty of nature is sufficient to provide luxury for all who will give of their energy and skill for that pur-proof, and up to this It only needs a political organization and a change of laws to make this

HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 13.—(To the Editor).—I notice in The Oregonian of September 28, an appeal of the Oregon Master Bakers' Association, preparatory to the raise in price of bread. They state in the appeal that their raw striction being placed arbitrarily upon the amount of revenue raised, without the amount of revenue raised, without aterials have increased in price certain percentages, and quote these per-centages. I have taken enough interest to ascertain the prices of the articles quoted under dates of September 28, 1915, and September 28, 1916, the date of the appeal, and append the following table, which speaks for it-

Raw material	increase of	1915	
Patent flour	100%	55.40	
Sugar	1. 65%	6.45	
Shortening	lard	60%	11@12e
OSX z, comp. 14% .115 14% 15.50 1,hay ..., 25% \$13916 23.50 25.50 23.50 35.00 Unable to get quotations.			

Milk-Let the milkmen speak up. Bakers claim 40 per cent increase.

The principle ingredient of bread is flour, or at least supposedly so. The real increase, according to the above is feet a budget, and, with the assessment of the supposed increase, according to the above is feet a budget, and, with the assessment of the supposed increases, according to the above is feet a budget, and with the assessment of the supposed in the

using gasoline as a motive power that has not had it proved to him that it is cheaper than horse-power. The increase in gasoline still leaves it cheaper. Waxed wrappers have increased very much in price. Waxed wrappers are expensive—so expensive that the poor man cannot afford them. Suppose the bakers tell us what part of the cost of a loaf of bread the waxed wrapper is, and let us see if not vote to cut out the wrapper and let the loaf stay as it is. Personally, with-out finding the cost of the wrapper 1 am of the opinion that the wrapper costs nearly a cent on the price of a loaf of bread. R. E. SCOTT.

Position of Republican Radiator Club. PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—(To the Editor.)—In the Portland News of October 13 the following appeared:
"In December, 1914, Elmer L. Amidon and John L. Day called on John B. Cofbakers' fey, County Clerk, and demanded that ces. The he give over to the Radiator Club, a pulltical organization, the naming of larger 14 appointees in his office."

It appointees in his office."

I have been secretary of the Republican Radiator Club since its organization. The club was organized in February, 1916. Therefore if the aforesaid way toward stopping the grouches of Portland who are saying hurtful things about the city.

newspaper referred to the Republican Radiator Club, of Portland. Or., it did so without any foundation whatever in

post tanced Legislation.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct 16.—(To the distont)—Most of us, no doubt, read the peech of acceptance of Woodrow Wilson are extensive review of this latest. The first week of October has for a long time been at rimph for Portland in bank clearings. Last week his week in the strange reasoning of the ext of Wilson's speech of acceptance with the strange reasoning of the ext of Wilson's speech of acceptance with the strange reasoning of the latest of Wilson's speech of acceptance with the strange inconsistencies that are the more insidious because of the flips ourselved from the flips ourselved from the flips and the president had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his speech when he disclosed his latest persident had not proceeded far in his many hidden.

The President had not proceeded far in his many hidden.

The President had not proceeded far in his many hidden.

The president had not proceeded far in his

was, in fact, no such disbonor, be-cause of spite or jealousy at the ac-complishments of another party and to

destroy its influence.

Neither would Abraham Lincoln have yielded the undoubted and incontestable rights of the United States acquired by vast expenditure of treasure

and not a collection of little warring states or sections, each careless of the honor of welfare of the rest or its own, but a union for the benefit of all in the words of the immortal Webster, "one and inseparable" now and forever. No "little Americanism" for him but America to take her place and the rights of her citizens to be respected both at home and abroad, on land and sea, with but one flag waving over all.

opponents hard names is not are and attempting to ridicule a moral is-sue has never been finally accepted by this law is founded on right and jus-tice, as I believe it is, it will surely triumph in the end. Oregon is only one of many states and nations that are agitating for abolition of land specu-lation and landlordism by restoration of public ownership of land rent, and abolition of taxes on personal perty and improvements. It is ely coming. WILLIAM S. U'REN. property

Motor-Trucks Slowly Adopted.

Engineering Magazine.
The surprising impediment to the regard to what the Socialist party stands for and its demands, it is but fair to your interested readers who are searching for truth in that much-unexplored field of economics that plain facts be stated.

Mr. O'Hailoran would have you believe, contrary to existing facts, that the Socialist Labor party has some altogether new industrial organization to take the place of that we now have. The highly scientific industrial organization to take the place of that we now have. The highly scientific industrial organization for the interest of humanity in general as well as his own advantage which would be coincident advantage which would be coincident with its employment is the dilatory attitude of those who should be responsible for promoting minor improveshible for promoting minor im more general application of motor-

STATE TAX-LIMITATION AMENDMENT

The Ackleve Position in World's Trade

We Must Protect Our People.

PORTLAND, Oct. 44.—(To the Edition)—The benefit of all in the words of the immortal Webster, or one and inseparable" now and forever. No "little Americanism" for him but American to take her place and the rights of her citizens to be respected to the world. In fact, throughout a united business men to go out after the business of the world. In a speech recently deferred to the state of the world. In a speech recently dent to the state of Oregon ean business with our not speech to the state of Oregon ean home of the state of Oregon ean home of the state of Oregon ean speech recently dent to the state of Oregon ean home of the state of Oregon ean speech recently defeat of the tree. The feed in the state of Oregon ean home of the st

a few postage stamps and some literature that was left over from the campaign of 1812.

Mr. Fenwick and other opponents of the people's land and loan law will do well to remember that calling their opponents hard names is not argument, and attempting to ridicule a moral istance.

There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force is no competitors.

An American appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans are appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans are appropriate to the south of us. Also:

"There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed about in America, and that was the timidity and fearfulness of Americans in the presence of force are appropriate to the control of the time and the time and the timidity and fearfulness of Americans are appropriate to the time an

The foregoing sounds well enough and the President has said much more along the same lines. Hence the real issue is not, do we want foreign business? but is, how are we to secure it?

If we are to be a great Nation, selling products in every corner of the world, then the Government must go with the merchant and when he has secured some rights in a foreign country, the Government must see to it that they are not taken away from him wrongfully. This is the attitude of wrongfully. This is the attitude of Great Britain, Germany and every great power which has a large foreign trade; and it must be evident at once to anyone that when we urge our business man to penetrate the markets of the world, our Government must place him at a like advantage with his for-

Mr. Fenwick says he has been informed that this is true. It is not true. The total contribution of the Fels fund to the Oregon campaign of 1916 is \$500, and no part of that is for my use. The Fels fund did not contribute at all to the campaign of 1914, though we used a few postage stamps and some literature that was left over from the campaign of that is only the configuration of the fels fund in the same speech he also said:

"It is absolutely necessary now to make good our new connections. Our make good our new connections are with the great and a few postage stamps and some literature that was left over from the campaign of 1914, though we used a few postage stamps and some literature that was left over from the campaign of 1914 to the fermion of the fermion of the fels fund in the world has never seen before."

In the same speech he also said:

"It is absolutely necessary now to make good our new connections. Our make good our new connections are with the great and of Mexico, extend credits, make their wares known in the Mexican markets, build warehouses and supply depots build warehouses. The market of the first of the f of Mexico, or killed. No protection whatsoever is afforded to the American merchant. In fact, the President in high-sounding phrases says something to the effect, that we will show the world that we can serve it, without thought of ourselves; and when an outgaged body of Americans, who have send a delegation to the Secretary of the Navy to know why he ordered their protection removed at the very hour when the mob was crying for their lives, they are told by Mr. Daniels, our Secretary of the Navy: "When this committee came in, I at first thought that they had come to thank us for what we had done for them, when I found they had come to criticise, I turned to them and said to them shapp ly: Why did you go to Mexico? Did you go to invest? Did you go to make money? Did you go to better your conditions? If you did, neither the Army nor the Navy nor the flag of the United States will protect you. You can thank God you got away with your lives."

You will remember that these were the people who were rescued by the German and British fleets at Tampico, after Mr. Daniels had ordered our fleet to sail away; and this order was given at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the first thought the sail away; and this order was given at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the bind pig. Also bear in mind that the brewery worker is always's a good, honest, thrifty of the sail away; and this order was given at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the Americans at the very hour when the hour like whisky. You never saw a man sit down to a meal, order a steak and drinks with his water a man committing a crime after drinking two or three drinking two or the was full of whisky with it. No one ever heard of a man committing a crime after drinking two or three drinking

desire the former, and want a little consumption of alcohol, while it would add materially to our wealth, health, order; if you desire the latter, yote for Hughes.

GEORGE ROSSWAND Hughes.

DRY NATION IS HELD INEVITABLE Prohibitionist Urges Temperance Peo-

ple to Unite on Issue. PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—(To the Editor.))—With 19 states already under prohibition and all the others working desperately to secure it, it is inevitable that it should come; it will
come, but the marvel is that any of
the temperance people in the political
parties are willing to delay this great
reform by falling to declare by ballot
(the only way that is counted) against (the only way that is counted) against

the liquor evil.

It is a solemn pity that the party leaders will not put prohibition in their

These "tax liberators" comprise a very small minority of the taxpayers, but ing unchecked in our streets, would consist largely of malcontents, conserving the interests of heavy non-resident quitoes before we attacked the greater

so much per, but cannot deliver the goods.

What I have written pertains to the state revenues. The state tax, which is really a county tax levied by the counties to pay the expenses of the state government, is not burdensome. In Marion County it is 33-10 mills, or \$2.20 on the thousand dollars of assessed valuation, a little more than one-tenth of the total tax—not very high: but just how high should it go to justify repudiation?

To help destroy the drink evil. Now that I am here, how do I find it? Nost of your good women and good men have allied yourselves with the same old parties that perpetuate the saloon—that deep counties that perpetuate the saloon—of the rum and beer trust. You vote that the liquor people on while you can get off your political fences, you is not only a most shameful commentary upon the city administration, but reflects equally upon the fairness and fy repudiation?

Why is the increase in revenue lim
do count! You are quoted all over the justice of us all. Unfortunately, the

hibition would vote for the prohibition candidate for President, think you it would have no influence on the other states? Would it not hasten the glad

day of freedom for many?

Ex-Governor Hanly, our Presidential candidate, forsook the Republican party because it would not platform prohibition. Our Vice-Presidential candidate, Ira Landrith, forsook the Demogratic party for the same reason. cratic party for the same reason. Fathers and mothers all over the land are praying that their sons may not become victims of the saloon. Are

you not willing to help God answer their prayers by a vote for the right?— a vote that will Nationally tell. MRS. C. E. BRECK. SEAT IN JITNEY IS PREFERRED

for years past paid twice as much for it had no more to do with the accident light as is charged in the city of Spothant the man in the moon. kane, although the Portland Railway. Light & Power Company can supply it with this vexing question, which the

after Mr. Daniels had ordered our fleet to sail away; and this order was given at the very hour when the Americans were surrounded by a Mexican mob, and was reiterated when the surprised American Admiral wired the Navy Department.

Why is it that invariably Americans are killed in Mexico; why it it, that American property is almost always seel lected for destruction by the Mexican; why is it that an American in Mexico is compelled to plead that he is a subject of Britain or Germany?

The turning point of the whole discussion is, do we desire to be a provincial Nation, or a world power seeking the markets of the world? If we desire the former, and want a little and materially to our wealth, health, and materially to our wealth, health,

I am sure that none of the signers of this just, sane and temperate reform measure would have signed if they were not absolutely sure that the law meant just what its heading says Rights to Home "Equal Our ablest attorneys say that the law is written without Jokers. The law specifies that the Legislature shall make the regulations in regard to the distribution of the mild beverage, and if the people of Oregon cannot trust their legislators to give them an honest and fair law, they had better abolish these august bodies. Had the law any dishonest intent it could not dare to come up before the state bodies for further consideration. The law will be enforced and lived up to to the full enforced and lived up to to the full desire of the most particular citizen as the breweries have had their bitter

sphere free from blind pigs and secret whisky drunkards; if you want to increase the annual payroll by \$420,000, being sent to California for liquors and the \$300,000 that is being spent for that terrible poison, grain alcohol, vote for temperance bill, the "Equal Rights to Home Industry" amendment.
H. HERBERT SICHEL

OF JUSTICE FOR STREET BAILWAY Now Situation Created by Jitney Competition

four years—the only chance to be counted Nationally.

If the 19 states that believe in prohibition would vote for the prohibition that given by the highwayman to his victim, because this modern hold-up game has been conducted under the guise and protection of law in a city which prides itself upon civic right-cousness. That the company cannot long escape a receivership under present conditions has long been foreseen by those who have given any thought to the subject. The situation is more than unjust; it does not possess the remotest justification; and it is almost unthinkable that it should have been permit-ted to continue until it has put an in-effaceable blot upon city and state.

Suppose this great enterprise was financed by local capital, so that the bonds were held in small blocks by business and professional men, school teachers, wage earners, people of small capital, to whom the regular payment Writer Says He Will Ride in Auto
Rather Than Hang Onto Strap.

PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—(To the Editor)—Referring to an article in The Oregonian regarding Mr. Clark's talk about the unfortunate plight of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company.

I am not writing this because I favor "jitneys," or anything else, but their unfortunate financial condition was simply brought about by their own management and the condition of the times. the devil. Crucify them all under the helped anybody. Then why complain? Clark justly says it is not needed. It if the people prefer the railway they is a nuisance upon the streets, the cause will patronize it, and the jitney will of innumerable accidents and many soon be a thing of the past. will patronize it, and the jitney will of innumerable accidents and many soon be a thing of the past.

His reference to competition in the bility, the victims invariably sue the electrical light field deserves no construction of the people of this city have within striking distance, even though

Light & Power Company can supply it cheaper, owing to its waterpower.

If his company is compelled to into bankruptcy, through mismanagement or any other reason it is to be regretted, but others have been in the same fix.

Personally, I will ride in a jitney rather than stand up and hang onto a strap for three miles. E, J. ELLIS.

With this vexing question, which the Commissioners have authority and legal right to do, namely, issue no franchises except upon terms proportionate with bonds ample to pay all damages and death claims which may be established in court. Anything less than that is unjust and unjustifiable.

Mr. Albert Says Present System Protects Treasury From Unlawful Raids, and Declares Slogan "Lower Taxes' Is Calculated to Deceive-Measure so Clumsily Drawn as to Be Absolutely Unworkable.

pursuance of appropriations made by Section 2 .- The Legislative Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each fiscal year, and also a

sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt, if there be any. "Section 6.—Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislative Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the en-suing fiscal year, sufficient with other sources of income, to pay the de-ficiency, as well as the estimated ex-pense of the ensuing fiscal year." This system protects the treasury from unlawful raids; but when obliga-

stand tions are lawfully incurred by the ose. There will be no nonproducing been assailed, by the Legislature been revolution. C. W. BARZEE. called "Texpayers' League," entitled a "Statewide Tax Limitation Amendment," which provides that "neither Prices of Raw Materials in 1915 and district, or body to which the power to 1916 Are Analyzed. the state nor any county, municipality

> by it in the year immediately preced-ing, plus 6 per cent thereof," the re-striction being placed arbitrarily upon the amount of revenue raised, without discrimination as to the merits or de merits of the objects to which it is to be applied. It would repudiate its obligations incurred for reckless expen ditures, after being lawfully made, in-stead of curbing the extravagance that begets them. It not only fails to pro-vide for the payment of deficiencies, but penalizes the innocent creditor by invalidating his claim—dishonoring its obligation and impairing its credit. Assuming, without conceding, that this measure is applicable to and may that be workable with, the other taxing bodies, the attempt to regulate in this manner the state revenues is imprac-ticable, and if adopted and held ef-fective, will inevitably lead to repudia-

real increase, according to the above is about 20 per cent; sugar, 17 per cent; salt, nothing; lard or compound, 5 per sent; gasoline, 90 per cent; horse feed is about correct. I take it that the bakers are anticipating increases rather than suffering the percentage they claim.

The gasoline, of course, is used to deliver the product, and not a baker is using gasoline as a motive power that has not had it proved to him that it

If the restriction proposed by this new measure would apply to the aggregate revenue of the two years of the blennium, it might be workable so far as the ordinary expenses of the state are concerned, if there were not other sources of revenue, as we might assume that there woulds be in that case a gradual progression in propor-tion to the increase of the business of the state, but the restriction does not apply to the bienniums, and there are va-rious other sources of revenue. As an in-dication of the impossibility of conducting the business of the state under this 6 per cent annual increase, I ap-pend the schedule of the state revenues for the past 10 years. Now, let us as-sume this act to have gone into effect in the Fall of 1913, the state revenue for the first year of the blennium was Under this measure the \$1.12,214.48. Under this measure the maximum amount of state revenue which could have been raised for the ensuing year (1914) was \$1,122,214.48 plus 6 per cent (\$67,332.86), making a total of \$1,189,547.34, while the actual amount of expenses of the state for 1914 was \$4,165,000, which would have left \$2,975,452.65 unprovided for. Assuming the law to have been effective, and that the Secretary of State had taken cognizance of the restriction, he would have issued state warrants for only \$59,000 of the deficiency, the con-stitutional limit of state indebtedness, which would draw interest at the rate Oregon. The dairy business is making live Republicans, who believe in Reheadway. Condensed milk is finding a boosting Republican candidates. And assured a larger area of trade. The club was not organized prior to great Inland Empire is joyous over the high price of wool, wheat, nifalfa and Secretary of Republican Radiators.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 13.—(To the Editor.)—The bulwark of public credit visions of the constitution, he would have drawn warrants for all obligations covered by the appropriations, vide:

"Art. IX. Section 4.—No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by pursuance of appropriations made by pursuance of appropriations made by the commission in 1915 at \$459,953.19, an overestimate of \$78,-851.84 on this one item, as already shown.

The attempt to solve the tax problems of the drawn interest at 6 pursuance of appropriations made by the Commission in 1915 at \$459,953.19, an overestimate of \$78,-851.84 on this one item, as already shown.

The attempt to solve the tax problems of the drawn interest at 6 pursuance of appropriations made by the Commission in 1915 at \$459,953.19, an overestimate of \$78,-851.84 on this one item, as already shown.

The attempt to solve the tax problems of the drawn interest at 6 pursuance of appropriations made by the Commission in 1915 at \$459,953.19, an overestimate of \$78,-851.84 on this one item, as already shown.

The attempt to solve the tax problems of the drawn interest at 6 pursuance of appropriations made by pursuance of appropriations made by pursuance of appropriations are already shown.

eeding year. the entire revenue of the suc-

close of 1915. As no warrants would have been outstanding unsupported by lawful appropriations, just when and where the line would have been drawn limiting the indebtedness, or whether that line would have been a movable one, as the older warrants were not appearance of the state is misleading.

The avowed organ of this freak measure is the "Tax Liberator." The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. These "tax liberators" comprise a very one, as the older warrants were not appearance in the product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading.

The avowed organ of this freak measure is the "Tax Liberator." The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. These "tax liberators" comprise a very one, as the older warrants were not appearance in the product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading.

The avowed organ of this freak measure is the "Tax Liberator." The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. These "tax liberators" comprise a very one, as the older warrants would have been a movable one, as the older warrants were not appearance.

The avowed organ of this freak measure is the "Tax Liberator." The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. These "tax liberators" comprise a very one of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The product of the taxpayers of the state is misleading. The pro one, as the older warrants were paid are among the problems to be solved

the litigation sure to follow in the Had it gone into effect in 1911, the preceding blennium, the deficiency would have been \$1,440,000, or in 1989, 166,000. The attempt to adapt these nnual tax levies to biennial appropria-ions, owing to the unequal distribu-ion of the expenses between the two cears of the biennium, is like trying to it a round plug into a square hole, and would throw our fiscal system into an nextricable muddle, leading to endless itigation, halting progress and killing enterprise, both public and private.

While this measure is absolutely repugnant to the above quoted sections of the constitution, just how far such re-pugnancy would operate as an amend-ment to, or a repeal of, its mandatory provisions by implication, is another legal problem to be solved by the

However, the Supreme Court held in State vs. Richardson, 48 Oregon: "The validity of laws adopted at the polls under section 1, article IV (initiative and referendum), as modified by the amendment, must be determined like enactments of the Legislature, by the

test of the constitution."

It will be observed that this restriction is made retroactive and can only apply after the fact, as the amount of revenue can be ascertained only after it has been collected. Now, as to the restraining effect of such a law upon the action of the Legislature: The smount required to pay the expenses of the succeeding year will have been prelously estimated by the tax commis sioners in December, prior to the blen-nial session of the Legislature in Jan-uary, and will have been apportioned among the different counties of the state and by them included in their tax levies. The appropriations, how-ever, will not have been made, nor could they have been, until made by the Leg-slature just convened. Hence, no pro-vision can have been made to cover apropriations for new legislation except or public buildings and necessary ex-enses certified to the State Tax Comission by the State Board, as pro vided by law. Indeed, the annual esti-mates of the State Tax Commission, with reports from all the departments before it, with the uncertainty as to before it, with the uncertainty as to what the Legislature will do, are necessarily inaccurate. In the levy of 1916. I find in the item "devied but not applied to any specific purpose" a total surplus of \$552,658.51, while on the other side in the item of "overestimate in 1915 of receipts," a deficiency of \$552,658.51, while on the other side in the item of "overestimate in 1915 of receipts," a deficiency of \$552,658.51. mate in 1915 of receipts," a deficiency of \$78,851.85. Its estimates are made average tax rate on \$100 of assessed up from hundreds of estimated items, and are manifestly not accurate. Now, and are manifestly not accurate. Now, of 29 other states, being 30th in order that the appropriations made by the Legislature be kept within the ments made by him are not entitled to the principle of "Falsus in of per cent limit, it would be necessary to the principle of "Falsus in onlibus."

These readow statements that the poli tax. The devil. Crucify them all under the average tax rate on \$100 of assessed title of "bloated bondholders." Harsh as money and it seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear this morning from a great many people.

All the devil. Crucify them all under the average tax rate on \$100 of assessed title of "bloated bondholders." Harsh as money and it seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear this morning from a great many people.

When the devil. Crucify them all under the average tax rate on \$100 of assessed to the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear this morning from a great many people.

When the devil. Crucify them all under the average tax rate on \$100 of assessed to the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear the policy of the place of the devil. Crucify them all under the average tax rate on \$100 of assessed to the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear the place of the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear the place of the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and state. This is the opinion I hear the place of the seems to me the seems to me that such talks as he gives out hurt this city and the seems to me that such talks as he gives o by the Legislature be kept within the to provide the two the amount of these appropriations are not acted upon finally by the Legislature until the last days of the session, many of these are filed in the office of the Secretary of State subject to veto by the Governor after the Legislature adjourns, or may be referred to the people. Hence any estimate by the Legislature of the total amount must necessarily be a mere guess.

Neither can they know the amount that will remain unexpended of the levy for the ensuing fear, which in 1916 was \$552,658.51, fior the amounts of revenue received from more than a score of sources, including corporation, insurance, inheritance and other funds amounting in 1916 to \$381,101.35, but

per cent per annum until paid, payable ment should be the result of intelli-as provided in Sec. 2, Art. 9 above gent action on the part of the legisla-noted, out of the revenue of the sucwill reflect the will of the people and appropriate the money necessary to ad-Now the entire revenue of the succeeding year could have been only that of the preceding year (\$1,189,547.34) if they fail to do this, it is the fault plus 6 per cent (\$71,372.84), aggregating \$1,250,926.18, not half enough to have paid the deficiency alone of \$2,375,452.66, or to be exact, leaving a deficiency of \$1,715,532.48, with not one dollar in the treasury to pay the expenses of the current year, which amounted to \$2,112.000 thus increasing others who will, and the people should suffer until they become interested in politics enough to see that men are elected who will represent them. To platforms. Working for many reshirk the responsibility is a confession that a republican form of government are reforms concerning tariff, tax, and city and the responsibility is a confession that a republican form of government are reforms concerning tariff, tax, and city and the responsibilities in the responsibilities are reformed to the responsibilities and the responsibilities are reformed to the responsibilities are responsibilities.

taxpayers, who are not interested lo- peril? cally and want no taxes. The slogan, "lower taxes," is impotent, but calculated to deceive, and will inveigle the unsophisticated as does the quack cancer doctor who guarantees a cure at so much per, but cannot deliver the goods.

tited to 6 per cent annually when the increase in valuation for the last 10 to cast off their slavery to rum.

Years, notwithstanding the panic of 1907 and the recent period of local depression, has been, as shown by the appended schedule, 400 per cent, an average of 40 per cent per annum?

The appended schedule, 400 per cent, an average of 40 per cent per annum?

The appended schedule, 400 per cent per annum?

The appended schedule, 400 per cent, an average of 40 per cent per annum? average of 40 per cent per annum?

Why a "taxpayers' league?" The word "league" smacks of court in-trigues of the Middle Ages and is not American. Do these taxpayers of record desire to stir up the animosity of the real taxpayers—the people? When the laborer pays his rent he pays the taxes in advance with a tithe of it. There are not, and should not, be such classes among us. The people are not ready for an aristocracy founded either on land, blood or brains, the basis of our citizenship being manhood and

The only redeeming feature of this measure is that it is so clumsily drawn and so barren of provisions for its ob-servance or enforcement as to make it absolutely unworkable, especially in state finances.

In the affirmative argument submit

ted by Robert E. Smith, editor of the "Tax Liberator," he makes the unsupported statement that "Oregon's per capita tax is higher than that of any other state in the Union," which is un-true. The latest bulletin of the De-partment of Commerce from the Government printing office, 1915, just being distributed, shows the per capita taxes of Oregon less than that of California, Washington, Nevada, Montana, New York and Massachusetts, but the rate per capita signifies nothing. Taxes are not levied per capita, but ad valo-rem. The last vestige of the former practice passed with the poli tax. The average tax rate on \$100 of assessed