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EQUAL RIGHTS FOR POOR AND RICH

THE \$1500 exemption measure on the ballot is not in favor of the big fellow, the big taxpayer, the big land owner, big speculator or any of that class. But it is fairly equitable.

The measure bears somewhat heavily upon the idle rich, as well as the loafing poor. It will encourage industry and enterprise, if it becomes a law. It will stimulate production and assist in driving vacant, and unimproved land into productive use.

Under the present law, and the present custom of assessors, the personal property of the well-to-do and the rich escapes taxation, or is not assessable. There are hundreds of instances of large individual holdings of personal property escaping taxation, while the owner of it is crying out: "All forms of property should be assessed."

Under the \$1500 exemption bill, if the measure becomes a law, personal property, as well as household furniture and possessions, will be assessable and each holder thereof will have the privilege of exemption only in the sum of \$1500 of personal property of one kind or another, and no one will be entitled to a larger exemption.

The poorest and the richest will have the same rights of exemption, and all personal property above this sum, individually owned, will be subject to taxation.

Does the smaller taxpayer believe the buncombe that The Oregonian, the organ of tax evasion, is lading out? That reactionary, unprogressive, dull and selfish sheet pretends to believe that the \$1500 exemption is in favor of the rich.

If it were, that paper would be as silent as the tomb, and there would never be a chirp from it. But the measure is against the hoarders, the speculators, the big idle land owners, hence the Oregonian's distressing wails; its cry of "stop thief," and other contemptible insinuations.

If the workers, the producers, the industrious, the enterprising, the thrifty small folk, and those who now really carry the burden of taxation in all forms, desire no relief, but wish to continue to carry the classes on their backs, along with the burden of taxation, they should vote against the \$1500 exemption measure. If otherwise, they should vote for it.

Precious is the privilege that every voter has of voting without fear of intimidation, or without penalty, otherwise than what wrong voting will bring to him or her, and since this privilege is available, will the voter stop to think, and, if he does, he will quickly discover that those who advise him or her to vote for the \$1500 exemption measure are those responsible for his possession of this privilege, while those who advise him to vote against the measure and are bitterly opposed to its passage, are those who fought principally against a secret, free and untampered ballot, and as bitterly fought the enactment of what is known as the Oregon system.

So voters, of both sexes, can vote as they please, blessed more than any people on the globe with a free ballot, clean and incorruptible, in the light of their own intelligence after careful consideration.

Defer not charities till death. He that does so is rather more liberal of another man's substance than his own.

WHY TAXES ARE HIGH—NO. 11

THE Lakeview Examiner opposes the single item veto. That paper strongly supports W. Lair Thompson, who is slated by the machine to be president of the next senate, and who was a leading figure in the famous legislative machine at the 1913 session.

The Examiner's position is the same as that of Dr. Withycombe who says the single-item veto is "a sharp two-edged sword" and "dangerous."

Governor West endeavored at the 1913 session to have action taken that would put the single-item veto in effect in this state. In his general message at the opening of the 1913 session, he said in a message to both houses:

One practice of the past of submitting for your consideration blanket appropriation bills should be avoided. These bills should be reduced to the smallest practical units, in order that the members may have a better opportunity for considering the merits of each.

What the governor asked was that the executive be given the right to veto a single item in an appropriation bill without invalidating other items. Thus, a great blanket appropriation bill at the 1913 session contained no less than 74 items.

Under the constitution as at present, the governor could not veto one of these items without vetoing the whole bill. Yet in this great appropriation bill of \$1,241,216.90 there were among the 74 items a number of unmeritorious appropriations. The total of the undesirable appropriations has been estimated at \$200,000.

The governor vetoed the whole bill, but because of the many items, the legislative machine was able to pass it over the veto. If he had possessed authority to veto single items, the governor could have applied the veto to the undesirable items and the machine would have been less likely to have been able to pass them over the veto.

The machine paid no heed to the governor's request for submission of a single item veto amendment to the people. A resolution was introduced in the Senate. It proposed that the people be allowed to vote for or against the incorporation of the single item veto into the constitution at the succeeding election.

HAS KEPT THE FAITH

COGENT analysis of the results achieved by the national administration is contained in an article by Colonel George Harvey in the October North American Review. The article will be reproduced in the Sunday Journal tomorrow.

Chief Forester Graves proposes that Congress advance at least part of the money that would be received by a county or a group of counties during a period of years and permit its use immediately under cooperative direction in the building of permanent roads. He

wanted to and won a big bunch of money. Pretty soon I was rubbering around and thinkin' about cashin' in, and I saw a couple of skeletons dancin' in the cop on my up in a little cupola thing in the ceiling. I asked an old fellow with long chin whiskers what they were. "Them's just the remains of a couple of strangers, he do a marked sort of cork wine, like that, come in here sometime and mislaid their hands. Well, I lashed in pretty quick and got out of town."

Letters From the People

(Communication sent to The Journal for publication in this department would be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 500 words, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The writer does not desire to have his name published unless he so indicates.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It throws back on their consciences those who have no consciences. It rubs out their own conclusions in their stead."—Woolsey Wilson.

It Is Fleigel or McArthur.

Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal:—Do the Democrats of Portland and Multnomah counties realize that A. F. Fleigel, their candidate for congress, is in the same fortunate position that Senator Harry Lane was in two years ago, namely, with two Republican opponents and a Progressive opponent? Mr. Fleigel is always proved himself a good vote getter and is one of the Democrats who is out to win this time.

The bitter fight between McArthur and Fleigel is a matter of public concern, both as causing voters to say, "A plague upon both your houses," and as they are turning to Fleigel by the scores.

No Democrat should have his "brains scrambled" by the henchmen of any of the other candidates by listening to the old cry, "A Democrat can not be elected." Mr. Fleigel is a good citizen. Young was beaten for circuit judge two years ago; also Judge Munly, for mayor, when he ran against Simon and Albee, and when he ran for congress he was defeated by McArthur.

Many Democrats are still kicking themselves for voting for Selling to beat Bourne, or Bourne to beat Selling, instead of voting for Dr. Lane, who would have been elected. Even a Democratic year (see returns from Maine). Also, remember that the fair minded voters of Oregon believe in "proportional representation" to the extent of making the legislature a body of ability and character when we offer them as we do in the persons of Fleigel and any other Democrats now before the voters.

Mr. Neal to Mr. Wilson. Portland, Oct. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I ask space for the following, in reply to Mr. Wilson of Corvallis.

You infer that the poor laboring man doesn't pay any taxes. You had better brush the standpat Republican wigs from your eyes and get a good look at your surroundings. Doesn't the poor devil, when he pays the landlord his month's rent, pay the taxes on the building? Even if you are fortunate enough to own a building, which you rent, you first of all figure thus: "My taxes on this property are so much per year; my insurance on the building is so much per year; the depreciation is so much, and the interest on the investment is so much. Then you say, 'My taxes on the building are so much per month.' So I rent your property, and at the end of the year, you pay your taxes. You, or I? If you are a successful business man, you figure as above stated. You can't even go into a store and buy a 5 cent pair of socks but a certain percentage of that nickel goes to pay the taxes.

By such management the system discharges its obligations to the stockholders and to the public. Boston culture is now being put to the supreme test. Will the Braves continue along the victorians road they entered last summer or will they be overcome by the Athletics? The answer to this question is awaited with an interest as is the answer to the question that is being asked on the banks of the River Alsne.

Warning to Gamblers. From the Kansas City Star. A man in Jamestown is quoted by the Optimist as relating this Arkansas poker story: "I was set in a little game in a town down in Arkansas. It was off from the railroad about 20 miles and I was a stranger. I noticed that the furniture was a queer design and the walls were carved ornaments in the room, which was in the back of a saloon, and it seemed like an old place. I was losing right along and was surprised when I found that nobody ever showed his cards when a bet was called. I was called the 'old man' and I faced down on the table, though I just try that myself, so anted up strong, and another feller staid, and I finally called him and he said 'three tens.' I didn't have a darned thing, but I called a queen flush and raked in the count. 'After that I called whatever I

The Ragtime Muss

Despotic Rule. Her eyes are a snap and a sparkle. And that you must seek 'twixt a plumpness of cheek; Her nose is a little raw rose. She's all arms and legs when you hold her.

A smiling, delectable miss. A mite and a tickle. And there she's a laugh and a kiss. She speaks in a wonderful largon of "Da-da's" and "Wa-wa's" and "Ah-go's."

Will Vote for Oregon Dry. Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal:—I have been diligently seeking information on all the proposed measures for the liquor law, arguments on either side. It is a relatively easy matter to secure light from both advocates and opponents of all the measures with the one exception of the prohibitive measure.

Let the newspapers and diplomats cavort as much as they will on this or that "incident" which caused the war, the real reasons lie deep down at the very roots of our culture. They lie in our wild pursuit of wealth, in our rampant commercialism, in our race hatreds, in our insufficient love of our fellowmen, in our competitive and military psychology, and in a standard of other things consisting in their totality what is constantly referred to as our civilization.

To talk of peace while the cannons fill the earth, and their roar may be heard almost like a savage noise, but peace, a durable peace, should even now be hopefully looked forward to as a reasonable end of all these calamities. I have no desire to speculate as to what the war may bring, what territorial changes may be effected, and what awful price will be paid for the conquest of the world. I merely like to point out that, above all speculation, one thing is certain: Governments may pass, dynasties may perish, but the peoples of Europe will remain in their historic boundaries.

Revenue and Prohibition. Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Certain voters are ready to believe the cry of bigger taxes if the drys are in the majority. It is a mistake to believe that even though we receive several hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue, does not everyone see plainly that in the next few years the revenue will be cut down for handling criminal charges and for the maintenance of all of our state asylums and homes for incurables more than offsetting the loss from the liquor tax.

The Cut of Mammom. Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Occasionally, during a political campaign, the Oregonian publishes an editorial by Theodore Dreiser's new novel, "The Titan," and had this to say of the hero: "Copperwood is a sort of overgrown, spiritually aborted, morally degenerate, superman. America produced far too many of them in the riotous, God-forsaken period that succeeded the Civil War and that was the worst of all centuries."

Lincoln and the Liquor Traffic. Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wish to enter a protest against the use of the name and photographs of Abraham Lincoln in the liquor traffic. There is nothing in the whole life or character of Lincoln to justify even the insinuation that he was a large factor in forming the voters' interest in the liquor traffic.

Indorsing a Candidate. Salem, Or., Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—As your paper will be a large factor in determining the voters whom to vote for so that the state shall derive the best results in the way of honest, efficient servants, and being interested from a home build-

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF IN EARLIER DAYS

Some people thirst for knowledge, even if it is dry. Wives can't understand why husbands need pin money. Self-esteem never stops until it bumps into a stone wall.

Men boast of their bravery when they resist a small temptation. The woman who wants her own way can't understand why her husband doesn't.

A woman forgives an injury one day and forgets that she has forgiven it the next. If people don't take the trouble to flatter you they have no immediate use for you.

THE INDIVIDUAL MUST DESIRE PEACE. By Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of History at University of Chicago. Behind this war there is more than politics and diplomacy. Behind it is the whole world at stake. Everything depends in the last analysis on him—must learn the lesson of peace and love for which in Europe, much more than here, the people are ready.

If the European man does not acquire a new set of dominant ideas, the present war is not a mere combination of sword or by an irresistible combination of losses, can only add another mass of terrible horrors to those already existing. Rancor piled on rancor—that war makes hell. Europe has failed along a wrong track and must imperatively call a halt. To do that is not an easy matter, for a change of direction requires a difficult self-conquest.

IF YOU PICK STOCKS, WHAT CONSIDER? By John M. Oskison. I have no doubt that certain stocks are worth buying at this time. Four or five of them are worth buying. I would like to see the list of better known issues, can point out a dozen that are cheap. Perhaps they will go lower than their present price before the closing of the exchanges. I don't know—no one can tell for certain.

Personal Liberty. Redville, Ore., Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—Personal liberty is all right as long as it is in harmony with physical, moral and spiritual law. A man can fill with booze; that's his personal liberty. But when he gets crazy over it and runs wild, it is no longer his personal liberty strikes the rocks. And again, the human race has a right to prevent poverty from becoming tainted with crime.

Women Who Vote for Liquor. Jefferson, Ore., Oct. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—The women who vote for liquor are not only a disgrace to their sex, but a disgrace to the human race. They are a disgrace to the human race because they are a disgrace to the human race.

The Flag of Love and Peace. By H. G. G. This life is a span, in fact we call it then a span, in fact we call it then a span. Then why should man engage to kill and maim his fellow man? Though kings may foolishly pretend, and go to war for pride, why should I with the lance of hate pierce the hearts of my fellow men?

There dawns a grand new era, when brotherhood shall be the thought and act, co-equal that shall be the motto of the free. Free from the deadly passion that has ushered, ghastly war, and from the slave and the millions, it has crushed.

So, let us down the warrior down, nor sing of ancient Greece, but to the fur of heaven fling the flag of love and peace. And let it wave in sweeping folds o'er all the land and sea.

Physicians of The Dalles and Wasco are forming an organization that is to be known as the Pacific Medical Society, to embrace Wasco, Hood River and Sherman counties. The Glendale News reports favorable progress with a union high school building three blocks from the creek. The site, two acres, is to be located by the Azalia ranch and Captain McGinnis.

Baker Democrat: About 25 or 30 people of La Grande will go this week to Harney county, in the southern part of Harney county, and just 60 miles south of Harney lake, to take up land under the 320-acre act. Grants Pass Courier: The gasoline motor car to be used upon the municipal road between Grants Pass and Grants Pass within a few days. The coach will have a seating capacity of 15 and will be operated by the city of Grants Pass to take the place of one of the regular trainings daily.

Speaking of a recent storm, The Dalles Chronicle says: "The Dalles was visited last night by what is known as a terrific storm. It began at 7 o'clock and continued, at intervals, all night long. It was a 'something terrible,' and the thunder 'absolutely awful,' but the wind was not so bad. The Dalles Chronicle said, 'It was simply nothing; why you ought to see some of the storms we have had here at home. I remember one,' etc., etc."

Marion county was one of the four original districts into which the provisional government divided Oregon in 1843. Its original name was Champanogue county, named in honor of General Francis Marion. It originally included all the territory between the Willamette river, a small stream south of Salem to the Russian possessions on the north, for in the days of the joint occupation of this territory we claimed to the southern boundary of Alaska. Its eastern boundary was the summit of the Rocky mountains. Salem, founded in 1841 by James Lee, was its first city. Originally Salem was called Clackamas, but David Leslie, one of the Methodist missionaries, reported that it was renamed Salem, for Salem, Mass., and Salem it has been ever since.

Multnomah county, named for Chief Multnomah, was organized on December 23, 1842. Its original name was Marion county, named in honor of General Francis Marion. It originally included all the territory between the Willamette river, a small stream south of Salem to the Russian possessions on the north, for in the days of the joint occupation of this territory we claimed to the southern boundary of Alaska. Its eastern boundary was the summit of the Rocky mountains. Salem, founded in 1841 by James Lee, was its first city. Originally Salem was called Clackamas, but David Leslie, one of the Methodist missionaries, reported that it was renamed Salem, for Salem, Mass., and Salem it has been ever since.

Union county was created October 14, 1844, and being organized in the crucial days of the Civil War it was named Union county. After some discussion as to whether it should be named after a southern statesman, George H. Pendleton, was elected in the late 60s, and was the first county seat.

Washington county was originally called Tualatin district. It was one of the four original divisions of Oregon. It was the largest of the four, and its name was changed to Washington county on September 4, 1849. David Hill, who, with D. Gale and A. Beers, was one of the founders of the provisional government, founded the town in 1843, called Hillsboro, which became the county seat.

He was always redhot in his opposition to public graft, and if seen to be in any way connected with representatives he will not become entangled in any dirty political combination or crooked deal, but for 40 days will be working for all the people all the time. I earnestly recommend D. C. Lewis to the consideration of the voters. No mistake will be made in voting for him.

There dawns a grand new era, when brotherhood shall be the thought and act, co-equal that shall be the motto of the free. Free from the deadly passion that has ushered, ghastly war, and from the slave and the millions, it has crushed.

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