

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY) AND EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AT THE JOURNAL BUILDING, BROADWAY AND VAN HOUTEN STS., PORTLAND, OR.

Subscription terms: One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 10 cents.

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:

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 unimportant appropriations. The total of the undesirable appropriations has been estimated at \$200,000.

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."

This evasion amounts to millions of dollars throughout the state, two-fifths of which is within the city of Portland.

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.

It is indifferent as to whether the road should be built inside or outside the forest so long as it promotes agricultural development or reveals tourist-hunting scenery.

Since the annual advanced will certainly be repaid out of the counties' proportion of proceeds from the national forests, he is certain there will be no possibility of loss, but on the other hand the most powerful development agency—the permanent highway—will be provided when most needed.

The plan merits the most earnest consideration; the motive of service that prompts it entitles Mr. Graves to approval.

SARAH C. EVANS

THE old days each setting sun saw the homeseekers on their way to the westward. They had left their homes and friends and gathered at the furthest outpost of civilization for the long trip across the plains to the land of promise in the valley of the Willamette. Some fell by the wayside but the pioneers were of stern and resolute fiber so most of them reached the land of their heart's desire.

Sixty years or more have passed since that long-gone day when the slow-moving ox teams wended their way westward. One by one the survivors of that heroic band who helped build a commonwealth by the shores of the western sea are setting out on another journey.

Today their hair is scant and gray, their eyes are dim, Time and age have subdued their youthful ardor. Old friends are no longer here. Many of their relatives have taken the last journey. They are about ready to take up the line of march for a distant land. Soon they, too, shall lay down the burdens and infirmities of age and cross the river to the land of the hereafter to join the innumerable throng that awaits them on the other side.

Soon they too shall go to the land of their heart's desire where their loved ones are renewed.

Mrs. Sarah C. Evans, who died at her home in Portland a few days ago was of the true pioneer type. She crossed the plains with an ox team 63 years ago. With her husband and baby she left her home in Illinois for far-off Oregon.

For ninety years she cheerfully did her part. Ten children were born to her and her husband, who at the age of ninety still survives her. She lived to welcome 26 grandchildren, 27 great grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. She has left to them the heritage of a good name and a blessed memory.

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.

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' from the top away up in the 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' marked sort of copper wire, 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, should be signed, accompanied by the name and address of the contributor, and the writer does not desire to have the name published.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It throws back on their reasonableness, if they have so reasonably, it ruthlessly crushes their own conclusions in their stead."—Woolsey Wilson.

It Is Flegel or McArthur.

Portland, Oct. 9.—To the Editor of The Journal:—Do the Democrats of Portland and Multnomah counties realize that A. F. Flegel, 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. Lane was elected by a vote of 1000 to 900. Flegel has a vote of 1000 to 900. Two years ago he came within 100 or 200 votes of being elected to the legislature without any such active campaigning as he and his friends are doing this year.

Flegel is by far the ablest man of the four in the race for congress. Standpat Pat McArthur is a tool of the Progressive interest. The Progressive nominee, has the support of the Evening News (support LaFerty had in former campaigns) and is expected to make a fair race, but can not hope to win. Mr. LaFerty was easily beaten in the Republican primary election, and as an independent he is hopelessly beaten and can not poll as many votes as McArthur. He had a good deal to say about the liquor issue at McArthur's and should stop silent unless he is in the race to beat McArthur by hook or crook.

The bitter fight between McArthur and LaFerty, it is thought, will be both, as causing voters to say, "A plague upon both your houses," and they are turning to Flegel by the score.

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." 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 in 1912 he was defeated. Even if Flegel in every three or four corners fight if the Democratic candidate has not won he had been second in the race.

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 won. Remember the 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 liquor issue a matter of ability and character when we offer them as we do in the persons of Flegel and any other Democrats now before the voters.

Every one who voted for President Wilson is proud of it and will vote to sustain our brilliant president—a great statesman who has solved the most difficult problem of our age as well as national problems. A. F. Flegel is the man who will stand with the president, can win and is out to win. A DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

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 wig from your head and take 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 this: "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, "I'll have to pay the taxes on the building." 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.

Your income tax you speak of is about the most cold blooded thing that I ever heard of. I belong to no party nor creed, but I do my best to help the poor man, and every day I do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Therefore I go to the polls and vote for the man I believe to be the best.

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 went from there to look the place up. 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 called the man and he turned 'em face down on the table, though I just try that myself, so I staid up strong, and another feller staid up strong, and another feller staid up strong. 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. He said 'three tens.' '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 red 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."

A languid 't is vain to attempt to explain. We learn to remember and use. She waits what she wants when she wants it. Delay her desire will but whet, We go at a canter. For something to make her forget: She's up with the birds in the morning.

Her cool is both reason and rhyme. But her eyes are a sparkle and her nose is a little red rose. We'll cuddle the baby. We're sorry we're glad that we do."

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 issue. 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. While the advocates of "dry Oregon" are usually frank, those who are fighting for a "wet" state are, in my opinion, very far from frank in their arguments. I have attended meetings of various leagues actively opposing prohibition. The speakers attack prohibition in every conceivable way. Prohibition is denounced because it is claimed to invade personal liberty; its enactment would constitute a heavy burden on the industry; it would decrease revenue income and increase taxes. Of late, the speakers are questioning the sincerity of some of the people advocating prohibition.

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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 liquor industry will be a burden on the state? The liquor industry is a burden on the state because of the maintenance of all of our state asylums and homes for incurables more than offsetting the loss from the liquor industry.

We, the taxpayers, are at this time paying the bills for treatment and cure of 1600 inebriates who, if cured, would be a benefit to the state. Every day the liquor industry is a burden on the state because of the maintenance of all of our state asylums and homes for incurables more than offsetting the loss from the liquor industry.

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Pertinent Comment and News in Brief

Small Change. Humility is a virtue we all admire in others. 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. Don't try to convince a mule that he is stubborn. He knows it. 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 report that the Russians have captured Cayschky must be a lie. Nobody but themselves has any such place.

It is an encouraging sign that the world fails to see any glory worth mentioning in connection with this war. If those European generals were based upon their own merits, the hope of postponement on account of weather. And there are some men who are so sure of themselves that they are the whole parade every time they go for a walk.

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 about 7 o'clock and continued at intervals all night. The wind was something terrible, and the thunder absolutely awful, but the rain was made less. Europe has failed and 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."

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. The regular train daily.

The Glendale News reports favorable progress with a union high school building three blocks east of the creek. The site, two acres, is to be located by the Azalia ranch and Captain McQuinn.

Baker Democrat: About 25 or 30 people of La Grande will go this week to Carlow valley, in the southern part of Harney county, and just 60 miles south of Harney lake, to take up land under the 320-acre act.

Physicians of The Dalles and Wasco are forming an organization that is to be known as the "Oregon Medical Society," to embrace Wasco, Hood River and Sherman counties.

As chessmen and checkers are moved by the player, so our counties have been moved and changed by successive legislatures. For example, a certain district now in Klamath county was in Clatsop county in 1849. In 1851, later in Lake county, and is now a part of Klamath. Umpqua was cut up and divided around until just 90 years ago it lost its entity, and was wiped off the map.

Lake county was organized on October 23, 1844, and was named on account of its extensive lakes. It originally included Klamath county, and Lincolnville included Klamath county, and Lincolnville was its first county seat. In 1876 the county seat was changed to Lakeview.

Lane county was carved from Linn and Benton counties on January 21, 1851. It was named in honor of General Joseph Lane, statesman, warrior, orator, citizen and a neighbor. Eugene, the town founded by Eugene Skinner in 1847, was chosen county seat in 1853.

Linn county is named for Lewis F. Linn, who, like Senator Benton, worked for the interests of Oregon. Linn county had its origin on December 28, 1847. It included all of the territory south of Champoeg to the Mexican possessions, or the northern boundary of California, and east of Benton county to the Rocky mountains. Albany, its first county seat, was located after its first county seat was Albany, N. Y. The county seat was founded in 1848 by Walter and Tom Monahan.

Marion county was one of the four original districts into which the provisional government divided Oregon in 1843. Its original name was Champoeg county, named in honor of General Francis Marion. It originally included all of the territory south of the river, a small stream south of Salem to the Russian possessions on the north, for in the days of the joint occupancy of this region 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 county seat. Originally Salem was called Champoeg, 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 22, 1842. Its original name was Clackamas and Washington counties. Portland, founded by A. L. Lovejoy and F. W. Beatty, was in 1845, was its first county seat. It was incorporated in January, 1851, and the first city government was organized on April 15, 1851.

Washington county was named for President James K. Polk, and was organized December 22, 1845. Dallas, named for Vice-President Dallas, was made the county seat. The city of Dallas is the county seat.

Tillamook county, named after the Indian tribe of the same name, was organized on December 15, 1853, from Clatsop and Polk counties. The city of Tillamook is the county seat.

Umatilla county, named for the Umatilla tribe, was named from time immemorial. It was named from the western slopes of the Blue mountains, and on the upper reaches of the Umatilla river. It was organized September 27, 1862. Pendleton was a southern settlerman, George H. Pendleton, was elected in the late 60s, and was the county seat.

Union county was created October 14, 1864, and being organized in the crucial days of the Civil War it was named Union county. After some discussion as to whether the county seat should be in Dallas, Dallas was finally chosen. Dallas, who settled there in 1861, founded the city of Dallas in October, 1861. He named it from the descriptive term applied by the French trappers to the valley, "La grande valley."

Washington county takes its name from the Indian word "Wash" which means "barrows" or "hills" of the Columbia. It was organized on January 11, 1854. Its original boundaries were all that part of Oregon lying between the Columbia and the French trappers to the valley, "La grande valley."

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

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Washington county takes its name from the Indian word "Wash" which means "barrows" or "hills" of the Columbia. It was organized on January 11, 1854. Its original boundaries were all that part of Oregon lying between the Columbia and the French trappers to the valley, "La grande valley."

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