

SINGLE TAX ISSUE GOES TO SEATTLE CITIZENS MAR. 5

Erickson Amendment Proposes
to Tax Land Values Only So
Far as City Levy Applies;
Why It Is Needed.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20.—Seattle may be the first big northwestern city to adopt the single tax. It will vote March 5 upon the Erickson single tax amendment to the city charter, the essentials of which are these:

1. The Erickson amendment does not affect state or county taxes at all. It affects only city taxes.

2. It exempts from city taxes the improvements on land; that is, buildings, factories, etc., and personal property—household goods, machinery, stocks of goods, tools, etc.

3. It taxes land values merely, whether there are buildings on the land or not, and it taxes the franchises of public service corporations, such as the Seattle Electric company (gas company), etc. Besides, it taxes such leasehold interests in land as that given by the state on the "old university grounds."

The total tax rate for state, county, school and city is 30 mills, or \$3.00 on \$100 of assessment. The part of this tax for city purposes is 14 mills, or \$1.40 on \$100 of assessment—almost one-half.

The general effect of the Erickson amendment, then, will be to take nearly half of the total tax (for all purposes—city, county, school and state) off of buildings and personal property (47 per cent is the exact amount) and this tax, of which buildings and personal property are relieved, will fall on land, both vacant and improved (and on franchises), vacant and improved (and on franchises), will be 25 per cent higher than now.

Every man can figure for himself the change this amendment will make in his own tax.

1. Find out the total tax on land, and on buildings and personal property, separately.

2. Subtract one-half (47 per cent to be exact) from the tax paid on buildings and personal property.

3. Add one-quarter to the tax on land alone, whether vacant or improved.

Placing the Burden Properly.

How the Erickson amendment to the Seattle charter will begin to shift the burden of supporting the government from homes to business sites is indicated by a comparison of the amounts which will be paid by cottage lots (the value of which result largely from the individual thrift of the owners and by the amount of improvements which are created by all the people, whether the owners build or not).

Business Property.

On two sides of Second avenue, between Yealer Way and Pike street, there are 55 lots. Their total assessed values are as follows:

Assessed value of land \$ 9,179,250
Assessed value of buildings... 2,719,630

Total \$11,898,880

The 1911 tax now makes these 55 lots with the improvements pay \$403,374 per year.

Under the Erickson amendment (under which buildings would pay less and land values would pay considerably more than now) these properties would pay \$441,894—an increase of \$38,520.

The same thing is true of Third avenue between Yealer Way and Pike street. The present assessed values are as follows:

Assessed value of land \$5,286,180
Assessed value of buildings... 809,180

Total \$6,095,360

The present tax paid by these properties is \$266,931; under the Erickson amendment they would pay \$242,576—an increase of \$24,355.

Residence Property.

In the Moore's University Park addition, lying north of the university campus, a comparison of the 1911 taxes with the single tax on the same property under the Erickson amendment is as follows:

Improved lots \$6,022
Vacant lots \$ 9,427
Single tax 4,120

Decrease \$1,726 Increase, \$ 2,602

28.8 per cent. or 27 per cent

A total saving to the ones who have improved their property of \$1,726. The average assessed valuation of the improved lots is \$1,690 and of the houses \$1,690.

1911 tax \$78.00
Single tax 57.80

Decrease \$20.20

saved to each home-owner in Moore's University Park addition. The average assessed valuation of all the

1911 Single Tax Tax
Improved lots \$ 650 \$22.00
Houses 1,690 50.30

Decrease \$23.50 Increase \$57.80

Each home-owner would save \$20.20.

In the whole of Burns & Addison's addition, located in the heart of the Green Lake district, on the east side of the lake the 1911 taxes compare with the single tax under the Erickson amendment, as follows:

Improved lots \$1,236
Vacant lots 1,578
1911 taxes \$8,089
Single tax 4,099

Decrease \$1,000 Increase \$ 342

In Gilman's Park, Ballard, blocks 1-53:

Improved lots \$15,320
Vacant lots \$3,879
1911 taxes 12,948
Single tax 4,709

Decrease \$1,882 Increase \$1,030

The Problem of Seattle.

When Seattle was a straggling village there existed a rough equality. Luxuries were few, there were no millionaires, but there were no paupers, and there was a rude abundance of essentials for all.

Men were independent, ready to help each other freely, but the soil, the sea, the forest and the mine afforded ample opportunities for employment and no man was idle or obliged to ask another for work as a privilege. The coming of the first railroad excited ardent hopes in the minds of everyone, so that lawyers, doctors, ministers, and laborers toiled side by side, with pick and shovel to grade the line that was going to bring it to Seattle.

Each believed himself to be working for the common good and the Seattle spirit was then a living thing.

Riches Grow Exponentially.

The railroad came, increasing population, multiplying business, helping to make of the little town a great city. It

EXPORT TRADE HAS AMAZING GROWTH

Reports of Fiscal Year 1911
Show Commerce Has In-
creased Rapidly.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal)
Washington, Jan. 20.—Evidence of the growth of the United States as an exporting country are found in the annual report of the bureau of manufactures which shows that the fiscal year 1911 was marked by an increase in the export trade to approximately \$2,000,000,000 in value, manufactured exports comprising about half this amount.

It is estimated that at least 30,000 firms in the United States are directly interested in export trade. The total value of the exports given was an increase of \$394,335,479 over 1910 and of \$168,469,121 over the former high record year 1907. The imports were valued at \$1,827,236,105, a reduction of \$28,721,325 below the figures of 1910.

Growth Equally Divided.

The growth in exports is about equally divided between manufactures and manufacturers' materials, the increase in the value of manufacturer's exports (including manufactures ready for use and those for further use in manufacturing) being \$140,538,596 and the increase in manufacturer's raw materials \$147,083,249. The growth in exports of raw materials occurs chiefly in cotton, of which the export price was exceptionally high.

The increase in manufactures exported occurs in many of the important articles, but especially in manufactures of iron and steel, which amounted to \$230,726,352 in value, against \$179,133,186 in the preceding year. Manufactures of wood also show a growth of \$13,442,148 those of cotton \$7,454,831, agricultural implements \$7,849,356, and copper \$15,030,502.

Foreign Commerce Increases.

The foreign commerce of the United States has greatly increased during recent years, and with this increase has also come a marked change in the character of trade movements. Manufactures, which in 1890 formed less than 15 per cent of the exports and in 1890 but about 21 per cent, formed in 1911 over 45 per cent of the greatly increased total, and at certain seasons of the year were more than 50 per cent of the total.

While manufactures' raw material, which in 1890 formed less than 20 per cent of the imports, formed in 1911 22 and one half per cent of the greatly enlarged total. The actual value of manufactures exported in 1911 (including in this term both manufactures ready for use and those for further use in manufacturing) amounted to \$907,519,541, against \$465,777,993 in 1901, having thus practically doubled in a single decade, while the value of manufacturer's raw material imported increased from \$248,006,751 in 1901 to \$511,362,149 in 1911.

Meaning the value of foodstuffs exported has fallen from \$52,939,518 in 1901 to \$385,418,436 in 1911, despite the advance in prices during the decade. The share which foodstuffs formed of the exports of domestic merchandise has fallen from 56 per cent in 1890 and 42 per cent in 1890 to less than 20 per cent in 1911.

proved a potent factor in enormously increasing the wealth of Seattle. But as Seattle grew toward its ideal, as it began to dream of rivaling Chicago and New York, new problems came. Millionaires sprang up and with them the tramps and paupers which are their shadows. The ownership of a few acres, which in the early days yielded a living no better than fishing in the sound or logging in the woods, by the subtle alchemy of the law became a power capable of extracting from the masses the lion's share of the fruits of their toil.

Every increase in population meant an increase in land values—every public improvement added to it and each title deed to a lot or two in the center of this hive of industry became an Aladdin's lamp, yielding to its owner power to sit-idle and live in luxury on the toil of others.

Inequalities Also Grow.

City expenses steadily increased, and, to defray these expenses, individuals were taxed a part of their earnings while the land values which create community credit by their growth went to individuals who did not earn them; and worse than that—for when people say that the title to a lot, which a few years before would hardly have been accepted as a gift, has become a power to take wealth from the producers, a mad race swept men and women into land speculation, and industry was forced to pay not merely on actual values but on speculative values which absorbed all possible increase of real value for a generation to come.

Industry and commerce were throttled by this tribute to land speculation. Stagnation followed the feverish industry of early years and as monopoly the land had shut off the opportunities for self-employment, Seattle was confronted by the spectre of idle men unable to find work or food.

A Four-Year Depression.

The speculative balloon slowly collapsed and as speculative land rents fell to a point where industry could pay them and survive, the golden flood from the Klondike started, bringing a new period of speculation, greater even than before. The second depression has now lasted four years, rents have shrunk a trifle and industry is striving, with scant success, to pay these rents, pay taxes and yet survive.

For the Woman That's Fat.

A Detroit physician says that the cheapest and safest mixture a fat woman who wants to get thin can use is 1/2 ounce Marmola (get it in the original 1/2-ounce package), 1/2-ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 1/4 ounce Peppermint Water. The proper amount to take is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime.

These ingredients may be obtained from any druggist at small cost, and make a combination that is not only excellent as a fat reducer, being able, it is claimed, to take off a pound a day without causing wrinkles, but it is a splendid help to the system as a whole, regulating the stomach and bowels (where the fat person's troubles begin), and clearing the skin of pimples and blotches. No exercise is required to help the remedy in its work and, best of all, no dieting is necessary while taking it—you can eat what you like.

Compelling Values in Furniture From Our January Clearance Sale

The selections of specials offered this week should fill our store with enthusiastic buyers. So far, our January Clearance Sale has surpassed all others in the abundance of rare bargains offered, but we have far greater values to present for the coming week's selling than we have ever before shown. If you have the purchasing of a few pieces of furniture in mind, it will pay you well to select them now and let us hold them for you till you're ready for their delivery.

CASH OR CREDIT



LET US SHOW YOU OUR SPECIAL 3-ROOM OUTFIT

Bedroom, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, complete. Eight pieces and Rug for dining-room, 7 pieces and Rug for the bedroom, and 4 pieces including a fine Steel Range for the kitchen. Come in and see this outfit for yourself and you will wonder how we can let you have so much for so little

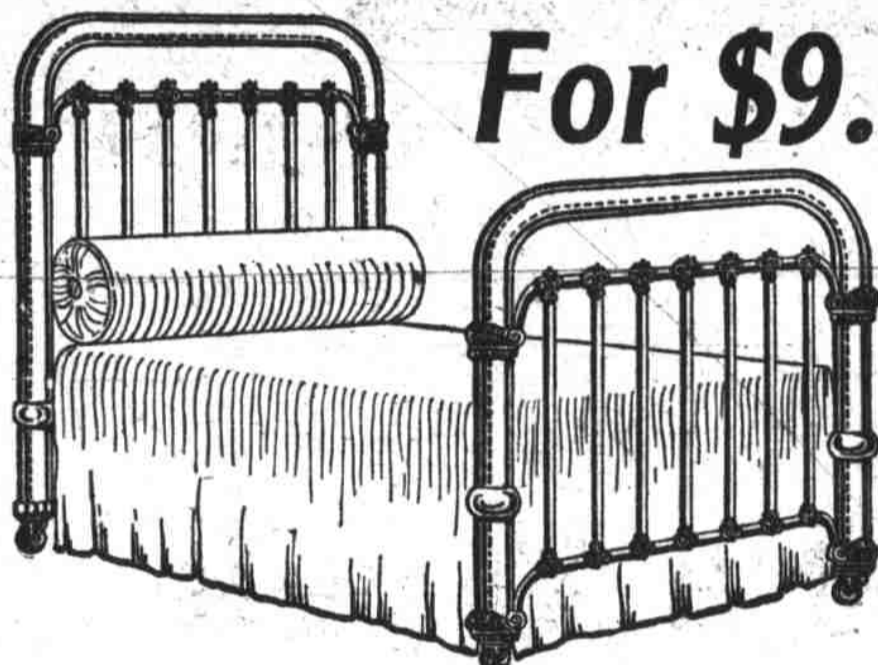
TERMS TO SUIT



POWERS
THIRD & YAMHILL

\$127.00
ON CREDIT

This Beautiful Pattern in a Regular \$16.00 Vernis Martin Iron Bed



For \$9.95

An Unusual Value

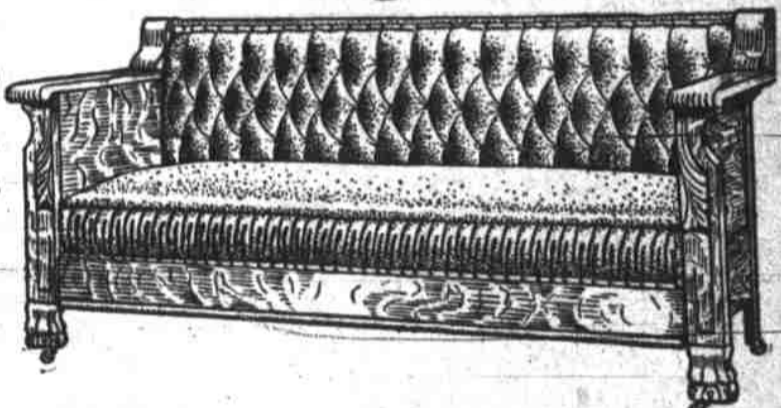
A massive design, exactly as pictured, having heavy two-inch posts and seven filler rods, finished with ornamental chills

\$9.95

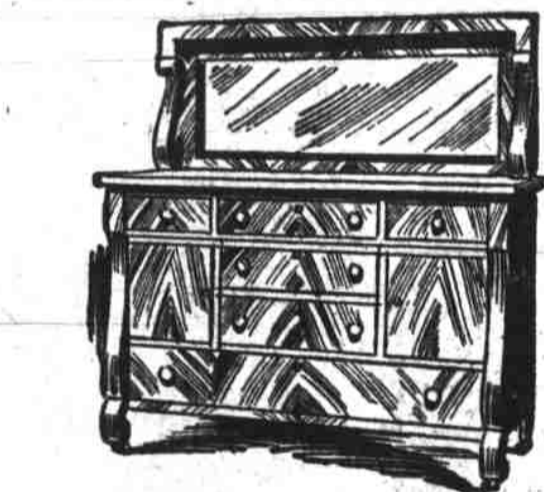
Davenports Never Were Lower Priced Than During This Sale

\$52.00 Solid Oak Davenport Like Cut

\$31.75



- \$29.50 Quartered Oak Davenport, with golden finish, upholstered in velour \$21.50
- \$35.00 Mahogany Davenport, with Verona velour cover of first quality, special \$23.50
- \$39.50 Quartered Oak Davenport, golden finish, covered in Chase leather, special \$27.75
- \$45.00 Quartered Oak Davenport, covered with Chase leather and with carved arms and feet, special \$32.50
- \$95.00 Quartered Oak Davenport, covered in velour, very highest grade in every way, special \$55.75



Save Many Dollars on Your Buffet

Make your selections this week from high grade patterns, which represent the last of their line and must be sold at a loss.

- \$27.75 Fumed Oak Buffet, in mission style, with 42-inch case \$15.50
- \$41.50 solid Quartered Oak Buffet, golden finish, 42-inch case \$25.75
- \$45 Weathered Oak Buffet, with French plate mirror, 48-inch case \$26.75
- \$52.50 genuine Stickley Buffet of solid oak, fumed finish, 48-in. case \$31.25
- \$60 Oak Buffet, handsome design, Early English finish, 54-inch case \$37.50
- \$65 solid Oak Buffet, golden wax finish, with 60-inch case. Special \$47.50
- \$98 Golden Wax Buffet, extra large, massive design, 60-inch case \$59.50

This Regular \$4.75 Solid Oak Diner With Box Seat Construction

\$2.95

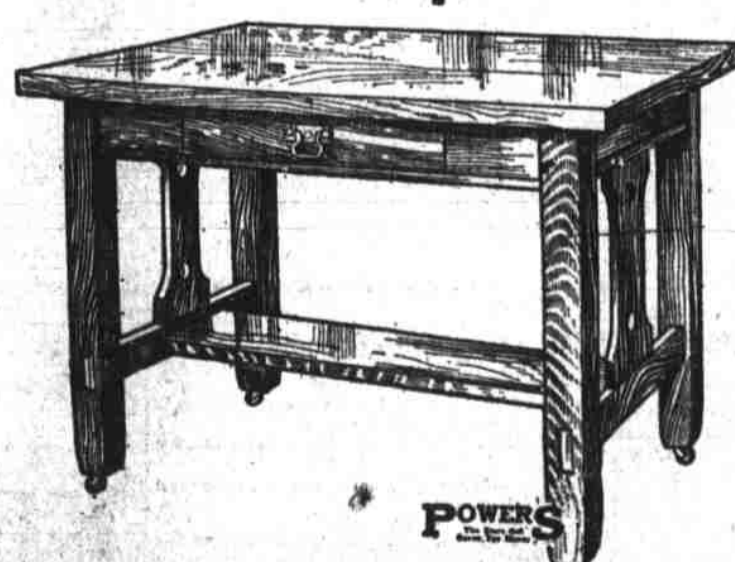


Very attractive pattern, made of solid quartered oak, beautifully finished golden. Has heavy banister back, French legs and claw feet.

Read Every Item of These Clean-up Prices on Odd Pairs of Fine Lace Curtains

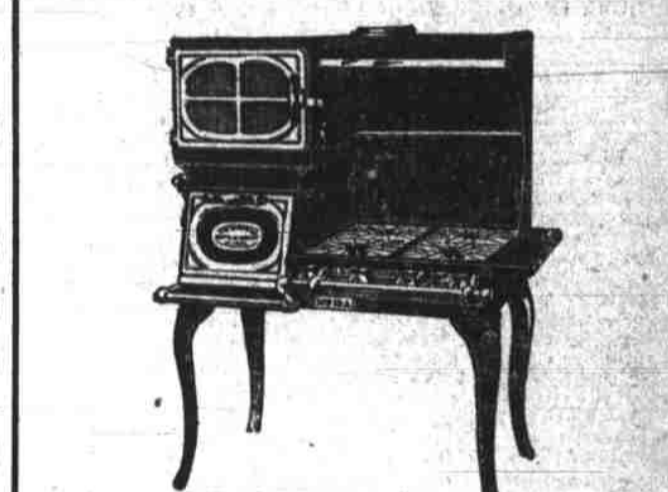
- \$10 Mercerized Ecru Net Curtains, with applique border, priced now \$5.85
- \$10.50 Ecru Net Curtains, with handsome applique border, priced now \$6.25
- \$8 White Irish Point Lace Curtains, of finest quality, priced now \$4.65
- \$6.50 Mercerized Net Curtains, with corded edge and border, priced at \$3.95
- \$6.00 Ecru Net Curtains, with handsome lacet edge, for \$3.55
- \$6.50 White Brussels Net Curtains, with deep in-laid border \$3.90
- \$3.50 Scrim Curtains in ecru shade, with cluny edge, special \$2.35
- \$5.00 Irish Point Curtains, in ecru shade, handsome pattern \$3.15

\$19 Library Table of Quartered Oak, Fumed or Golden Finish \$11.45



Solid oak Library Table, with 44-inch top, lower shelf, drawer and panel ends. Made of heavy selected stock, best finish and workmanship throughout.

POWERS
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
DIGNIFIED CREDIT FOR ALL - THIRD & YAMHILL



14 Carloads of "NEW IDEA" Gas Ranges Have Been Sold in Portland During Past Year

We are exclusive agents, and have placed these Ranges in over 75% of the leading apartment houses and homes in the city.

A New Carload Just Received Showing New Models With Porcelain Backs

\$7.25 Oak Rocker Fumed or Golden Finish for

\$3.98

A beautiful Rocker, almost exactly like cut, very substantially made and of excellent appearance. Seat is of Spanish Morocco leather.

