

This Date In History—March 2.

1769—De Witt Clinton, statesman, born at New Windsor, N. Y.; died 1828. De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, a distinguished colonial and Revolutionary soldier. For his advocacy of the Erie canal he was elected governor of New York in 1817.

This Date In History—March 3.

1786—William Godwin, English novelist, born; died 1852. 1793—William Charles Macready, tragedian, born in London; died 1873. Macready was one of the principals in an affair that came near being an international episode.

THE TOWN "SCRAP."

Reason dictates a settlement of the marshaling and recorder trouble in Pendleton. It is futile and reckless to prolong the agitation and excite the differences between those concerned in the matter.

It is known the trouble can be settled, if one or two, who are supplying the sinews of war, will just drop their personal interest in the matter.

It is time to stop it. No public interest is being promoted, and no private character is being strengthened by the "brouhaha" which is carried on.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The assessors of Union, Baker and Umatilla counties have met together and concluded that it would be most advantageous to all concerned if values in all three counties were raised, over present valuations, from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

However, the assessors, possibly, meant to say that not only an increase in values was desirable, but equalization of values was more desirable still. Here rests the trouble.

property, the one worth \$10,000 being assessed at \$1000 and the one worth \$12,000 being assessed at \$1200, justice is done just the same as if the property was assessed at its real or full value.

Best results of assessment and taxation lie in equality of assessment, and that is what is the matter with the method of assessment in the three counties of Union, Baker and Umatilla, as well as the rest of the state.

As an instance of a class of property that is missed by the assessors, the East Oregonian cites "money, notes and accounts." In the county of Umatilla in the year 1893 there was found by the assessor, of "money, notes and accounts," more than \$600,000.

Here we have the reason, in the example set by the evasion of this class of property owners, why the corporations seek to shirk their just share of taxation, and why, as well, that the little property owner is ground to death under the wheels of an unjust, clumsy, indirect system of taxation.

It was a study of the injustice and inequality of the present system of taxation—which made plain that the present system was a tax on conscience and a reward for rascality—that drove the East Oregonian into the camp of the single-tax philosophers, which offers more of a remedy for the evils of the body social than any other known plan.

SUBSIDIES AND PROTECTION.

For my part I am quite willing to concede the superiority for the purpose of protection to home industry of subsidies paid out of the public treasury, over subsidies paid by consumers of domestic goods indirectly to the beneficiaries under compulsion of protective tariffs.

In the first place, it is open and above board. Everybody can know who gets it, and how much he gets. Everybody can know, also, whether those who do get it divide up fairly with their workmen, according to the true intent of the law.

The object of both methods is to encourage domestic production. In this respect the tariff method operates with great and harassing awkwardness. In order to encourage the production of woolen goods, for instance, obstructions are put in the way of importation of foreign woolen goods.

nothing of the expense, when they land at the home port.

All this extra cost and annoyance must be submitted to until the domestic product has been brought up to the standard of the competing foreign article. Nor does the burden fall off then.

And this is not all. Sheep raisers clamor for a protective tariff on wool, to enable them to force their product upon the domestic manufacturer, who force their product upon the tailors.

Under the direct subsidy nobody would be annoyed by custom house officers while the infant industry was growing to maturity. The disadvantage under which the American producer labored being overcome by subsidies paid out of the public treasury, his goods would enter the domestic market at lower prices than the foreign goods.

Whether for the purpose of building up an infant industry at home or of enabling it to enter foreign markets after it is built up, indirect subsidies through protective tariffs are vastly inferior to direct subsidies paid out of the public treasury.

But the direct subsidy has also great disadvantages. It is simple. It is easily understood. It is manifestly for the benefit of special interests, and not for the general good.

Lately, however, the fat and greedy beneficiaries of the protective tariff, finding no longer any profit for themselves in that method of taxing Peter to enrich Paul, have been turning with favor toward the direct subsidy system.

Let ship owners be subsidized out of the public treasury, and a cry for similar direct subsidies will go up from every industry that cannot make the indirect subsidies of the protective tariff serve it.

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There is no reason for confining subsidies to the encouragement of international trade. If it is a good public policy to subsidize ships for foreign commerce, it must be a good policy to subsidize ships and railroads for domestic commerce.

Protectionists who believe that protection is a legitimate public policy should make no mistake about the ship subsidy question. With ship subsidies for a starting point and precedent, there will be no end to the objects vociferously seeking subsidies and no conceivable end of those getting them.

Since that is a consummation the free traders devoutly wish for, they might be quizzically asked why they object to the protection destroying system of subsidies. It might be urged that the ship subsidy should be welcomed by them as an ally.

The subsidy movement is the normal culmination of a long era of protection of tariffs. In that era a few gigantic trusts, promoted and buttressed if not caused by protection, have developed.

That in doing this they will cause the whole protection edifice to crumble is to be expected. But that much desired ending of the most absurd and demoralizing superstition of economic history, is not a reason for advocating subsidies as the destructive means.

Rather than approve the ship subsidy, though in the reasonable hope that its development would expose the absurd iniquity of protection and loosen the grasp of the superstition, conscientious and intelligent citizens will demand that the shipping subsidy be condemned because it is one of the forms of that superstition.

Free traders would rather kill protection with the club of common sense, than to help poison it with an overdose of subsidies, however reconciled they might be to seeing it poisoned by its friends.

Rheumatism



Rheumatism is due to an excess of acid in the blood. When this escapes through the pores of the skin, as it often does, it produces some form of skin eruption—some itching disease like Eczema or Tetter—but when these little tubes or sweat glands are suddenly closed by exposure to cold and sudden chilling of the body, then the poisons thrown off by the blood, finding no outlet, settle in membranes, muscles, tissues and nerves.

"Three years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me almost a physical wreck. To add to my wretched condition, a severe form of Rheumatism developed. I tried all the physicians in our city, but none of them could do me any permanent good.

working a complete change in the blood; the acids are neutralized, the circulation purified, the rich, healthy blood then carried to the irritated, aching muscles and joints, soothes and heals them. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism even when inherited brought on by the excessive use of mercury, Opium, in some form, is the basis of nearly so-called Rheumatic Cure which deaden the pain but not touch the disease and prescribed, affect the tender lining of the stomach and weaken the digestion, adding another burden to the already weak and impoverished blood.



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